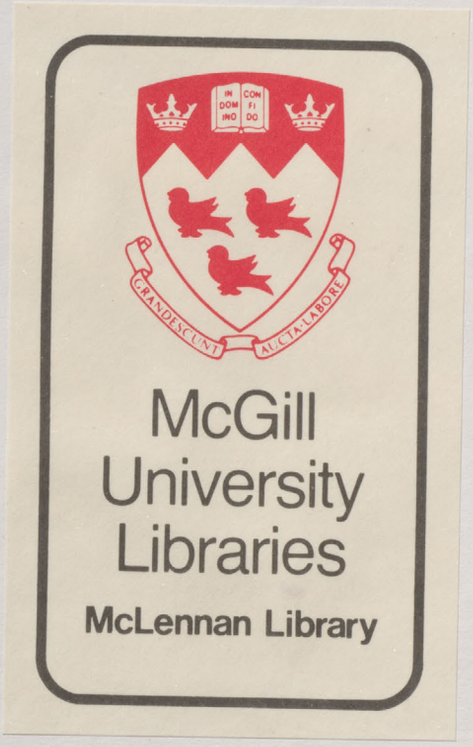
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McGill News

Alumni Quarterly

Spring 1991

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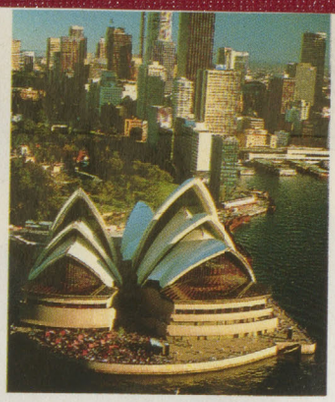
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For Adam Gopnik, BA'80, a job on *The New Yorker* was the only job worth wanting. He waited six years. Now the magazine's art critic, he's also co-curated a show for the Museum of Modern Art that's redefining "fine art".
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Cover concept and design: Marc Drolet, Luc Prévost and Danielle Laporte.

LETTERS

Hart-felt thanks

Please give my thanks to the Hart couple who have generously paid for my recent copy of the *McGill News. (Ed. note: The Fall'90 overseas distribution was funded by grads Richard and Louise Hart.)*

As you know, Czechoslovakia is in transition. This change is going to be gradual and, as our government keeps warning us, often painful. Our currency is not convertible so far and therefore we cannot send McGill donations in Czechoslovak crowns. I am sending you a book, however, about our town, which I am sure you have not heard of before.

McGill grad Mia Belsky has recently arrived in Olomouc to teach English. I hope her arrival will begin a more extensive exchange of ideas, views and visits between our universities.

Jaroslav Dusek, PhD'70
Palacky University
Olomouc, Czechoslovakia

Intellectual Blackmail

Although we desperately need to learn something from the murder of 14 women at the University of Montreal, Harvey Schacter's paean ("In Praise of Feminism", Winter'90) will not help us to do so. Apparently, he believes that the current war between men and women will end only when men accept feminist ideology. He makes it clear, moreover, that only uncritical acceptance will do.

As he points out, a woman can "believe in freedom and equality . . . even if as an independent person [she has] some disagreements with the feminist movement." But no such diversity of opinion is possible for men in this moral universe. The only legitimate position is what he calls a "pro-feminist" one. If men argue with any feminist claims, in short, they can be accused of sexism. That is intellectual blackmail. For scholars, at any rate, every ideology—whether on the left, the right, or anywhere else on the political spectrum—is subject to critical analysis. And what are universities about if not scholarship? It is thus ironic, to say the least, that the *McGill News* is promoting what will, if unchallenged, defeat the efforts of McGill University.

Paul Nathanson, PhD'89
Montreal, Quebec

Feminist Ideology Unclear

In the Winter issue, you reprinted Harvey Schachter's editorial "In Praise of Feminism" in order to "commemorate the tragedy" of 14 women murdered at Ecole Polytechnique. While it seems appropriate to commemorate this event, so that both women and men should learn from this tragedy, Schachter's article is not a commemoration: it is an attempt to "praise feminism".

Unfortunately, opportunists have used this event to manipulate people emotionally into supporting feminism. Instead, we need a sober assessment of this ideology. If the tragedy teaches us anything, it is that the term "feminism" has become an empty concept. This confusion explains Schachter's observation that "instead of rallying to support feminism and feminists, there was an immediate distancing" after last year's tragedy.

Perhaps there was no embracing of feminism because it was unclear to both men and women what should be embraced. Unfortunately, Schachter offers no help in this issue. He argues that all men and women should rally under the term "feminism", but nowhere does he present a definition of this term.

He offers credos for men and women to recite; men should say: "I am pro-feminist. I must struggle to make changes in myself, always, and to help change society." No doubt, it is honourable to make changes in oneself, and to help change society, but it is irresponsible to do so by following ideological dictates that are not clearly understood.

Harold Wilson, BA'91
Montreal, Quebec

Thanks for Feminism

Thank you for reproducing Harvey Schacter's thoughtful article "In Praise of Feminism". I am struck by his integrity and fearlessness in writing this. It is no accident that such an article was penned by a member of another oppressed segment of society, and reminds one of mid-19th century United States, when black leaders supported feminism after feminists had supported emancipation.

It is heartening that this article will reach a privileged audience whose status as leaders in society is taken for granted. Your winter issue reflects abundantly refreshing qualities that the world needs even more: caring, courageous leadership based on scholarhip that is honest and forthright. How appropriate for your Christmas issue.

Bravo, *McGill News!* This truly is excellence, leadership and achievement to be proud of.

Catherine M. Draper, BA'47
Victoria, B.C.

Disagree with Schachter

I disagree with several points in Harvey Schachter's article "In Praise of Feminism" (Winter'90). First, I was disappointed to see Mr. Schachter cheapen the Holocaust by comparing Marc Lépine to "the Nazis at the death camps". Mr. Lépine was a minor character compared with the enormous killing by a major world power. If feminists such as Mr. Schachter deny this difference, then no wonder most women distance themselves from such feminist views.

Secondly, he states that a three-year-old cannot be sexually aggressive towards an adult male "even if there remain patriarchal judges who believe such anti-women myths". This particular attack on the judiciary strikes me as scurrilous and unsupported by fact. I challenge Mr. Schachter to produce the names of these judges.

Third, he implies that it was "the 'radical' feminists who . . . went to jail in protests demanding the right to vote". It was nothing of the sort. The suffragettes were responsible for those protests, and they were in many cases so religious, family-oriented and conservative as to have little in common with modern "radical feminists".

Fourth, the Women's Movement contains a wide spectrum of views, ranging from those that are family-oriented (like the suffragettes'), to those that verge on man-hating. It is this latter "radical feminist" group that causes a majority of women to distance themselves from the term "feminism"—not ignorance, or selfishness, as implied by Mr. Schachter.

Finally, there is something incongruous, perhaps even chauvinistic, about a man scolding and hectoring women into doing what he judges best for them.

Charles Serrao, BA'68
Montreal, Quebec

Letters *continued on page 32.*

EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

Where was I when Kennedy was shot? Too young to remember. When Hinkley fired at Reagan? Washing dishes in Banff.

Lady Di's wedding? Rowing through the early morning rain.

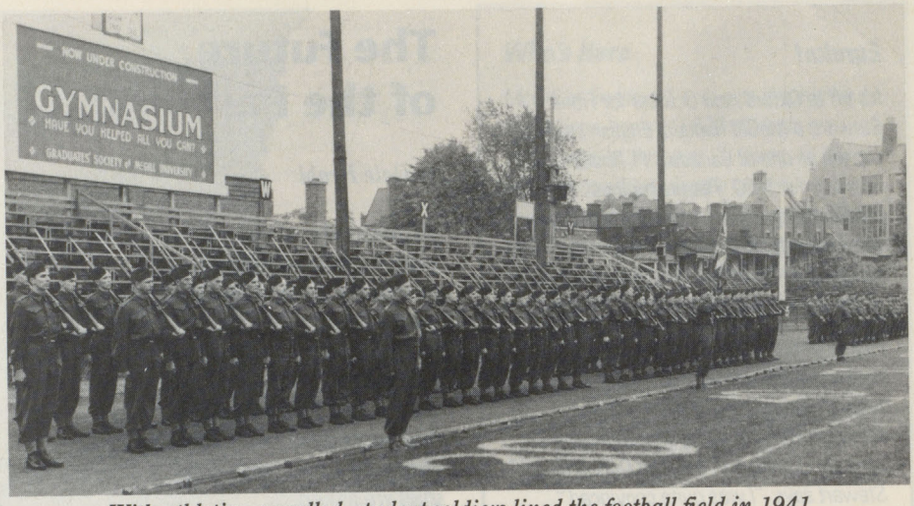
And on the night of January 16, I was in a boardroom at McGill—far from a radio—as the Graduates' Society Board of Directors concluded its annual meeting.

For those around the table, the news looked good that night. Richard Pound announced a first: the Annual Fund surpassed the $3 million mark. Alex Paterson, Board of Governors Chair, reported that McGill was hiring a lobbyist to push its case in Quebec City. And Vice-Principal (Advancement) Michael Kiefer gave results showing strong support for a proposed University-wide campaign.

Then, at 9:30 pm, the heavy oak doors of the large boardroom were thrown open and, from the excited babble of student phonethoners (who were being sent home), the news of war hit us like the icy air outside. We fled home to our televisions.

This was my first war, and it arrived as a rude banner of adulthood. (I later found that my twentysomething set had been artfully renamed "A New Generation" by *USA Today*, which solicited "first-war comments" from us. Just like the movies, I'd tell them, except this movie is on all day and might be harmful to your health.)

Executive Director Gavin Ross called the Graduates' Society staff together for a short meeting the next morning to acknowledge that "this is not just another day", and we bantered about our thoughts on this "Third World War". Back in my office, I fretted about the *McGill News*. As a quarterly, it is hardly meant to keep pace with the popular press, but even so the war had sucked the wind from the sails of most of our spring issue.



McGill Archives

With athletics cancelled, student-soldiers lined the football field in 1941.

Yet unanticipated links arose with stories we thought had little connection to the Gulf. *Newsweek* subsequently called staff at The Yellow Door (our cover story) to ask if they would assist American draftdodgers as in WWII. Moshe Safdie (p. 4) had supplied us with a photo of himself in Israel, but was uncertain at press time whether that building or any he had designed was damaged. And our profile this issue (p. 14) is of Adam Gopnik, the art critic for *The New Yorker*, a magazine that is attracting attention for its unequivocal opposition to involvement in this war in the same way it opposed Vietnam.

As I write today, Canada has fired its first shots in the Gulf war, and I'm looking at the autumn 1939 *McGill News* cover, "War and McGill, 1914-1939", and at winter 1940, "Editing the War News", and wondering if we'll come to this. I pulled out the unpublished memoirs of John Summerskill, BA'46, LLD'71, the past president of San Francisco State University, who garnered fame for his clashes with California Governor Ronald Reagan over American involvement in Vietnam. Summerskill's collegiate diary is honest and entertaining. In this clip, he recalls the inaugural words spoken to him as a freshman at McGill:

"Gentlemen, thank you for coming to this special assembly of McGill men. As you know, Canada is fighting against the Facist forces on many fronts. Canadian and Allied troops in Britain, and the civilian population there, depend on Canadian wheat for their bread. We must not let them down—but we are going to, unless we find the manpower to harvest the wheat for their bread.

"Fortunately the authorities at McGill University share this concern, and this responsibility, and they are ready to excuse you from classes to go west and harvest the wheat. You may be away for a month, but I am assured no one will be penalized academically and you will be given time to make up the work you have missed."

Hundreds of McGill students boarded the special train for western Canada the next evening. That's how I began my university career.

He later spent two years with the Canadian Infantry. What will the memoirs of McGill students hold now? This is supposed to be a short war. We'll see.

Janice Paskey

McGill News

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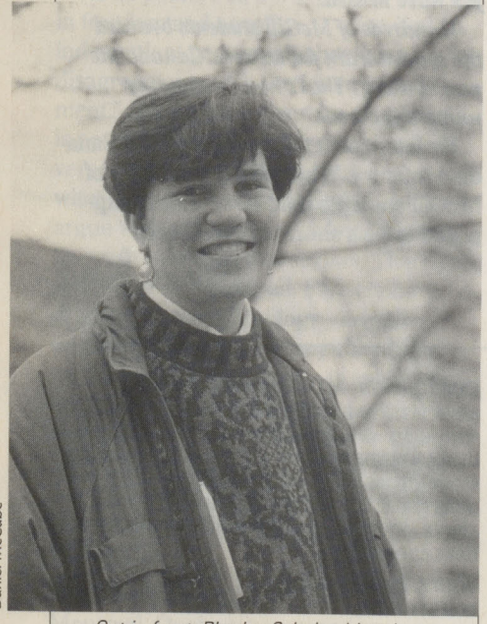
Eureka!

It's off to Oxford next October for Fiona Stewart, a McGill honours English student, chosen as one of Canada's 11 Rhodes Scholars for 1990. The prestigious scholarship goes to candidates who have shown academic prowess, leadership, compassion for others and, in the terms of the trust, "physical vigor".

Past winners have often been athletes of national-level calibre, a pattern that Stewart thought might eliminate her. Although she's no pallid scholar (active in intramural volleyball and The Outing Club), Stewart says: "I was quite convinced that I wasn't what the committee was looking for."

Clearly, she was. The English Department's top student, Stewart is interested in social literary history from a feminist perspective, and hopes for a career in publishing. Support at McGill came from her father, Robin, a professor of Entomology at Macdonald College, and her mother, Catherine, a faculty lecturer in Dentistry.

Each year, according to the Dean of Students' office, roughly 14 McGill undergraduates apply for the Rhodes, valued at about $10,000 a year for two years. For Stewart, this financial shot in the arm means less pressure to find a job this summer. Instead, she hopes to see more of Canada—the West, or perhaps the Maritimes—before leaving its shores.



Daniel McCabe

Out in front: Rhodes Scholarship winner Fiona Stewart

The Future of the Past

by Dale Hrabi

Truckloads of drawings, architectural models, intimate black notebooks that led to some of Canada's most spectacular structures—Habitat '67, The National Gallery—will soon find a home at McGill. The existing archive of Moshe Safdie, BArch'61, is due at the Blackader-Lauterman Library this September, with follow-up shipments expected every year. Safdie, 52, says he's glad we asked.

Not that he hadn't been approached by other schools. "I'd always said it was premature," he says. But when he sat down to lunch four years ago with Irena Murray, Curator of McGill's Canadian Architecture Collection, and his former professor John Bland, their offer struck a responsive chord.

"It seemed audacious to me," says Murray. A shy woman who speaks her convictions softly, she wondered what to expect. "My name didn't mean anything to him," she adds, "but then, I liked the challenge."

Last November, the deal was signed. Safdie says that, despite a concurrent offer from Harvard University, he chose McGill for three reasons. With four prominent Canadian projects completed or in progress, he felt a Canadian depository was appropriate. As well, he felt he owes McGill. "Some people, you know, say 'I've done well in spite of or without any connection with my education'," he says. "But I've always thought I was very fortunate to have been [at McGill]." Finally, he was impressed, he says, by Irena Murray's curatorial track record.

Murray and her staff get things done. In a vaulted room on the fourth floor of the Redpath Library, the Canadian Architecture Collection is an archive of work by architects linked with McGill and Montreal. Drawings by Percy Nobbs (the McCord Museum, the University Club) and Edward and W.S. Maxwell (the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts) are among the works that have been catalogued for use by architects, critics, art historians, museum staff and students. It's a quiet, efficient domain.

But with its high-tech demands, the Safdie influx will change the character of the collection considerably; most design in the nineties, including Safdie's, is done by CAD (Computer-Assisted-Drawing). Spinning 3-D renderings, lit by simulated sunlight, are the order of the day.

Eventually, Murray says, she hopes to link McGill's collection by modem with Safdie's head office in Somerville, Massachusetts, giving him long-distance access to his works, and researchers access to work still in Somerville. (She says this experiment would push "interactivity" to levels unequalled in Canadian archives.)

Normally, archives like Safdie's become accessible only after their creators' death. "I had no idea that he would offer it while he was still in practice," says Professor Emeritus Bland. The bulk of Safdie's existing work, now scattered across the world in storage or with clients, should arrive by September. Estimates of its value enter the hundreds of thousands of dollars. Clients in possession of drawings or models will be encouraged to donate them.

"All of a sudden," Safdie says, "they look at a drawing that I made 20 years ago and they say, 'Maybe that's worth a lot of money. Why should I give it away?' On the other hand," he adds, "they can take a tax write-off [if they donate the work to McGill]." According to Canadian tax law, Safdie, an American resident, can reap no fiscal benefits.

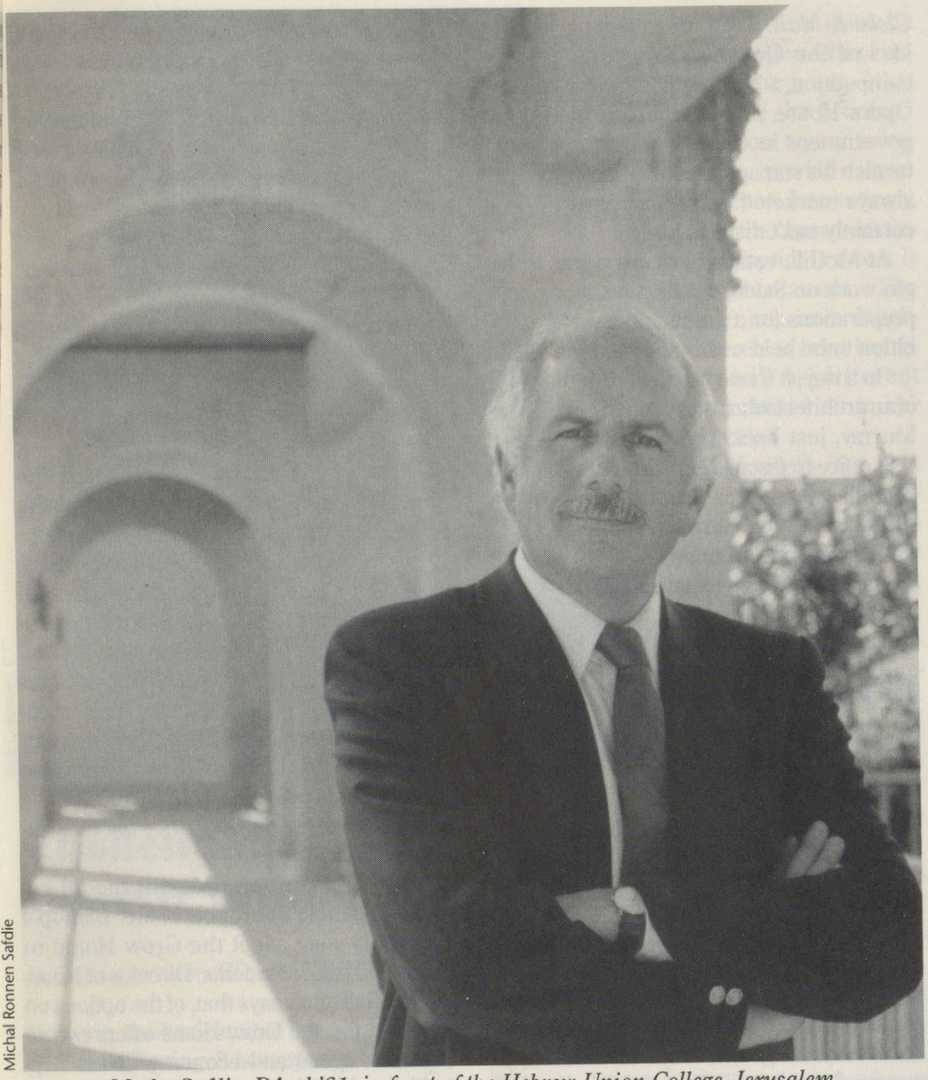
The collection's research value is harder to estimate, and subject to many factors: future work, architectural trends, even war. In early January, with the future of many projects in Israel (and the historical aspect of the corresponding archive) increasingly uncertain, Safdie spoke optimistically. "I think it unlikely that Iraq will be able to significantly strike at Israel." Two weeks later, Iraqi missiles had struck both Haifa (his birthplace) and Tel Aviv. (At press time, it was unknown whether any of Safdie's structures had been hit.)

As unpredictable, in a sense, is Safdie's future place in the grander scheme of things. "There clearly will be historical examination of Safdie's work," says Nicholas Olsberg, Head of Collections at Montreal's Canadian Centre for Architecture (CCA), "and the more complete his archive the more valuable. It's spectacular that McGill has this opportunity."

Both Murray and Olsberg dismiss suggestions of rivalry, despite potential overlaps in their collections. Murray calls the two "complementary". The CCA, Olsberg says, has never taken an active interest in Safdie, "partly because we knew he had a longstanding friendship with McGill". In architectural circles, however, it's no secret that the CCA's powers-that-be have long held Safdie's work in low esteem.

Who is Safdie? He was the top student who turned his bachelor's thesis at McGill into Habitat, the add-a-block emblem of

Michal Ronnen Safdie



Michal Ronnen Safdie

Moshe Safdie, BArch'61, in front of the Hebrew Union College, Jerusalem.

Expo'67. Fresh and quirky and richly problematic (from the fabricator's point of view), this pre-fab innovation earned Safdie a worldwide profile that seemed guaranteed to send him down a career easy street.

It didn't happen. The seventies were a string of disappointments, he says. Safdie has gone on record as saying that then-mayor Jean Drapeau, with whom Safdie had clashed over Expo, was busy, behind the scenes, thwarting Safdie's career. The controversy of Habitat frightened off public clients.

"There were many projects that came after Habitat that didn't get realized. But the biggest disappointment was living in Montreal, feeling that I had a lot to contribute and not getting a single commission." In 11 years, not one Canadian job came his way.

His failure to make the short list for the (abortive) 1976 National Gallery competition was the last straw, he says. "If I'm not one of *the* 12 architects of Canada, I asked myself, what am I doing here? And I remember bitterly writing the Prime Minister of Canada at the time and getting an answer." Pierre Trudeau confirmed, he says, that Safdie was "blacklisted" in Canada.

Meanwhile, major projects in Israel, the U.S., Australia and Puerto Rico, books *(Beyond Habitat, The Future of the Past)*, and a sojourn through academia (teaching at Yale and Harvard from the early seventies through to 1988) kept Safdie's flag flying internationally. He stuck it out in Montreal until 1978, when he shifted his base to the Boston area. Then, in a mid-eighties development that Murray calls "famine to feast", Canada reclaimed him.

Beginning with the Musée de la Civilisation in Quebec City (opened 1988), Safdie snared a surprising number of major commissions: the National Gallery, the new Ottawa City Hall, and the Ballet Opera House in Toronto.

"He's a highly successful, very political, charming and persuasive architect," says Adele Freedman, architectural critic for the

Who's Here

McGill is "medium" —in size if not in its aspirations—with 17,500 students pursuing degrees this year. Of these, 13,301 are undergraduate degree candidates, including 6,084 men and 7,717 women. The largest undergrad faculty is Arts, with 5,029 students (3,286 women and 1,743 men), which has the most out-of-province students, at 75 percent. Of the 84 nursing students, only 4 are male. In Engineering and Architecture, there are 1,212 men and 396 women. The Law School is more evenly split, with 264 men and 229 women, as is Management, with 669 men and 791 women.

For the first time, the first-year medical class is split evenly, with 76 men and 76 women. Medicine admissions says this is by chance, not policy.

Of all McGill students, 59 percent say their mother tongue is English, 22 percent French, and 21 percent say it is "other" (figures rounded off). Registrar JP. Schuller says McGill has been losing its market share of francophones (at its highest, 25 percent in '86) due to tough competition for admission from out-of-province students.

Excluding those enrolled in Continuing Education courses (with more students than any faculty, at 8,594), 58 percent of McGill students are from Quebec, 30 percent from other parts of Canada, 5 percent from the United States and 7 percent from other countries.

Current numbers show this year's tuition fee increase has had no effect on numbers of students, Schuller says. Tuition rises further, to $1,400, this September. "It's below the Canadian average so I don't think it will have an impact," he says. The above figures are from the 1990 summary available from the Registrar's Office, 398-4474.

Diplomat, Maid or Monk...

When the student weekly, the McGill Tribune, *polled 200 undergrads with the "dreaded" question, "What do you want to be when you grow up?" , the evidence was clear. Today's generation has mastered the vague ambition. "A diplomat, maid or monk," said one student, clearly someone who's been cornered at too many parties. Also evident was a nineties spin on traditional careers: both environmental law and rural medicine were repeat responses. "Perhaps sensibly", according to the Trib's editors, three percent of students polled had no wish to grow up at all.*



Neal Herbert

Debating duo Chris Wayland and Mona Gupta

They Came, They Spoke...

They conquered. Mona Gupta, a biology student from Sydney, N.S., and Chris Wayland, a political science student from Montreal, won the World Debating Championships in Toronto last January. They argued against state censorship in the final round against Dalhousie.

The losing team graciously credited Gupta and Wayland with "passionate delivery and an absolutely stellar rebuttal". Gupta says she and Wayland brought different styles to the tournament and that worked in their favour. "We're both analytical but Chris tends to be more calm and methodical and I'm more hyper, brash and aggressive".

In debating, personal beliefs must sometimes be set aside. Gupta and Wayland also argued successfully for war in the Persian Gulf. "That's one of the ones I don't believe in at all," Wayland told The Gazette *after the competition.*

Both senior students, Wayland (grandson of Charles Wayland, BA'33, BA'36) is applying to law schools and Gupta is applying to both law and medical schools for the fall.

Fancy Footwork

Statistics never lie, but they can soften the blow. The facts: after losing games to Bishop's (70-67) on Jan. 20 and to Concordia (100-76) on Jan. 25, the Redmen basketball team was an uninspiring 4-16 overall. But look at it this way: that's 1-8 in league play; 1-5 at home; 3-11 on the road; 1-15 when trailing at the half; 3-1 when leading at the half; 0-1 on Tuesdays; 0-1 on Thursdays; 2-4 on Fridays; 2-5 on Saturdays, 0-5 on Sundays; 2-9 in day games; and 2-7 in night games!

Globe & Mail. Even recent set-backs (the loss of the Queen's University Library competition, a "scaling down" of the Ballet Opera House project after the new NDP government in Ontario pulled out) won't tarnish his star appreciably, she says. "He's always marketed himself rather well. You certainly can't dismiss him."

At McGill, cataloguers are eager to begin work on Safdie's collection, along with preparations for a guide and a major exhibition to be held within the next ten years.

"In a way, it's scary to deal with the work of an architect who's very much alive," says Murray, just back from a visit to Safdie's U.S. office to discuss logistics. Although the potential headaches seem overwhelming, she's buoyed by Safdie's enthusiasm. "As I was leaving, the last thing he said to me was, 'Irena, we are going to have fun.' "

How Cheap is Cheap?

by Dale Hrabi

In a matter of months, McGill's affordable homes concept has whizzed from prototype to fact of life. Though in some areas land costs have pushed the $40,000 base price to $100,000, the speed of construction remains hard to beat. "Our objective was to build something that could be realized tomorrow," says McGill Prof. Avi Friedman of the Grow Home, a small, simple house that was erected on the campus last summer, drawing a flood of North American attention.

Co-creators Friedman and Witold Rybczynski, BArch'66, MArch'72, were interviewed by the *New York Times* and *Good Morning America*, among other media. Yet it was a profile of their project in *Builder*, an American trade magazine with clout, that gratified the pair most.

The article's effect? A dozen queries a day poured in from developers across the continent seeking an edge. "Builders understand that once the market turns around, there will be many first-time buyers who'll need access to a home like this," Friedman says. "I believe this may be the best export McGill has made to the United States, ever."

Buoyed by the prototype's success, sponsor Dow Chemical has pitched in another $70,000. With this, McGill will hire a Dow Research Fellow in Housing to monitor follow-up projects and advise municipalities.

Close to home, the impact is concrete. In Pierrefonds, a Montreal suburb, Telmonde Developers will have 18 semi-detached Grow Homes ready by fall, pending financing. To win a permit, the plan was modified slightly, a garage added to each unit to bring its width to the regulation seven metres.

On the streets, how cheap is cheap? The City of Montreal has recommended the Grow Home concept in its development guidelines for a parcel of land in East Montreal. One hundred and twenty homes are slated for a mid-1992 completion, and proposals have been sought. The Grow Home is a strong contender, says Fabian Cournoyer, Housing Development Superintendent. But with land and services factored in, there's little chance Grow Homes on this site could sell for less than $100,000—a lot more than the $40,000 price tag the prototype carried.

Still, for many, the McGill model remains the most affordable route. Bishop's University may adapt the Grow Home to house 250 senior students. Director of Housing Joe Gallagher says that, of the options on his short list, the Grow Home offers two attractions: speed and economy. "Next September would be my dream. If we could break ground by spring, we could have them in place by then." In price, he adds, his Grow Home option (at roughly $60/ft^2) beats traditional options (at $90/ ft^2) flat.

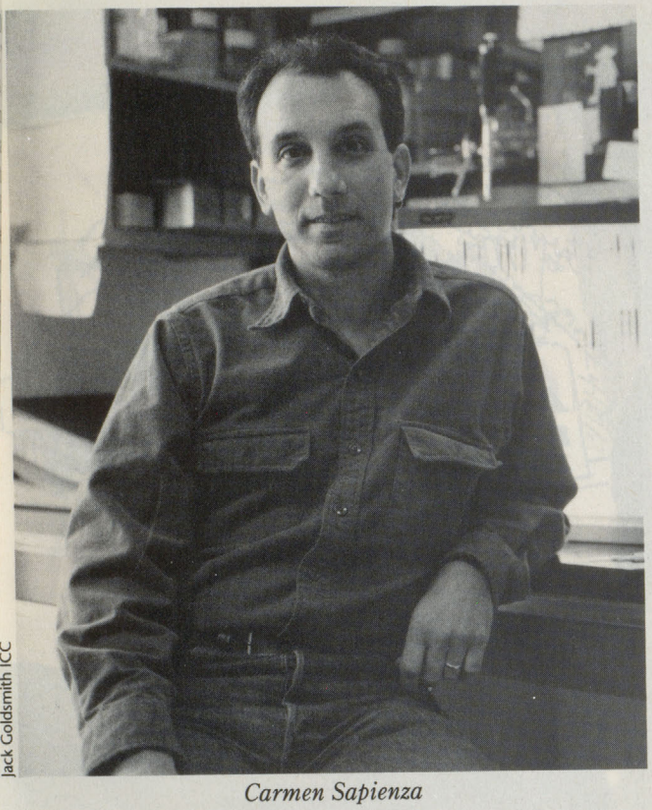
Friedman welcomes proposals like these, but rebuffs others, especially those angling for product tie-in publicity. "We only attach our names if the project is ready to accept some of the principles," he says, adding that, although the Grow Home's success may trigger private sector support for McGill's Affordable Homes Program, neither he nor Rybczynski are after royalties. "We're not in the business of making money off this idea."



Jack Goldsmith ICC

Working drawings of the Grow Home are available free of charge. Call (514) 398-8251.

Rick Kerrigan



Jack Goldsmith ICC

Carmen Sapienza

Challenging Genetic Wisdom

by Guy Laverdure, BSc'83, MSc'90

If a gene, the basic unit of heredity, is passed to an offspring, it is supposed to behave the same whether donated by the mother or the father. An Austrian monk by the name of Gregor Mendel, learned this rule through experiments on garden peas. Although his work was not recognized until a century had passed, he had discovered what's known as "the principle of equivalence in reciprocal crosses".

Now McGill Assistant Professor Carmen Sapienza, along with colleague Alan Peterson, is challenging this conventional genetic wisdom with a process called "genetic imprinting", which is believed to cause the unique characteristics of genetically inherited diseases, such as Huntington's disease. Of special interest to Sapienza are tragic childhood cancers: embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma (muscle tumour), Wilm's tumour (a kidney tumour) and osteosarcoma (a bone cancer).

In this process, genes become temporarily marked through an undetermined but natural process in the body that causes them to become modified and to pass on altered information. "We're not yet sure how this happens," says Sapienza, "but I think there may be other genes—imprint-controlling genes—that influence the process." He is now trying to isolate the imprint controlling genes. Interestingly, one of the characteristics of an imprint is that it is not permanent. The (male) imprint a daughter receives from her father will be different when passed on to her daugrhter.

If Mendel's idea held true, all genetically inherited diseases would develop the same way whether passed from the mother or father. But they don't, a fact Sapienza attributes to genetic imprinting. For instance, Huntington's sufferers who inherit the gene from their father usually develop the disease earlier than if they receive the gene from their mother. This holds true for the varying way childhood cancers develop. "I hope to show that genetic imprinting is involved with these cancers," Sapienza says.

At 38, he is considered one of the bright lights of genetic research. He has cross-appointments in medicine, neuroanatomy, neurology and the Centre for Genetics at the Ludwig Institute at the Royal Victoria Hospital. He published an article on his views, "Parental Imprinting of Genes", in the October 1990 issue of *Scientific American*.

"The research he's doing is one of the first modifications to the way we understand genetics," says Dr. Webster Cavenee, Director of the Ludwig Institute. "There are a lot of genetic phenomena that are unexplainable in the transmission of disease. We don't know exactly how important this research is right now, but I think we'll find it is very important."

Future work by Sapienza may help lead to preventive therapy. When asked about a "gene therapy approach" (inserting a gene to compensate for one that is shut off), he said: "I do not believe that this work will lead to gene therapy per se because it would not target specifically enough those cells that are cancerous.

"However, if there was a drug that could block the action of the imprint control gene, this could affect and change all the cells that are cancerous."

Priorities Prioritized

After three years, and countless meetings, revisions and commenaries, McGill has hammered out the final text of what we're all about:

"The mission of McGil University is the advancement of learning through teaching, scholarship, and service to society: by offering to outstanding undergraduate and graduate students the best education available; by carrying out scholarly activities judged to be excelent when measured against the highest international standards; and by providing service to society in a manner that reinforces these commitments to scholarship."

These words are backed by a 67-page document. Watch for McGill to increase the numbers of graduate students (especially PhDs) and reduce the size of undergraduate classes. The Admissions Office is advised to process international applications faster, and the Dean of Students and Students' Society are to encourage students (especially francophones) to participate in extracurricular activities.

As for the Graduates' Society, the stage is set for "recognizing the responsibility of the University to continue to serve its graduates and also to serve their children when they are ready to join us at McGill."

As for the McGill News *... no news. Good news?*

Town and GownSalute '91

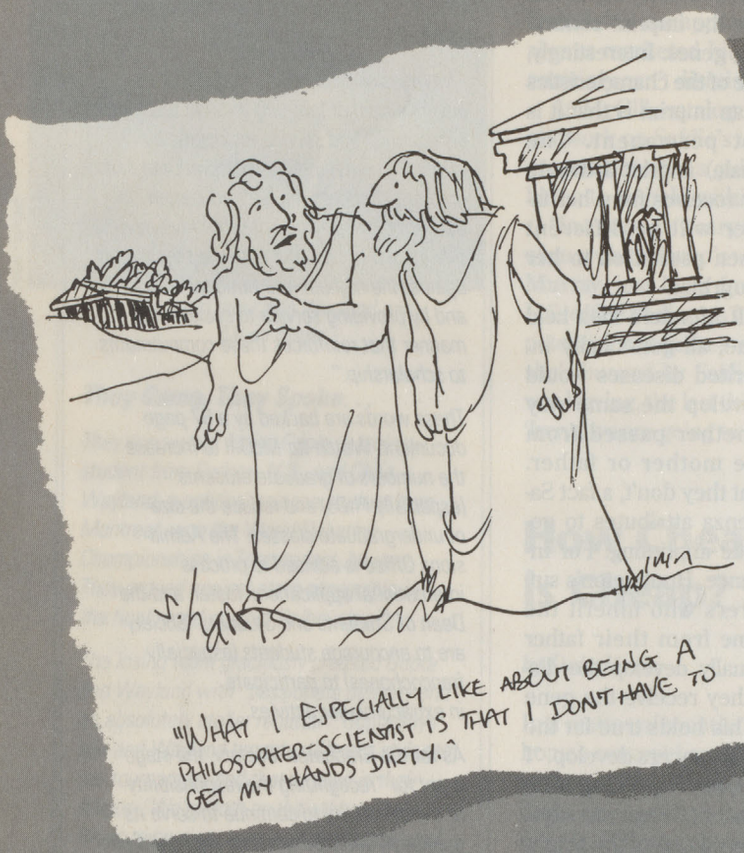
Mark your datebook with a red and white balloon—it's back, McGill's garden party supreme.

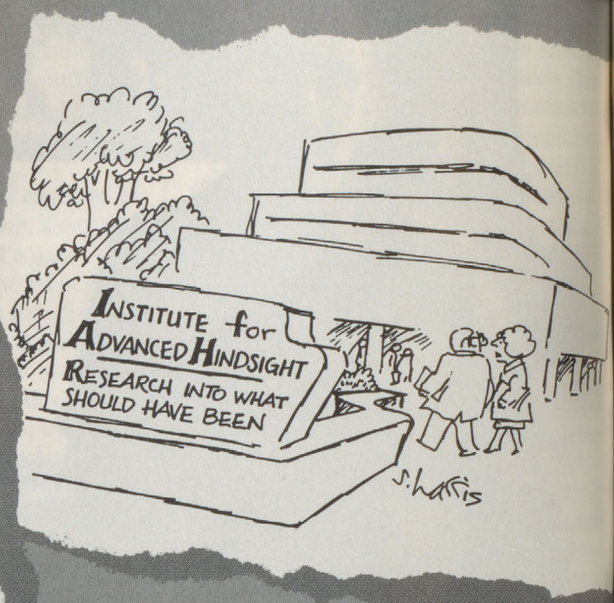
The Graduates' Society and the McGill Society of Montreal cordially invite you to toast the graduating Class of '91 (and their families) as the newest alumni. Host Principal David Johnston has sent his red and white sweater off to the cleaners. With plans already underway, expect a gracious gab-filled fête, where generations mingle in the setting sun—and even try to sing.

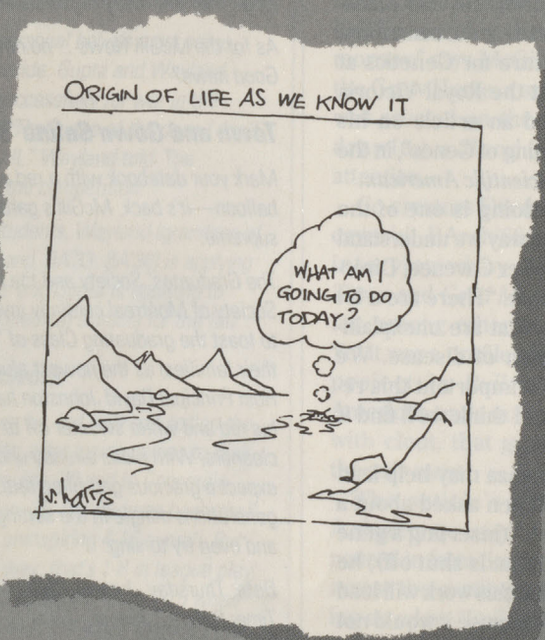
Date: Thursday, June 6, 1991
Time: 5:30 – 7:30 p.m.
Place: Main Campus
Price: $5

For more information, call the Conference Office: 398-3770.

COMIC PERSPECTIVE





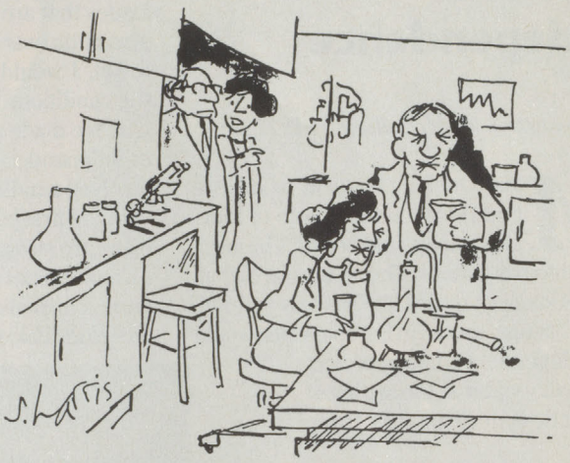


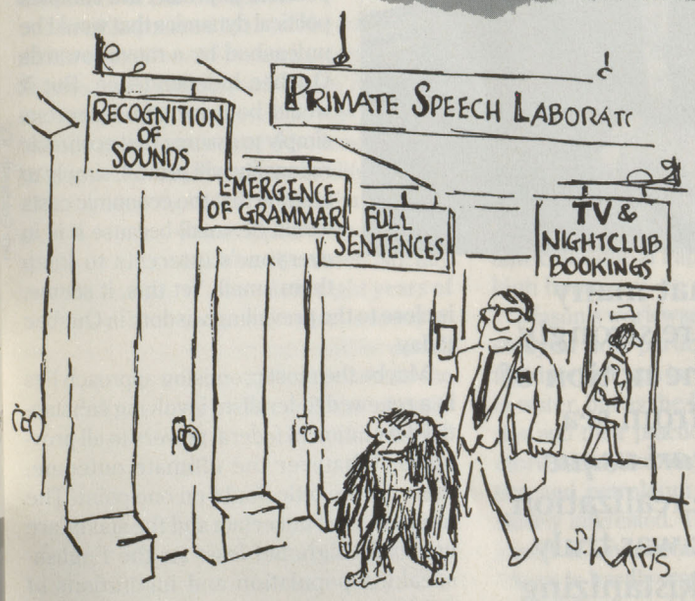


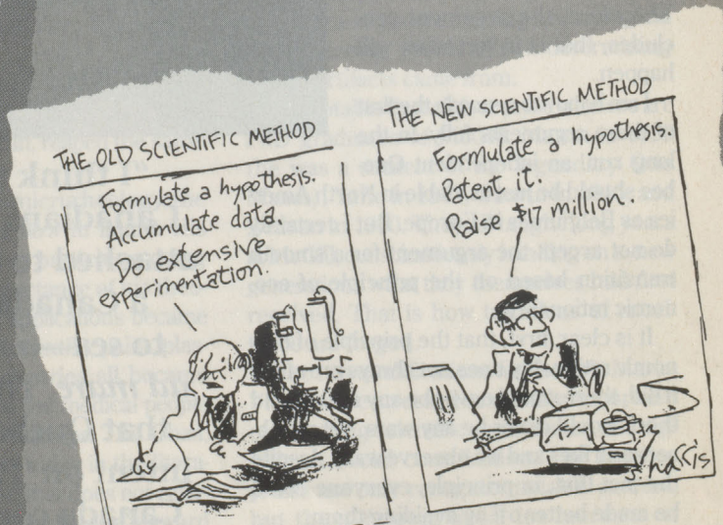
Even stoic scientists struggle to supress grins when cartoonist Sidney Harris comes to town. These cartoons are from his latest book, *You Want Proof, I'll Give You Proof !*, published by W.H. Freeman and Company. It is available in North American bookstores, US$10.95.



"Dr. Burns believes in the holistic approach."







Economic Rationality and Quebec Independence

by Professor John McCallum, PhD'77

Many Quebecers seem to believe that the economic costs of independence would be low. The argument has two strands. The first declares that, just as small countries like Norway and Belgium have prospered in Europe, so too would an independent Quebec be economically viable in the setting of a North American free trade area.

The second part of the argument runs as follows. The transition to independence would be relatively smooth and painless because the principle of economic rationality would prevail. A serious disruption of normal economic relations would impose major economic costs on English Canada as well as Quebec. English Canadians, being rational and economically motivated, will not want to harm their own economy. Therefore, it will be in the interests of all parties to effect a smooth and rapid transition to an independent Quebec. Therefore, the argument concludes, that is in fact what will happen.

I am happy to concede the first of these arguments fully. In the long run, an independent Quebec should be just as viable in North America as Belgium is in Europe. But I certainly do not accept the argument for a smooth transition based on the principle of economic rationality.

It is clear, first, that the principle of economic rationality does not always prevail. If it did, there would never be any strikes and there would never be any wars. Yet we observe strikes and we observe wars, despite the fact that, in principle, everyone could be made better off by avoiding them.

What are the conditions favourable to economic rationality, or, to take the earlier examples, under what conditions are we likely to avoid strikes and wars? Writing as I am on January 15, 1991, it seems all too clear that the following three conditions are important:

- a spirit of cooperation and mutual trust
- good information regarding the true beliefs, intentions and resources of the other party
- issues that are relatively simple and straightforward

Yet, I would argue, these are precisely the conditions that would *not* likely apply if Quebec made a bold move in the direction of independence—especially if that move involved a unilateral declaration.

In the first place, I think that many Canadians are strongly attached to the notion of a Canada from sea to sea—*a mari usque ad mare*. The realization that Quebec was truly intent on "Pakistanizing" Canada could produce a strong hostile reaction in the rest of the country. There would be further hostility if actions by Quebec induced a run on the dollar and higher interest rates, especially at a time of recession. One can imagine a series of Brockville-type incidents, followed by matching events and hardening attitudes in Quebec.

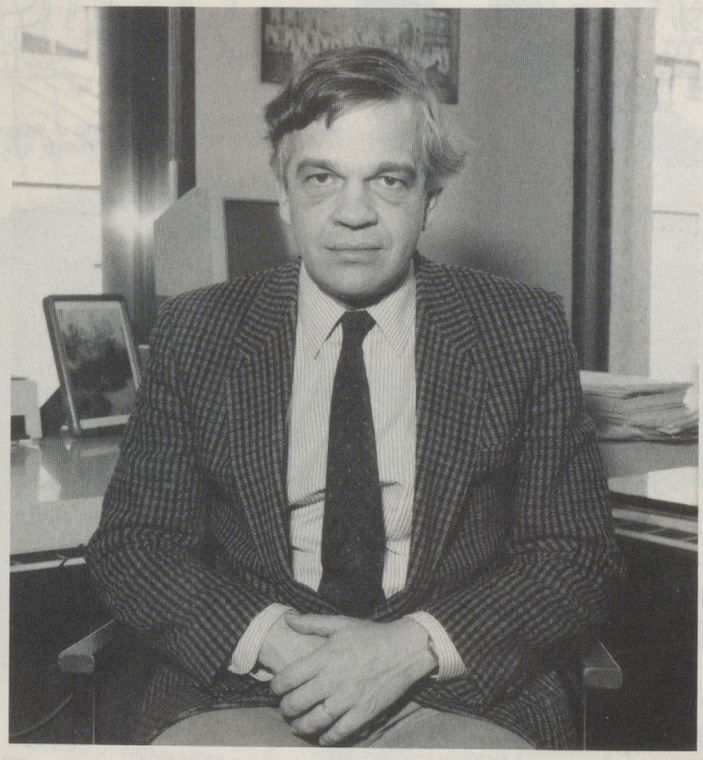
These problems would likely be compounded by bad information on the true beliefs and intentions of the other party. Quebecers are likely to underestimate the emotional commitment to Canada by the rest of the country, while English Canada may fail to understand the central importance of cultural and linguistic issues in Quebec.

All of this would create the worst possible environment for negotiations involving a long list of highly complicated and contentious issues—for example, territorial questions, the treatment of federal debt and federal assets, and issues regarding existing contracts and treaties. Such negotiations would be long and arduous at the best of times. They may become virtually impossible if the climate is one of mistrust, misinformation and tension.

The above is only one of many possible scenarios, and it is impossible to predict the complex political dynamics that would be unleashed by a move towards Quebec independence. But it would be naive and dangerous simply to assume that economic rationality will prevail, simply to assume that the economic costs would be small because it is in everyone's interests to keep them small. Yet this, it seems, is close to the prevailing wisdom in Quebec today.

Maybe the most promising approach lies in a renewed federalism involving substantial devolution of federal powers to all provinces. Whatever the ultimate outcome, there can be little doubt on one point. The future is most uncertain and the stakes are unusually high, not least for the English-speaking population and institutions of Quebec.

John McCallum, Chairman of McGill's Department of Economics, contributed to the brief presented to the Bélanger-Campeau Commission on Quebec's Political and Economic Future by the Association of Quebec Economists. The Commission's report will be released this spring.



Jack Goldsmith, ICC

"I think that many Canadians are strongly attached to the notion of a Canada from sea to sea—*a mari usque ad mare*. The realization that Quebec was truly intent on 'Pakistanizing' Canada could produce a strong hostile reaction in the rest of the country."
— *John McCallum*

Chemistry Charisma

by Stanley Frost
Director, McGill History Project

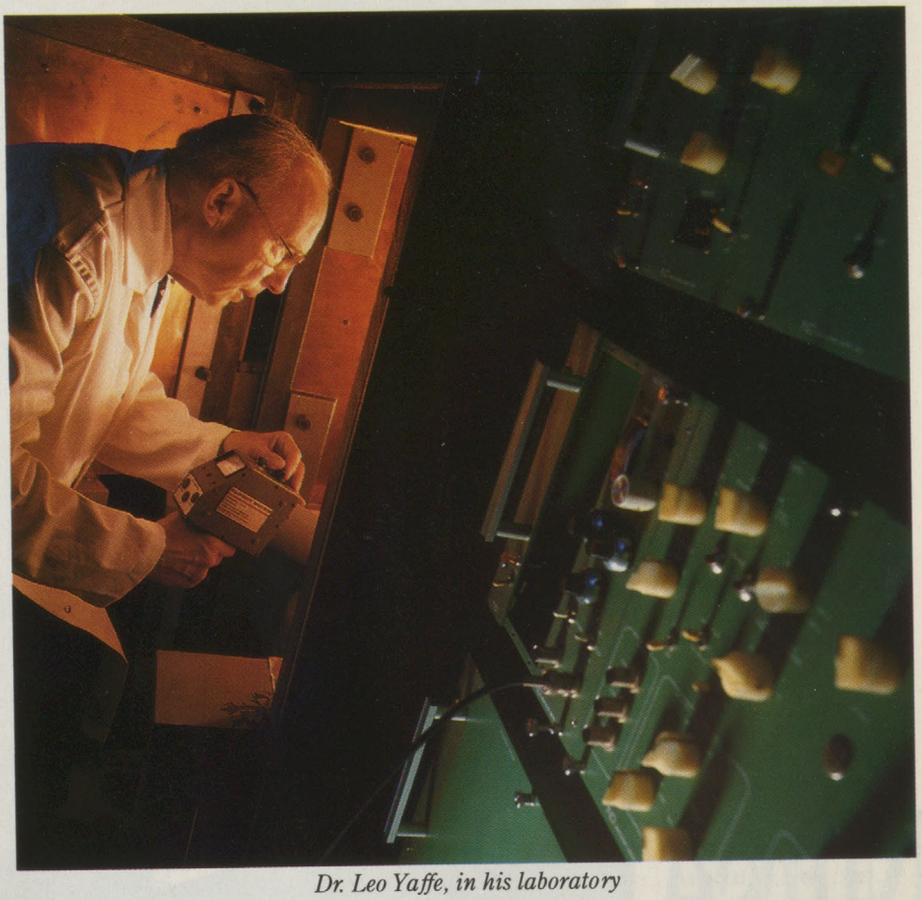
Traditions come in all shapes and sizes, but there is one of which we at McGill are particularly proud. It is comparatively short, so well within current memory, it is truly illustrious, so shines brightly on campus, and it is scientifically significant.

We are speaking of the Prix Marie-Victorin. Since 1922, the Province of Quebec has honoured men and women of outstanding achievement, whether in literature, visual arts, theatre, cinema or sciences, who have thereby advanced Quebec society. The Quebec government has a particular responsibility to encourage achievements within its francophone majority population, and so the awards honour primarily those who work in the French language. But the prize for distinction in the pure sciences is understandably given more latitude, and McGill is proud to have established a fine tradition: members of its faculty have won this Prix Marie-Victorin four times in the 14 years of its existence. What is also remarkable is that all four laureates have been chemists, a striking testimony to the University's excellence in that discipline.

The prize, named after a celebrated botanist in the order of Frères des écoles chrétiennes, was established in 1977 and the second award, that of 1978, was made to McGill professor Bernard Belleau. He was honoured for his success in modifying morphine so that the drug retained its pain-killing effects, but was stripped of its addictive qualities. Belleau gave a character-istically lively summary of more than eight years of research: "The basic motivation is to say—okay, here is a molecule that could be useful. How can we clean it up? This is where the chemistry comes in." Because that chemistry was very good, it brought cancer sufferers world-wide relief from pain, and Bernard Belleau, the Prix Marie-Victorin.

One of McGill's happiest and longest collaborations has been with Paprican, the Pulp and Paper Institute of Canada. Here government, industry and university have worked closely together for more than 75 years; on campus the Pulp and Paper Institute Building stands next to the Otto Maass Chemistry Building, and has been, to all intents and purposes, an extension of it.

Professor W.H. Gauvin, a chemical engineer, was at first consultant and, from 1951-61, head of Paprican's chemical engineering division. In 1961 he moved on to the Noranda Research Centre, until his retirement in 1983, but he retained his links with McGill and for eight years served on the Board of Governors. He authored over 150 papers on a wide range of enquiries, so that, wrote Leo Yaffe, "his work was an inspiration to many". In 1984 Gauvin was awarded the Prix Marie-Victorin, and only two years later, Stanley George Mason, his long-time colleague at Paprican, reaped the same high honour.



Ronald Maisonneuve

Dr. Leo Yaffe, in his laboratory

Mason's work was in microrheology, the study of how particles flow in liquid. His first interest was in wood particles moving in water, but as the importance of his theories and their practical applications became more widely known, the textile, paint, plastics and petroleum industries all became closely interested. Then the medical people joined in, and, wrote Chairman T.H. Chan, "there is hardly a paper today in the literature on the flow of blood that does not reference Mason's work." Stan Mason's award was well earned.

Now the Chemistry Department has done it again! The Prix Marie-Victorin for 1990 has been awarded to McGill's Professor Emeritus Leo Yaffe. Yaffe has been a man of many parts: a nuclear chemist working at Chalk River in Ontario and at the United Nations' International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, an outstanding teacher of undergraduate courses at McGill, a very effective chairman of the Chemistry Department, a solid success as the University's Vice-Principal (Administration), and a pioneer in the new science of determining archeological atomic dating, which aids in determining where artifacts came from.

It is notable that all four prize winners are PhD graduates of McGill: Mason in 1939 (he was a student of the legendary Otto Maass), Yaffe in 1943, Gauvin in 1945, and Belleau in 1950. They all taught long years at McGill, conscientiously handing on to new generations what they themselves had first received. That is how traditions of excellence are forged.

The two qualifications for the Prix Marie-Victorin are stressed as equally important: outstanding scientific contribution and significant social contribution. The Quebec prizes not only recognize notable careers, but they "érigent aussi les lauréats en *modèles pour l'ensemble de la population*"—"they mark out the prize-winners as examples for the whole population". That is the kind of distinction we at McGill can readily approve! We are proud to have it as one of our traditions.

She went to school long enough to be a doctor but opted for a doctorate in nursing instead. Now Francine Ducharme, and others like her, will nurse our health as never before.

Nurse PhD



by Janice Paskey

The austere long rows of the Wilson Hall lecture room are filled, marked by the relaxed jostling familiarity of people who know each other, and are about to celebrate one of their own. They are the converted, their preacher is Francine Ducharme, the first to earn a PhD in nursing in Canada. After a speedy four years of study and research, she picked up her degree from McGill's School of Nursing last fall.

Just before delivering this public presentation of her PhD thesis, Ducharme, 34, sums up the popular view of her new status: "People think a nurse with a doctorate is a weird person." For sure, if schoolchildren were to sketch nurse Francine Ducharme, they'd have a tough time. She doesn't wear white or a cap; her ensemble today is typical work fare, a stylish two-piece suit, the sort that gives Montreal women their reputed edge.

She smiles, and chats with a few former teachers and students before stepping behind a podium which threatens to dwarf her. Undaunted, she speaks with precision and polish—being Canada's first PhD in nursing, she begins, is both an honour and a stressor. "Expectations are great."

There was pressure, she said later, to be the first to get the degree (the University of Alberta had a candidate, as well) and to develop her thesis topic in an interesting way, since it would probably receive wide attention. Married with a young son, Ducharme was working as a nursing professor at the Université de Montréal, where she had earned BSc and MSc degrees.

She sought a PhD at the urging of her Dean, Marie-France Thibaudeau, who saw the shift in the future of nursing education. In 1982, the Canadian Nursing Association (which represents 251,000 Canadian nurses) decided a bachelor's degree should be the minimum qualification for entry to nursing by the year 2000, in order to cope with the increasingly complex nature of health care and gain more respect for the profession.

This ruling placed more importance on the nation's universities and their instructors, yet there was no place to earn a PhD in nursing in Canada. As



Douglas Sharpe

Ducharme says, "To survive at a university you need a PhD." She believes that to "teach well, you need to give the results of your research." The PhD credential helps attract research grants, which in turn permit a professor to publish and advance. The Director of McGill's School of Nursing, Mary Ellen Jeans, has one, but in psychology. Others, such as Associate Director Kathleen Rowat, earned their nursing PhDs in the United States.

With her family responsibilities, Ducharme didn't have the option of leaving Montreal to study and instead was encouraged to enter McGill through an "ad hoc" PhD provision, allowing a candidate to study for the degree outside traditional programs. (Since then McGill and the Université de Montréal have obtained approval for a joint PhD program, but no government funding has yet been allocated.)

Ducharme's first language is French, but she had studied for years from scientific textbooks published only in English and has an anglophone husband, a lawyer. Like many before her, when she came to McGill she undertook her life's toughest academic pursuit in her second language, and emerged fluent.

Saying she has "empathy" rather than "sympathy" for the elderly, she continued research in the area of gerontology. Ducharme looked for ways to keep elderly couples in their homes, where they want to be, instead of in nursing homes or hospitals. It's an area that's attracting intense interest from both citizens and governments because of Canada's aging population and stressed health care system. She was given two years paid leave of absence from the Université de Montréal and research grants (from the Medical Research Council, the National Health and Research Development Program and the Université de Montréal) in the final years to look at this area.

Through home visits and interviews, she studied 135 married couples over the age of 65 who were at varying income and health levels. She found that at the most basic level, spousal support was an important factor contributing to well-being, and "the ties of marriage offered benefits to men in excess of women". Indeed, the husbands believed there was less conflict, more support; they were more satisfied, leading Ducharme to say that couples might not have a "shared reality". One important way couples coped with aging and health problems was through what Ducharme calls "reframing", or looking at the problem in a positive way instead of denying it.

So what does this have to do with nursing? Her suggestion, made during the public presentation of her thesis, was that, in this case, nurses may have to teach the spouses to help each other— a seemingly simple method, but one that couples may not do. It drew a question from the audience: What is the role of nurses? In this case, Ducharme says, nurses may help keep the elderly in their homes, an objective of provincial governments as well as the aged themselves.

Nursing is evolving to include its own "knowledge base", says Kathleen Rowat, who is in charge of graduate studies in nursing at McGill. Like Ducharme, she's been asked frequently why she's spent all this time in school if not to become a doctor. "There is a misconception that nursing is an adjunct to medicine," she says. "Nursing is a distinct discipline from medicine but is complementary to medicine." (Still, at McGill, the School of Nursing is housed within the Faculty of Medicine, unlike the Université de Montréal, where nursing is its own faculty). Rowat believes the major mandate of nursing is health promotion and helping people become responsible for their own health. Her area of research is the chronically ill and effects on family members.

Ducharme, meanwhile, has returned to the Université de Montréal as an Assistant Professor, teaching gerontology, the study of nursing and the aged. She splits her time among the classroom, a medical clinic and research. (She is seeking funding for a longitudinal study of her elderly couples, which will allow her to study how they cope with health problems as they age.) As Canada's first nursing PhD she's in demand to give lectures about her research. But people outside the discipline aren't quite sure what to make of a nurse with a PhD, she says. Entitled to use the title "Dr.", Ducharme is leading the "weird" field of doctoral nurses whose research may guide Canadian nurses down the paths less travelled.

The Five W's of McGill's PhD in Nursing

What? PhD, Nursing, a joint program between McGill University and the Université de Montréal.

Who? Open to master's of nursing graduates. But funding has not come through yet. However, because of its "ad hoc" provision, McGill is now admitting students to the PhD in nursing. There are 5 PhD students whose research areas are:

Mary Grossman (the health of children of divorced couples)
Sandra Lefort (alternative approaches to treating people with chronic low back pain)
Jeanne Hughes (the interactions between potentially abusive adolescent mothers and their pre-school children)
Bonnie Stevens (how to measure pain in premature infants and the effect of their illness on the pain response)
Margaret de Broin (the wife's role in her husband's recovery from a heart attack)

Where? Students will take classes at both universities and must be fully bilingual.

When? Though the PhD is approved, both universities are awaiting funding from the provincial and federal governments.

Why? The Canadian Nurses' Association has made a bachelor's degree the minimum requirement for entry to nursing in the year 2000. There's a need for professors to teach nursing students and the university tenure and promotion system requires a PhD as the minimum qualification for advancement and grant applications.

NOT ANOTHER ART COP

by Kim Schenck, BA'87

One of the first things you notice about Adam Gopnik, BA'80—whether you meet him in person or encounter him through his writing in *The New Yorker*—is that he is, for lack of a better word, "positive". There is little of the tubercular air of the New York aesthete about him—surprising, in a way, for a person whose job title is "staff writer and art critic".

But why shouldn't Adam Gopnik be positive? His position at *The New Yorker* is the job he has dreamed of since losing his baby teeth. A major art exhibition, "Hi and Low: Modern Art and Popular Culture", which he co-directed with Kirk Varnedoe, Director of Painting and Sculpture at the Museum of Modern Art, is now at the Art Institute of Chicago (with its catalogue winning praise as a tour de force of scholarship and insight). And two of his *New Yorker* short stories are being adapted into films—one of them by his wife of ten years, filmmaker Martha Parker, BA'80.

The clichés of a hissing, x-ray-eyed art critic fit Gopnik (maybe 160 pounds dripping wet) about as well as Henry the VIII's last suit of armour. He is a sports fan. At one point he was actually a "desperate" Montreal Expos fan, attending 30 to 40 games a year. He has a happy home life (he and Parker were CEGEP sweethearts). He has only nice things to say about his parents and the rest of his family—a group of people who, taken together, form a kind of brain trust. He keeps ice skates in his office (no miserable person can be a skater). He even loves Montreal best in the wintertime.

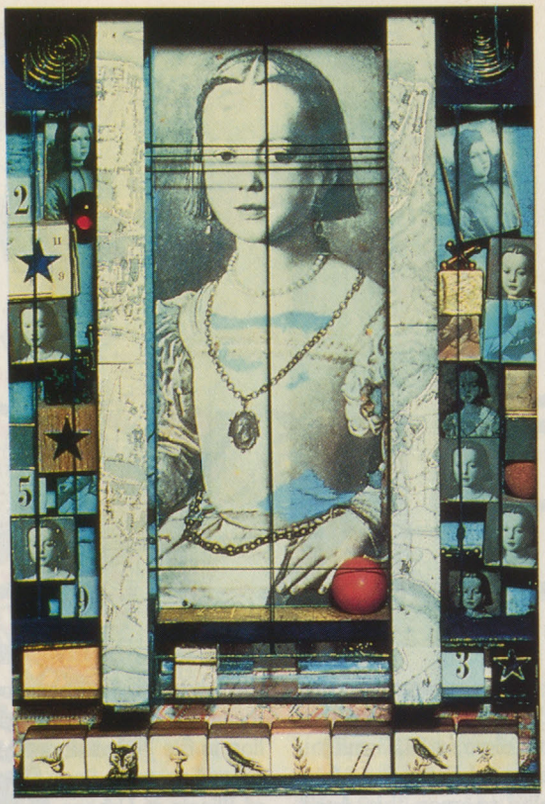
You can find Gopnik's writing in the "Talk of the Town" section of *The New Yorker* and in his monthly column "The Art World". Gopnik's "Talk" articles are unsigned, but you may be able to recognize then by their tag lines, which tend to be "a young friend writes", or "a friend who lives in a loft downtown writes", and by his keen-eyed wit and gentle spirit—Gopnik's tone makes him a sort of Garrison Keilor of SoHo. "I read something recently where I was referred to as the 'humourist Adam Gopnik'," he says, "that pleased me no end. I'd much rather be the humourist' than the 'art critic'."

For 65 years *The New Yorker* has been the natural habitat of many of America's best writers (E.B. White, Dorothy Parker, and John Updike, to name a few). It is to cartoonists (who are called "artists" at *The New Yorker*) what the Parthenon is to democracy. The Encyclopedia Britannica calls it "a U.S. weekly founded in 1925". The rest of the world, or at least the cognoscenti for whom the magazine has always been written, know that it is a cultural institution Its idiosyncracies, the conservative page layouts and punctilious editors, are as well-known as its mascot, the monocled dandy Eustace Tilley. Adam Gopnik's name is a recent addition to this institution.

In fact, Gopnik didn't start out as the magazine's "artcritic". When the job fell to him he and his edi-



tor, *New Yorker* writer Chip McGrath, sat down and tried to figure out just how Gopnik could best serve the readers. "We decided that the world didn't need another 'art cop'," says Gopnik, "one more guy visiting exhibitions and handing out tickets. And maybe what was needed was somebody who could write about old artists with an emphasis on description and on artist's lives, which I love to do, and write about the new art with an emphasis on explanation and rumination rather than handing out grades. That's what I've been trying to do."



The story of Gopnik's journey to his work-a-day office on the 20th floor of 25 43rd Street might make a good novel, though it would strain credibility. When he was six or seven years old, his parents gave him a copy of the Thurber Carnival, a compilation of drawings by the great *New Yorker* cartoonist James Thurber. From that point on, says Gopnik, he never had any greater ambition than to write for *The New Yorker*.

"To a degree that's almost absurd, I've been devoted to this institution since that time," he says. After finishing his bachelor's degree in art history, Gopnik went to New York to study art history at the Institute of Fine Arts and, of course, to break in at *The New Yorker*.





It took him six years. His first piece, a short story called "Quattrocento Baseball" (about the Montreal Expos, naturally), was published in 1986. His really big break, however, came in 1987, when Bob Gottlieb was named managing editor of the magazine. As fate would have it, Gottlieb had hired Gopnik as a book editor at Knopf in 1985. "Bob, I think, felt I would be happier here than at Knopf," says Gopnik, "or that I would be more useful here. Bob likes to talk about usefulness."

Gopnik's devotion to the magazine is paralleled by his family's devotion to McGill, which Gopnik calls "the central institution" of their family life over the last 20 years. Gopnik's father, Irwin, is dean of students and professor of English at McGill. His mother, Myrna, is a professor of linguistics. His five siblings, Alison, Morgan, Hilary, Blake, and Melissa, are also McGill graduates, now all launched on their own dizzyingly successful careers. "I was the only one who had a 4.0," says Gopnik (repeating what is obviously a topic of conversation at holiday dinners). "An important point."

Adam, as well as Alison and Blake, won McGill's Moyse Travelling Fellowship, which saw them into top graduate schools. While he was a master's candidate at the Institute of Fine Arts Gopnik had Kirk Varnedoe for a professor. One night in 1985, when the two of them were on the subway returning from a lecture in Columbia, they began a discussion of the great dialogue between high art and popular culture. Then, in 1988, Varnedoe was named director of the Department of Painting and Sculpture at the Museum of Modern Art. When he got his new job, he invited Gopnik to co-direct the show which they had been discussing three years earlier. "Hi & Low" had its debut at the Museum of Modern Art and will run until May 12 at the Art Institute of Chicago. It will then move to the Museum of Contemporary Art in Los Angeles, where it will be on view from June 23 to September 15.

Gopnik calls curating a major exhibition extraordinarily rewarding. "I blush at the thought that I ever tried to write about art before having that experience," he says, "but I'm not a curator. I don't have any of the other skills you need to do that. It's an art in itself. I don't see myself curating another show."

Gopnik is still working on his PhD, but he doesn't expect that it will carry him off to some new shore. "I hate to sound like somebody whose life has come to an effective end at the age of 33," he says, "but I've always wanted to write for *The New Yorker*, I never wanted to do anything except write for *The New Yorker*, and I have no ambitions to do anything in the future except to keep writing for *The New Yorker*."

Kim Schenck, BA'87, is a writer for Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York.

Recently I was referred to as the humourist Adam Gopnik—that pleased me no end. I'd much rather be the "humourist" than the "art critic".

At left, three images from "Hi & Lo: Modern Art and Popular Culture", the show Gopnik co-curated for the Museum of Modern Art in New York. Top, detail of Joseph Cornell's construction, Medici Princess, *which employs a Bronzino portrait (c.1542). Centre, Cubist painting by Picasso, incorporating headlines from advertisements in the daily press. Below, Picasso's source. By exhibiting such image pairs, "Hi & Lo" examined the links between high and low culture.*

TOKYO'S

If embassies are any gauge of the importance one country places on another, then Japan now has high priority on Canada's list. In Tokyo, a $127 million building, designed by McGill grad Raymond Moriyama, BArch'57, is scheduled to open this April. Located on a prestigious site, the eight-storey Canadian embassy overlooks the gardens of Japan's royal family in the city's core.

"Asia is central to Canada's strategy for the next decade," says Réjean Tessier, spokesperson for External Affairs Canada. "Canada's presence [in Tokyo] is indispensable, and the location of the new embassy is a magnificent asset, a jewel."

This is just one indication of Tokyo's relatively new primacy on the global scene. Like Paris in the twenties, it has emerged as the hot spot, a beacon for foreigners and Western institutions eager to tap the secret of its success. The influx is substantial; many come with a business mission, thousands of others to teach English—the easiest route in.

Yet unlike the reign of Paris, which left a wealth of literature and art, the lessons of Tokyo seem to be purely economic—and, for Westerners, often elusive. With its rigid status quo and indifference to the career potential of Japanese women and eager foreigners, Tokyo leaves many seekers frustrated. But initiatives persist—from the academic level to the personal—and the links are growing.

IT'S WHERE THE WORLD'S ECONOMIC PULSE BEGINS, AND WHERE RISING NUMBERS OF McGILL GRADUATES WANT TO GO. AS ALL EYES TURN TO TOKYO, WHAT CHANCE HAVE THESE ADVENTURERS FOR SUCCESS—AND HAPPINESS?

BY NANCY McHARG

"The money centres of the world are shifting to the Pacific," vice-president of the U.S.-Japan Foundation, Ronald Aqua, told the *Journal of Higher Education* at the end of the eighties. (The foundation was created with a $46 million grant from Japan's shipbuilding industry.) Japanese business and language programs have sprung up at North American universities. And for the first time, in the eighties, Japanese companies began making major donations to American universities: $1.2 million to the University of Michigan from Nippon Life, $3 million from Sony Corporation to the University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign. The link with universities for technical development and language training emerged.

At McGill, there have been a number of initiatives (see page 18), ranging from official forays by Principal David Johnston to a freshly hatched curriculum, namely the MBA/Diploma in Management-Asian Studies, designed to equip graduates to deal with Pacific Rim countries. Outside of these ventures, however, growing numbers of grads cross the ocean independently, to grapple with the Tokyo phenomenon.

Perhaps few Westerners in Tokyo understand it better than Christian Howes, BA'84. He is currently a senior investment consultant with Sanyo Securities Co. Ltd. in Tokyo, after joining the brokerage house four years ago in Toronto.

As Howes can attest, there are limits to the extent a Westerner can penetrate Japanese culture, though on the surface North American influence is strong. Kentucky Fried Chicken and McDonald's outlets are omnipresent. Seven-Eleven convenience stores abound although, ironically, the great American corner-store empire is now Japanese-owned.

However, at the core, Tokyo remains uniquely foreign, a beguiling mix of the ancient and modern. Women from the country sell their vegetables door-to-door in Tokyo's residential areas. Meanwhile, Tokyo's corporate district, Minato-ku, teems with a sea of blue business suits.

Howes first visited Tokyo at age five. His father was a University of British Columbia professor of



REIGN

Japanese history who spent sabbatical years in Japan. At 14, Howes was immersed in the Japanese public-school system, where his height (which would reach 6'8") caused a commotion. "They thought I was Mount Fuji incarnate," he says. He later led Japanese tourists through the Canadian Rockies and finished a BA in East Asian Studies at McGill, honing his Japanese language skills and broadening his grasp of the culture.

Despite these credentials, Howes wonders about his chances for advancing at Sanyo Securities. "Japanese companies do not always maximize the potential of their foreign employees," says Howes diplomatically. Unlike most Japanese, who join a firm for life and are almost never fired, foreigners are usually hired for short-term contracts. "When it gets to the point where you've been with the company for more than two or three years, they are at a loss as to what to do with you," he says. Nevertheless, Howes hopes he will break the barrier.

McGill Management Professor Richard Wright, a specialist in Japanese business, understands Howes' concern. "I know of only two foreigners who have been promoted to the senior management level within Japanese companies," says Wright. However, he sees nothing sinister in the system. "Foreigners—even if they know the language—cannot participate in the thought process of the culturally-based Japanese corporate system."

In North America, he explains, the corporate structure is made up of a series of functions and positions, each clearly demarcated, whereas in Japan the structure is implicit. There are no clear job descriptions; goals are not explained in writing; agreements tend to be tacit, says Wright.

"Japan is not a society designed to incorporate 'outsiders' into it," says Sandra Buckley, Director of East Asian Studies at McGill, who has acted as a consultant to European companies establishing headquarters in Tokyo and as advisor to Mitsubishi Motors during its takeover of Chrysler Australia.

"Japan has developed around homogeneity and does not have the legal structures to accommodate them." In other words, foreigners are almost never allowed to become Japanese citizens. The country virtually prohibits immigration. Until recently, non-Japanese citizens could not hold permanent teaching posts at Japan's 96 prestigious national or state-supported universities. Men who marry Japanese women find it difficult to obtain citizenship (although women who marry Japanese men have an easier time). Temporary work permits are available to foreigners—especially those from developing nations—who are willing to perform the unskilled labour tasks that the Japanese will not.

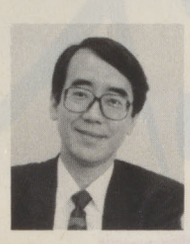
Most industrialized countries take this view. What is surprising about Japan is that this attitude towards foreigners often extends beyond labour and high into the corporate structure. It is true that Japanese companies now hire Westerners in greater numbers than ever before, says Buckley, but the prospects for their climbing within the corporate structure remain slim.

Used to the Western "fast track", bright, ambitious young Western employees expect to be promoted after a few years of superior performance, says Yukio Sadamori, MBA'77, a native of Japan employed by Mitsui & Co., a mammoth Japanese industrial trading conglomerate. But promotions in Japanese companies come methodically and are usually based on seniority.

There are other stark differences between North American and Japanese corporate cultures. Though entertaining clients for dinner is a common practice around the world, senior salarymen (white-collar work-







Top: Christian Howes, BA'84, a veteran career man in Tokyo. "When you've been with the company for two or three years, they are at a loss as to what to do with you."

Middle: Raymond Moriyama, BArch'57, designer of the new Canadian Embassy in Tokyo, part of our government's strategy for the expanding Pacific Rim.

Bottom: Yukio Sadamori, MBA'77, a native of Japan who knows the pitfalls of seeking a Western-paced career track in Tokyo, especially for women.

ers) in Japan are expected to socialize for business almost every night of the week. Corporate social ties are considered crucial. Those not used to long extra-business hours find the pace almost unbearable.

Masato Myachi, MBA '78, knows both systems. Also a native of Japan, he was sent to Canada by the Bank of Tokyo to become familiar with the country and Canadians. He arrived at McGill just as the Parti Québécois assumed power in 1976, and he has spent almost a decade abroad. Myachi established Bank of Tokyo branches in Montreal, Calgary and Hong Kong; now he is an assistant general manager for the bank back in Tokyo.

In Montreal and Calgary, Myachi usually put in a normal work week, often returning home at the end of the day to have dinner with his family. Now, working for the same employer in Japan, he says he rarely, if ever, sees his wife and children during the week. But neither Myachi nor his wife complains: "If I went home for dinner at five or six every night my wife would think there was something wrong." (He sees merit in both systems.) Although there is talk of change from some young Japanese, the pace is certain to be slow, especially where Japanese women are concerned.

"There's been almost no change in the attitudes towards, and of, women," Myachi says. "Most women still don't have careers. They work for a few years [usually in clerical positions] until they get married."

Women are overlooked as long-term employment prospects, Sadamori maintains, because they haven't pushed the issue themselves. "There are many bright women who are very capable," he says, adding that most soon retreat to domesticity. "Every year we hire 300 young female junior college graduates or university-level graduates; every year 90 percent who entered four years previously leave."

But, in fact, there is little incentive for women to advance. In Japan's major companies, university or college graduates are hired for either non-management or career management streams. (Foreigners come under a separate category.) Only one woman has ever been hired for a career track position at Mitsui, says Sadamori. And although this woman led her class at a top engineering school, clients are said to have complained about dealing with a woman. She was moved to a "special status" function. There she has little opportunity for being sent overseas—a cornerstone to advancement within the Japanese corporation.

According to McGill's Sandra Buckley, whose academic interest is feminist theory and contemporary Japanese society, Japanese companies are now required by law to hire women. But, she says, the government doesn't enforce stipulations that dictate they be hired for career track positions. "The way out for Japanese companies is to argue that women now have the choice. And indeed, they are often choosing to not work," says Buckley. "But there is a false concept of choice. There is complete lack of support—limited child care facilities and few role models." For women, work still has a stigma attached. Recent public opinion polls demonstrate that the vast majority of Japanese women would only ever work for financial reasons, Buckley says.

But women and foreigners alike may be encouraged one day to join the corporate ranks in Japan. The country's dwindling birth rate means there are now not enough university graduates to fill all the entry level corporate positions that come open in a year. Sadamori suspects that it will be Japanese women, before foreigners, who will be targeted for their upper-management potential.

So, for those McGill grads enchanted by the prospect of working in a Japanese company, the possibilities for entry are better now than ever. But don't expect a rapid corporate ascent, although the experience may be transferable. Even with a shining new embassy, corporate Canada has yet to catch up with global trends and recognize the value of employees with Japanese corporate experience. As Sandra Buckley observes, "Asian Studies is starting to take off, but there is a lot of frustration—the kinds of jobs that are anticipated aren't there.

"A lot of graduates end up going to the United States to work for Japanese or American companies. From there, it's very hard to draw them back."

ADJUSTING OUR SIGHTS

Though 10,350 kilometres away from Tokyo, McGill has grown increasingly aware of this force on the Eastern Rim, and rallied to reckon with it.

In 1986, Principal David Johnston was invited to Japan by the Japan Foundation and brought home the need to develop programs geared to the new world order. Japanese language courses were offered in Continuing Education and in the Department of East Asian Languages and Literature. The bachelor's program in East Asian Studies saw its numbers grow to 95 this year, from 36 in 1985. The total number of students enrolled in East Asian courses more than doubled in the same time: from 212 students to 534 this year.

Importantly, last year, with a $200,000 donation from Power Corp., McGill debuted an MBA/ Diploma in Management-Asian Studies, the first in Canada to combine intensive business, language and cultural study. Students spend two and a half years studying advanced international management and economics in the Faculty of Management, and Japanese, Chinese and history courses within the Department for East Asian Studies. Five students are currently enrolled in this specialized MBA.

Despite its distance from the Pacific Rim, Dean Wallace Crowston believes McGill is well-suited for this international program. The Faculty of Management has the most foreign students of any business school in Canada. Last year, 38 percent of the 220 MBA students came from 32 foreign countries.

The Centre for Continuing Education saw a similar shift, after efforts to attract Japanese students. In the same year as the Principal's visit, the Coordinator of English Language Programs, David Levy, recruited in Japan and the number of McGill's Japanese students more than doubled, from 30 to 81 this year—one-half study English.-**JP**-

Don't even knock

Walk right through the Yellow Door, hinged on an old house in the McGill Ghetto where neo-vaudeville and social work have meshed since 1903.

BY DENISE ROIG TARR

Leave your cynicism at the door. You won't be needing it. Choosing to open the (yes, it's really yellow) door of this once grand, four-storey home on Aylmer Street means you'll have to close the door on some hard-line, bottom-line attitudes. Like: "If it looks good, it is good." (The Yellow Door is decorated in Early Thrift Store, with touches of Late Awful.) Or: "Everyone's really out for themselves." (Talk to just one Yellow Door volunteer. You'll want to reconsider.)

"Our mission," reads the Yellow Door's brochure, "is to explore and share social and moral values through dialogue, artistic expression and community service." That's a mouthful, a handful and a hell-uva lot to promise. Just how do you combine art and morality anyhow?

Yet the Yellow Door can and does. Through its yellow portals come musicians in black leather eager to test their talents on the Coffee House's open stage. Through them come students questioning everything from their choice of major to the existence of God. Through them come volunteers to the Elderly Project, now in its twentieth year. It all happens under this one funky, fading roof.



At its very foundation, perhaps the reason this improbable enterprise has worked so long and so well is an abiding spirituality rooted in the teachings of Christ, and



Above: Rev. Ed MacKinley, Director of the Yellow Door, who saved the tradition from collapse in the early eighties. Left: Staff social workers, Mike Adamowicz and Chris Fitzgerald

Normand Blouin

his model of service. It was founded by Lord Strathcona as a YMCA in 1903 to promote "morality and religion" at the University. Although McGill's "Y" has always been run as a chaplaincy and has long been closely connected with the Student Christian Movement of Canada, it welcomes people of all faiths.

The sixties and seventies also saw the agency become a refuge for draft dodgers and deserters fleeing the drugs and jungles of Vietnam. Still legendary are the giant boxes of donated gloves collected in the lobby for young Americans facing their first Canadian winter, and the "peanut butter brigades" and 25-cent lunches organized to feed all those displaced souls. As one observer from those days remarked, "It was all built on kindness."

"Our mission," reads the Yellow Door's brochure, "is to explore and share social and moral values through dialogue, artistic expression and community service."







The music from those days is legendary, too. Folk songs, protest songs, jazz, blues—the basement Coffee House rocked every weekend. Bruce Cockburn, Jesse Winchester and Penny Lang played on the tiny basement stage. Writers such as Margaret Atwood did readings for just pennies.

Although the stone Victorian building never closed its doors, the pennies began running out in the late seventies and early eighties—the yellow door itself swung in a chipped and peeling state. When Rev. Ed MacKinley, a Lutheran minister, took over as director in 1985, it looked like the Coffee House—the longest running in North America—was about to turn off its microphones for good. It had been fined by the City of Montreal for unsanitary conditions.

Unfunded by McGill, the Yellow Door is nevertheless affiliated with the University as part of its chaplaincy (the rest of whom have offices at the Newman Centre on Peel Street and Hillel House on Stanley Street). The Yellow Door's Board of Directors includes a good number of McGill staff and students. Together with these board members and staff social workers (Chris Fitzgerald, BA'86, BSW'89, and Mike Adamowicz, a Concordia University graduate), MacKinley pulled the agency back to its feet.

Due to poor financial forecasting, the Yellow Door had fallen $40,000 in debt; its bank was not averse to a shutdown. But the Yellow Door's board decided to sell a house it owned on Jeanne Mance and wiped out the debt. Itimproved its accounting procedures and convinced area granting agencies that it had a viable, solid program. The Coffee House now offers music on Fridays, "Literature Live" on Thursdays. They've boosted the numbers—both dollars and volunteers—and given the famous door a fresh coat of yellow paint besides.

It's a low-ego, high-producing management trio. (Asked about "staff", the three laugh. "You're looking at it," says Adamowicz.) What they're looking at is a resurgence, a renaissance. Not only is volunteerism making a comeback, says Fitzgerald, but we're now seeing a renewed interest in chaplaincy. "Something that was considered almost a joke before is now being taken more seriously," he notes. "Young people seem to be saying, 'Maybe there's something here for me.' "

Help comes in many forms: drop-in counseling to counter exam stress the last three weeks of each semester, bible studies, group meetings of AA, ACOA (Adult Children of Alcoholics), the McGill Folk Society. And something rarer—plain old talking. The battered couch in MacKinley's office has been the stopping point for many.

"It's unfortunate that people draw this line between psychological help and talking," says Fitzgerald, who explains that it's less intimidating for people to visit informally. "They come by and talk all day." MacKinley adds, without a trace of self-pity, "That means our grant applications get done between 9 pm and midnight."

Money. It is, of course, a constant tug, squeeze, pinch at the Yellow Door. Though it's still known fondly as McGill's "Y", the affiliation is token now. The Yellow Door does get support from Centraide and the Regional Montreal Metropolitan Community. Says MacKinley, "We also rely on private donations." These are stretched to the max, since the Yellow Door's total annual operating budget is only $75,000 per year; this includes three salaries and running of the building.

Thankfully, there's another resource: close to 250 volunteers—most of them McGill students—who do everything from wiring sound equipment in the Cof-



fee House to playing cards with housebound seniors as part of the Elderly Project. MacKinley, Fitzgerald and Adamowicz work closely with their volunteers, impressed always when someone new comes on board, often saying, as MacKinley puts it, "I'm tired of being selfish.' They're really coming out of a generosity of spirit."

The majority of volunteers serve as "friendly visitors" in the Elderly Project, the Door's largest community outreach. Created in 1970, when a student- initiated survey of the Parc-Milton area found that many of the Yellow Door's aging neighbours were socially isolated, the project now also includes an accompaniment service, so immobile seniors can get to appointments easily and safely, friendly telephone calling and seasonal social events.









"We forget those who can't negotiate stairs or may be afraid of winter weather," says Elizabeth Healey, BPhysTher'72, BScPh'78, MEd'90, Chief of Physiotherapy at St. Mary's Hospital and president of the Yellow Door's volunteer executive board. The Elderly Project also allows McGill students to meet a generation they're often out of touch with.

Catherine Adams, a former social worker turned graduate student in McGill's Library and Information Studies program, has been a volunteer for two years. She pays weekly visits to an elderly French man with emphysema. "M. Chevalier used to be a bartender in some of the best hotels in Montreal," says Adams, "so he has some pretty interesting stories." Discussing books, politics, religion, oc- casionally going out for coffee—though on a limited budget, Adams says "he'd never let me pay for anything." In retrospect, she found she was "being helped more than helping".

Like most of the McGill ghetto, Alymer has been gentrified—condos, skylights and higher prices. Yet the Yellow Door in the nineties remains untouched by the trends, a little healthier financially, but thriving on traditionally simple routines. Setting up at 7:15 on a cold Friday night in November are a team of three Coffee House volunteers. Bonnie Weppler is making coffee, Michael Pelegrin is checking the mike. Carol Meindl, realizing there's no juice in the fridge, slips out the back door in just a sweater to run to a local dépanneur. It's showtime in just 45 minutes and there's a buzz in the air.

The three have been volunteering on Friday nights for varying lengths of time … three years, six months. But their perceptions of the experience don't vary much. Exciting, they all say. Unpredictable. And sometimes very, very funny. "It's so inclusive here," says Meindl, who books all the talent. She's speaking particularly of the "open stage" which ends every program. "The sky's the limit as to what you can do on stage. For example, a guy gets up and says he's going to play some bad piano and he does." (Anyone who wants to drop by at any time is allowed to play the piano, as well.)

Jason Fowler, tonight's featured performer, seems unfazed by the small crowd. With the first song, everything—size of audience, level of amps—seems unimportant. The guy is good, damn good. He sings about love lost and found, being on the road, being horny, being happy. His instrumental "E Minor Suite" is, quite simply, gorgeous. A new-age piece with old-age depth.

"There's something spiritual about performing," muses Adamowicz, himself a musician who occasionally graces the Coffee House stage. "It's amazing the energy in here on some nights." There is, in fact, something spiritual about everything that goes on inside these loving, shabby walls.

Not one to blow a more-spiritual-than-thou horn, MacKinley nonetheless knows this is the essence of the Door. It doesn't, he believes, lie in specific programs. "It doesn't matter how many great programs you have if you're cold and bureaucratic."

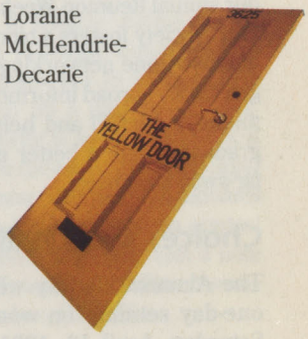
What matters, he says, is having someone say, "The Yellow Door turned my life around. I found hope here.' We want to continue to be that kind of place to people."

You close the yellow door behind you. You walk down Aylmer, back again in the McGill ghetto. It's cold. It's dark. The closest Metro seems a long way off. But there are stars out. The moon's almost full. And you can't help it. You smile. Honest to God.

Yellow Door Board of Directors

President, **Betty Healey**, BPhysTher'72, BScPh'78, MEd'90, chief of physiotherapy, St. Mary's Hospital
Secretary: **Pat Wells**, P&OTh'56, McGill clinical coordinator, physical and occupational therapy
Vice-President: **Katherine LePoer**, director of rehabilitation, Julius Richardson Hospital
General Secretary: **Ed MacKinley**
Treasurer: **Elaine Sequeira**, McGill lecturer, chartered accountancy
Timothy Merrett, McGill professor of computer science
Robert Metcalfe, LLB'85, lawyer, Clarkson Tétrault
Stephen Monahan, BA'89, retired engineer, Alcan Aluminium Ltd.
Carolyn Pepler, McGill professor of nursing
Florence Tracy, McGill director of residences
Duncan Shaddick, retired engineer, Alcan Aluminium Ltd.

McGill students:
Leigh Valliere
Laurie Humphrey
Denise LeBlond
Megan McNeill
Lillian Golas
Loan Lamb
Loraine McHendrie-Decarie



International Networking

by Gavin Ross
Executive Director of the Graduates' Society

Each year, the December holiday season brings greetings from senior students and recent graduates who have benefited from our overseas alumni network. This year was no exception.

Andrew Dunbar, BSc(Arch)'87, BArch'89, dropped in to report on his research in Barcelona, Glasgow and Vienna, made possible by the McLennan Memorial Scholarship and the Bourse du collège des présidents de l'ordre des architectes du Québec. Andrew came by last spring, and we were able to put him in touch with graduates in these cities. Special thanks to Sir Philip Grant-Suttie, DipAgr'59, in Scotland and Tamar Oppenheimer, OC, BA'46, in Vienna, for their kindness and hospitality.

Ross Kerr, DDS'89, writing from Bangkok, tells of meeting our good friend Dr. Gerald Chow, BSc'82 (Dentistry, Howard University) in Hong Kong. In the course of the visit, not only did they swap McGill tales and sample some oriental delicacies, but Gerald introduced Ross to the Hong Kong Dental School. The result: Ross was invited to do a master's in oral medicine. He has yet to decide!

Third-year arts student Eric Zimmer, just back from a Canada World Youth project in Sulawesi, Indonesia, dropped by Martlet House with stories, photos and samples of Indonesian sarongs. The Graduates' Society was happy to have offered Eric some financial assistance with this exciting project.

Apart from its higher profile activities—branch programs, Montreal-area programs, the publication of the *McGill News*, our annual Reunion Weekend—the Graduates' Society fosters a tremendous amount of one-on-one networking. This keeps our graduates abroad informed about developments at McGill and helps our Canadian graduates gain a better understanding of far-away countries.

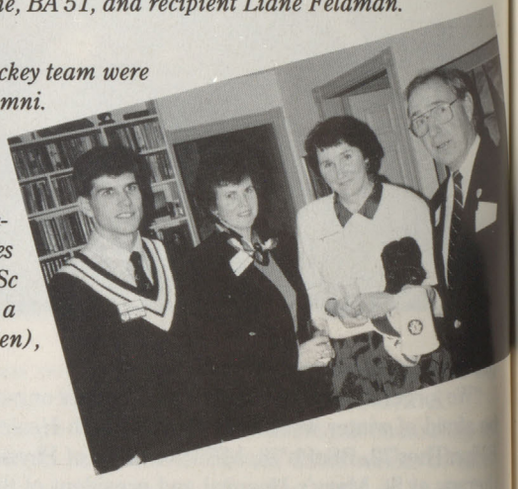
Choices and Challenges

The Alumnae Society will hold a special one-day seminar on women's issues on Saturday, April 13, 1991. For info: Call 398-5000.



Rick Kerrigan

The Alumnae Society raised $60,000 at its annual Book Fair for scholarships. Pictured here are recipients Dène Tarkyth and Marla Guralnick, parent Pia Guralnick, Alumnae Society President Peggy Swaine, BA'51, and recipient Liane Feldman.



They lost 9-6 to UPEI but the McGill hockey team were still big winners with Charlottetown alumni. Elizabeth and Bob Midgley MD'60, President of the McGill Society of PEI, graciously threw a party for the players and local alums. Pictured here are hockey player David Hayden, MD'94, Frances Gray, BMus'66, Rosemary Faulkner, BSc (Hec)'68, and Bob Midgley (who was a classmate of David's father, Peter Hayden), BSc'55, MD'60, DipMed'67.



Gavin Ross

Also at the PEI event, rookie Kai Joslin, BCom'93, chats with Margaret and Frank McMillan, MD'42.

Attention Toronto Graduates!

For the past 20 years, the focal point of Reunion Weekend has been the Leacock Luncheon. Last September, it was such a success with Moderator Derek Drummond, BArch'62, and Leacock "Lecturer" Philip Johnston, that we are taking the "show" to Toronto. The same cast will appear at the Sheraton Centre at noon, April 19th. Reliable sources tell us that Toronto-based graduates never take more than one hour for lunch, but we hope that, with this advance warning, they can rearrange their schedules, relax Montreal-style, and enjoy what we know will be a very witty occasion. Since we expect this luncheon to sell out, we urge Toronto graduates to order tickets by calling Chairperson Andrea Alexander at (416) 967-5898.



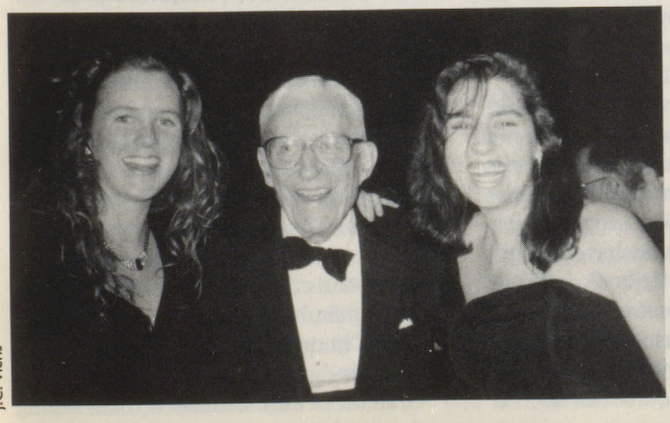
Gavin Ross

The McGill Symphony Orchestra was invited back to Carnegie Hall for a December performance! At a reception before the event Anton Angelich, BSc(FSc)'73, Mark Chiffert, BEng'79, and Victoria Chiffert had a chance to meet the Quebec Delegate General in New York, Leo Paré.



Also eagerly anticipating the symphony orchestra's performance in New York were Professor Robert Gibson, who is director of the Faculty of Music's Orchestral Instruments Program, and his wife MarySue Gibson.

The McGill-Harvard Dinner Dance was a glittering affair at the Museum of Nature in Ottawa. McGill Principal David Johnston, bearing dual affiliations as a Harvard graduate, spoke, and danced to the McGill Swing Band with his wife Sharon, a McGill PhD student. Daughter Alex Johnston, BA'92, also attended and is pictured with student Deborah Pentesco, BCom'91, and the oldest grad at the event, Capt. George A. Woollcombe, BCom'25.



J.C. Viens

Reunion '91

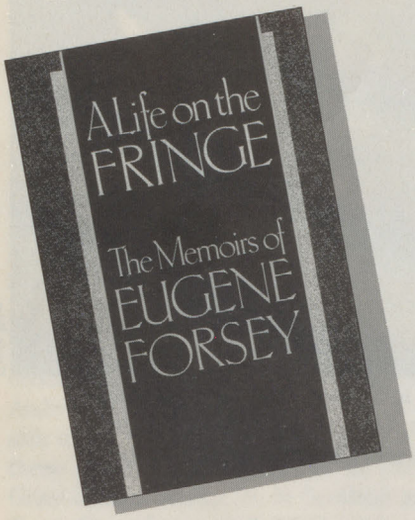
Graduates from years ending in 1 and 6 will be celebrating Reunions the weekend of September 19-22. Our twenty-second Leacock Luncheon will be Friday the 20th, at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel and our guest "lecturer" this year is graduate Governor and Alma Mater Fund Chairman Richard Pound, BCom'62, BCL'67. Apart from his voluntary involvement at McGill and his well-deserved reputation as an interesting and humourous speaker, Dick practises law with Stikeman & Elliott and is currently First Vice-President of the International Olympic Committee.

Reunion class members will receive information on other reunion activities very soon. Until then, please set aside these dates and plan to join us in Montreal for what we know will be a great reunion.

Sleuths Sought

Congratulations to Charlie Baillie on his appointment as full-time coach of the Redmen football team. For 19 years, he has been head coach on a part-time basis. Charlie's first priority is to recruit the best scholar-athletes for the team and he's looking for alumni to bolster his efforts. Graduates willing to help in his program can contact Charlie at 514-398-7004 or drop him a note c/o the Currie Gymnasium, 475 Pine Avenue W., Montreal, Quebec, H2W 1S4.

A Life on the Fringe
by Eugene Forsey, BA'25, MA'26, PhD'41, LLD'66
Oxford University Press, 1990
241 pp, $24.95



Young Eugene Forsey loved Parliament the way other Canadian kids loved hockey. From the time he could walk he attended sessions of the House, followed the debates, idolized his political heroes, and faithfully read Hansard. Now, at age 86, he probably knows more about the federal legislative process and its history than anyone alive.

"I remember one man who was elected to Parliament in 1867 . . . half a dozen who were elected in 1874, a dozen in 1878, and every Prime Minister who has held office since 1894 except Sir Charles Tupper," writes Forsey in his latest book.

Yet for all his knowledge about how government works, Forsey never did sit in the House. Except for a nine-year stint in the Senate he was not part of the legislative process, only an observer looking down. It is one of the reasons why he has called his memoirs *A Life on the Fringe*. Forsey meant the title to be self-deprecating, and indeed, modesty permeates this memoir. But from his perch on the fringe he has learned and understood more than most of those at the centre of events. This is true not only for his knowledge of politics but also for his familiarity with organized labour and constitutional matters. Forsey has always been an excellent observer. Fortunately he is just as good a writer.

The first thing to understand about Eugene Forsey is that no one can pin a political label on him. "I was a socialist democrat; I was a pacifist, a Quaker; I was, in constitutional matters, as I still am, a John A. Macdonald Conservative," he writes.

That is a fraction of his contradictory life story. At McGill, Forsey was a vice-president of the Conservative Club yet was once accused by Principal Sir Arthur Currie of being a Bolshevik. He belonged to the CCF from its birth to its burial, but walked out of the founding convention of the NDP (he passionately disagreed with its Two Nation policy). He became a Trudeau-appointed Liberal senator who usually opposed his Grit colleagues. And through it all Forsey reckons he voted for the federal Tories most often in federal elections. Forsey worked for the Canadian Labour Congress for 27 years, yet his greatest hero was the brilliant parliamentarian Arthur Meighen—the same man who, as the acting Minister of Justice in 1919, played a prominent role in the Conservative government's heavy-handed response to the Winnipeg General Strike. (Oddly, in *A Life on the Fringe* he is silent about these events.)

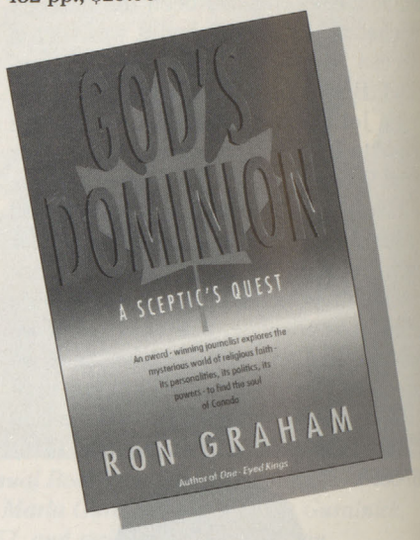
There is a reason for these seeming contradictions: personal and intellectual integrity. Forsey is a man whose political opinions are is based on personal reason rather than party allegiance. These days that would make him eminently unsuitable for Parliament, let alone government. As if rational dissent is a danger rather than a virtue, people like him are eventually heaved out of political parties in Canada; loose cannons, they are usually called. There is certainly much to disagree with in many of his views—for example, the book ends with a searing chapter on the folly of Quebec nationalism. But here, too, Forsey has done his research and formed a well-founded opinion. This intelligent, non-partisan spirit blows like a fresh breeze through the memoir.

But the real joy of the book is its wonderfully spare and precise English, the type rarely written anymore. Sprinkled throughout are literary allusions and quotes that range from the *Book of Common Prayer* to Gilbert and Sullivan. The simple reading of this memoir is pure pleasure. The language is one reason why Forsey's book was nominated for a Governor General's Award in non-fiction.

If there is a problem with *A Life on the Fringe* it is that, at 240 pages, there is not enough of it. Perhaps Forsey's publishers thought this "fringe member's" memoirs would not have wide enough appeal to justify a larger volume. He may have thought so himself. Yet his courtly book is firmly lodged on the Canadian best-seller list—and climbing. It seems that after 90 years Eugene Forsey still has a few surprises left.

Review by Hugh Wilson, a Montreal writer and editor.

God's Dominion
by Ron Graham, BA'68
McClelland & Stewart, 1990
432 pp., $29.95



Provided it is innocuous and harms no one, "God talk" still seems profitable enough for a major publisher to launch a book on the state of religion in Canada. Actually, *God's Dominion* does not so much depict the religious climate in Canada, except in the most superficial terms, as it highlights in a rather appealing manner a two-year "pilgrimage" of a self-confessed sceptic to an elusive holy grail.

Much of the book's attraction lies in its immediacy as an intelligent journalist's experience of selected religious communities in Canada. The vivid first-hand reporting will appeal to a wide readership; it might even make this 432-page read enjoyable. *God's Dominion* seems to be ideal for people on the run who feel the need, nonetheless, to stay in touch with the "religious state of the art".

The author, of course, did not intend to provide his potential readers with a history of religious communities in Canada (the Orthodox Christians, despite their prominence in many regions of Canada, do not get as much as a single line). Neither does *God's Dominion* claim to be a sociology of religion (although the author freely draws on data gathered by sociologist Reginald Bibby, who wrote *Fragmented Gods, The State of Religion in Canada)*. Most members of the religious communities described in the book would probably either shudder or laugh at the caricature that has emerged from Graham's random interviews and occasional "immersions" into their way of life or worship.

Graham is an established, best-selling author and an experienced journalist. (A

current libel law-suit by fellow McGill grad Conrad Black, MA'73, makes the book a timely read.) These factors contribute to the readable style and the generally pleasant feeling he is able to evoke toward "established religion"—even when he is obviously bored.

The book contains an occasional nugget, such as Graham's description of the "ultimate stability" of the Benedictine abbot Weber or his recollection of the well-known line of the Presbyterian James Robertson, who preferred preachers with "more horse than Latin". Half truths and flaws will, of course, have to be forgiven in a book of this kind. Thus, it should not matter that Max Weber is named when Ernst Troeltsch is meant, or that a philosophical assertion is ascribed to Augustine when scholars attribute it to Anselm of Canterbury.

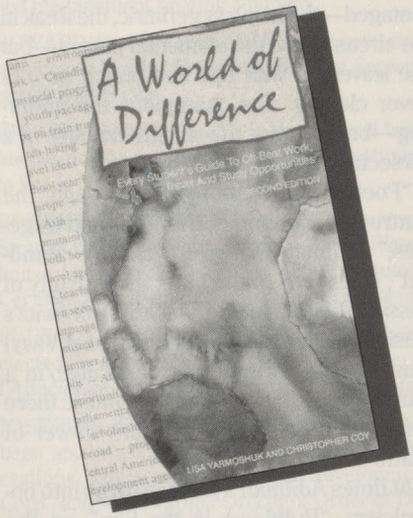
More troublesome, though, is the frequent blurring between what a person is quoted as having said and what is probably Graham's elaboration on the quote. For good or ill, there is not a single footnote to any written source—such aids to further investigation by curious or discerning readers may have proved too cumbersome and were undoubtedly deemed to be superfluous. A reasonably up-to-date bibliography invites further reading, though it, too, is spotty and does not contain some important authors whose facts or insights might have proven helpful.

Generalizations about religious groups in Canada are inevitable in a book that narrates a personal pilgrimage and muses about feelings or creates a certain mood. One cannot help but wonder, of course, whether it is just this tendency to generalize on the basis of fleeting impressions and superficial acquaintance with most of the groups described in the book that will make it—strange as that might seem—a welcome gift.

Those nurtured in the bosom of one of the groups that make up Canada's religious kaleidoscope, but who have long since stopped practising religion, receive a relatively painless trip down memory lane. At the same time, a recognized author's implied *imprimatur* affirms the decision to abandon what has become largely irrelevant anyhow. No harm is done in the process of reading this finely-crafted book and *God's Dominion* has been shown to be capable of attracting some attention, after all.

Review by Edward J. Furcha, Professor of Church History at McGill's Faculty of Religious Studies. He teaches Canadian church history and specializes in the Protestant Reformation of the sixteenth century.

A World of Difference: Every Student's Guide to Off-Beat Work, Travel and Study Opportunities
By Lisa Yarmoshuk, LLB'93, and Christopher Coy, BA'89
Broadview Press, 1990
334 pp., $15.95



Students may be the only group that society permits to allot roughly equal amounts of time to the respective activities of working, travelling and studying. While most people accept that varied youthful experience serves as the best foundation for a rich adult life and career, Lisa Yarmoshuk and Christopher Coy revere this belief. Their zeal for extending student endeavours beyond the boundaries of the classroom has produced a useful and approachable compendium of alternatives for young people seeking more than the standard routine of summer hamburger-flipping and winter exams.

A World of Difference is a smorgasbord: part directory of useful addresses, part personable invitation into the orbit of young people on the move, with just a tinge of preaching around the edges. "You'll only get one chance to live these years," Yarmoshuk and Coy write. "Make the most of them!"

Conveniently divided into Work, Travel and Study sections, this book outlines scores of opportunities that many students may have heard mentioned without knowing how to take advantage of them. How do you apply to become an intern in the Ontario Legislature? How do you get a job teaching English in Taiwan? How can you arrange to do your French immersion course in Paris rather than in Chicoutimi? (Or in Chicoutimi rather than in your local high school?) *A World of Difference* answers these questions and many more.

Yarmoshuk and Coy adopt an eclectic and even-handed approach. The opportunity to work as a clown in a suburban Toronto shopping mall is treated with the same respect and enthusiasm as taking a workshop to prepare for the Canadian Foreign Service entrance exam. The book succeeds in remaining resolutely non-ideological. The environmentalist and the budding business mogul will each find their interests attended to in an informative, easygoing manner.

Many of the program descriptions are supplemented by brief accounts of the experiences of former participants. In addition, there are reviews of useful books on related subjects, lists of scholarships to spirit students overseas and "student profiles"—sketches of exemplary students and their travel-filled paths through academic life. It is in the profiles that the book's occasional preachiness, with its slightly strained insistence on the virtues of travel, becomes most noticeable.

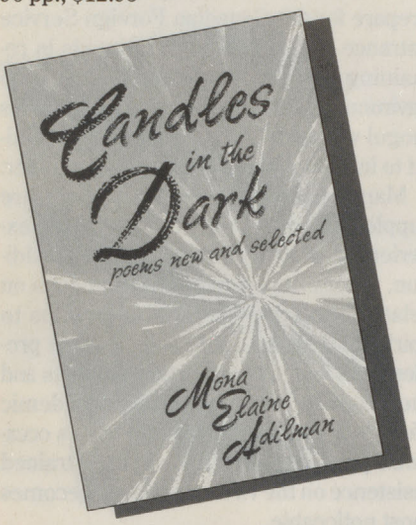
That reservation aside, this is a book I would recommend to any high school or university student. It presents a large quantity of useful information in a coherent way; the text is generally friendly and encouraging without being breathless. Yarmoshuk and Coy have done their homework. A hardened backpacker with a beady eye, I was only able to spot one tiny factual slip: contrary to what is stated here, holders of Eurail Youthpasses do need to make reservations for many long-distance European train journeys.

A word of warning: be careful about lending this book to anyone who has completed their studies and moved on to the world of work. The sight of so many missed opportunities is likely to result in the prolonged gnashing of teeth.

Review by Stephen Henighan, a Montreal-based globetrotter. His first novel, Other Americas, *was published in 1990.*

A good book is the best of friends, the same today and forever.
– M.F. TUPPER
The books reviewed are available through the McGill University Bookstore
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Candles in the Dark:
Poems New and Selected
by Mona Adilman, BA'45
Mosaic Press
96 pp., $12.95



In the preface to *Candles in the Dark*, her fifth collection of poetry, Mona Adilman declares that she is not an ivory-tower poet. A Montrealer and McGill graduate, Adilman is a poet engagé, primed to take on the dragons of our time: environmental depletion, political corruption and spiritual alienation, to name a few.

This fine collection is divided into four often overlapping sections. "Neon Flowers" deals with the ironies of urban life; "The Stalking", with the destruction of the environment and cruelty to animals; "Grass Roots", with relationships and sex; and "The Gladiators", with the poet as activist, rebel and revolutionary.

Adilman's love of her native city shines like a beacon. "My city/is a neon flower/ whose petals shimmer/like stars" she writes in "Montréal". The skilful insertion of the occasional French phrase does much to evoke the French flavour of the city. Many of the Montreal poems are also permeated by a salty Jewish sensibility.

There's Harry, the 75-year-old skirt-chaser, gossip and hypochondriac whose past includes a horrible accident. There's Adilman's widely anthologized poem "Aunt Annie", a reminiscence of a vibrant old woman given to raucous laughter, "her hands/ blue-veined maps/with vermilion tips/ wildly gesticulating", seen last in her Miami coffin.

My own favourites in this collection are the poems about modern love and marriage, which seamlessly stitch emotion to intelligence. "We are most alone/together," Adilman writes in "Missed the Saturday Dance", a poem about middle-aged ("Flower children/with salt and pepper hair") marital angst. Mellowness blends with a candid eroticism in many of the poems about aging. "Your finger-tips/generate currents/ of sensuality . . . still."

Adilman's sympathy extends to the disadvantaged—the helpless geriatric, the freak in the circus show, the ex-mental patient—but she leavens it with bite and punch so it is never cloying. She champions the underdog—be it a calf at the slaughterhouse or a persecuted South American poet.

"Poets capture the spirit of an age, the controversies, abuses, triumphs and tragedies," Adilman writes. In "Double Standard", she points to the bitter incongruity of Russian society lauding Vladimir Horowitz's music while it martyrs Ukrainian poet Vasyl Stus. "Songs without words survive/in a country that buries its poets./In music there is freedom;/in poetry, the dark flower of death."

At times Adilman's passion turns into polemicism. "Bulldozer in the Sky", on the subject of condominium conversion, is so heavy-footed with irony that it treads like prose. And the playful nostalgia of "The Bagel Factory" verges on the banal. But there are few other flaws in *Candles in the Dark*, a many-faceted collection that unlocks the individual heart and speaks to it.

Review by Elaine Kalman Naves, a Montreal writer.

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THE '20s

ALAN A. MacNAUGHTON, BA'26, BCL'29, has been reappointed Chairman of the World Wildlife Fund, the Olivetti Systems & Materials Canada Ltd., and Director of Asea Brown Bcoeri Inc.

THE '30s

ROBERT I.C. PICARD, BA'31, MA'32, was the honoured guest at a dinner given by the University of Victoria Board of Pension Trustees to mark 11 years of service on the Board of Governors.

FRASER N. GURD, BA'34, MD'39, Dip. Surgery'48, received the F.N.G. Starr Award, the highest award of the Canadian Medical Association. Dr. Gurd is past Surgeon-in-Chief of the Montreal General Hospital and Past Chairman of the Department of Surgery at McGill. His research advanced the treatment of surgical shock and recovery of severely injured patients.

THE '40s

SIMON REISMAN, BA'41, MA'42, has been appointed Special Adviser on International Trade by Saskatchewan Premier Grant Devine. Mr. Reisman was also appointed to the Board of Directors of Ranger Oil Ltd.

JEAN de GRANDPRÉ, BCL'43, LLD'81, has been appointed to the Advisory Board for the newly established "Outstanding CEO of the Year Award".

CHAIM F. SHATAN, BSc'45, MD'47, is Clinical Professor in the Postdoctoral Psychoanalytic Program at New York University.

DAVID M. CULVER, BSc'47, LLD'89, former Chairman and CEO of Alcan, was appointed President of the National Museum of Sciences and Technology and to the Advisory Board of The Outstanding CEO of the Year Award.

ANGELO FAVRETTO, BArch'47, was granted an Honorary Degree, Doctor of Law, from the University of St. Francis Xavier.

ROBERT LEE, BEng(Met)'47, has retired as Director, Research and Technology at Canadian Liquid Air Ltd.

EDWARD H. BERNFELD, Q.C., BA'48, BCL'52, has been appointed Governor of the *Fondation du Barreau du Québec* for a three-year term.

ELINOR R. LINNEY, BEng(El)'48, has retired from Partec-Lavalin and moved to Ottawa. When she graduated in 1948, she was the first woman to become a member of the Order of Engineers of Quebec.

DAVID B. SMITH, BEng(Met)'49, has been elected Chancellor of the University of Calgary, beginning December 1, 1990.

THE '50s

JOAN CLARK, Q.C., BA'50, a senior partner in the law firm Ogilvy Renault, has become Executive Vice-President of the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property.

ALFRED POWIS, BCom'51, is stepping down as Chief Executive Officer of Noranda Inc., but will serve as Chairman.

OSCAR RESPITZ, Q.C., BA'51, BCL'54, has been elected President of The Jewish Community Foundation of Greater Montreal.

JOHN J. DYMENT, BCom'53, has been appointed Vice-President Finance and Treasurer of Bruncor Inc., a St. John, N.B.-based diversified management holding company.

EDWARD O. PHILLIPS, BA'53, has written a new novel, *Sunday Best*, published last September by Seal Books.

BRUCE M. BENTON, BSc'55, has retired from his position as a school principal and continues to live in North York, Ontario.

ROBERT D. BROMLEY, BCom'55, Partner, Strategic Management Services, Price Waterhouse, has been elected Fellow of the Institute of Certified Management Consultants of Ontario.

PIERRE FRANCHE, BEng(Ch)'55, has been elected President and Chief Operating Officer of *l'Association des ingénieurs-conseils du Canada.*

JOSEPH S. HENDRICKS, BSc(Agr)'55, has been appointed Senior Director Livestock Operations, Jamaican Agricultural Development Corp., and was awarded Officer of Order of Distinction, the Jamaican government's honour for service in agriculture.

KENNETH M. HIBBERT, BEng(Chem)'55, Dip.Mgt.'69, has been elected President and Chief Executive Officer of Liquid Carbonic Inc.

SANDRA (MAIZEL) KOLBER, BA'55, was named to the Board of Directors of the CBC/SRC in June 1990.

BERYL L. ANDERSON, BLS'56, is the recipient of the Canadian Library Association Outstanding Service to Librarianship Award.

JOSEPH HANAWAY, BA'56, MD'60, was awarded a second Hannah Foundation grant to write *History of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill*, co-authored with McGill's Dean of Medicine, Richard Cruess.

LOUIS HOLLANDER, BEng(Chem)'56, has been elected to the Board of Directors of Scott's Hospitality Inc.

CHARLES JOHNSON, BEng(Mech)'56, has been appointed Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the JWI Group of Companies.

JOHN E. LAWRENCE, Q.C., BCL'56, has joined the law firm of Blake, Cassels & Graydon in Ottawa.

LIONEL McLEOD, MSc'57, Vice-President of Medical Services at University Hospital, Vancouver, has been awarded an honorary Doctorate of Laws by Queen's University.

JOHN D. THOMPSON, BEng(Mi)'57, has been appointed to the Board of Directors of Provinces Unies Compagnie d'assurances. He is President and Chief Executive Officer of Montreal Trust.

LIONEL TIGER, BA'57, MA'60, has been appointed the Charles Darwin Professor of Anthropology at Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey.

DOUGLAS BROCK, BSc'58, has been appointed First Vice-President and Manager of Dean Witter (Canada) Inc., and elected Secretary, Executive Committee, Board of Governors of Wilfrid Laurier University.

STANLEY H. HARTT, BA'58, MA'61, BCL'63, was named Chief Executive Officer and President of Campeau Corp. He is Past Chief of Staff of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney.

ROBERT G. HUNTER, BEng(El)'58, President and Chief Executive Officer of Carrier Canada Limited, served as Canadian Construction Association (CCA) Chairman in 1990.

THOMAS K. RYMES, MA'58, PhD'68, is publishing *Keynes Lectures, 1932-35: Notes of a Representation Student (London: MacMillan with the* Royal Economic Society, 1989) in Japanese with Toyko Keizi.

GERRY SCHWARTZ, BCom'58, has been appointed Executive Director of Payne Edmonds, a legal firm in Vancouver. He was also appointed to the Assoc. of American Legal Administrators (ALA) task force on professional criteria for university certification.

ANELIA (NELLIE PATRICK) WRIGHT, Dip PT'57, BScP&OT'58, has been appointed Associate Director of the capital campaign for the Montreal Children's Hospital.

STANLEY E. BEACOM, PhD'59, has retired as Director of the Agriculture Canada Research Station at Melfort, Sask. He was recently presented with a Distinguished Agrologist Award by the Sask. Institute of Agrologists and with an Honorary Life Membership by the Canadian Society of Animal Science.

THE '60s

PETER MORAND, PhD'60, has been appointed President of the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC), the largest federal granting agency in support of university research in Canada.

BARBARA J. (ROSENBAUM) SALISCH, BA'60, was selected New York State Art Educator of the Year (1990) by the National Art Education Association.

ANDREW G. de SCHULTHESS, BSc'62, has been appointed Director, Government Relations of Alcan Aluminium Limited.

GORDON S. SMITH, BA'62, Permanent Representative and Ambassador to the Canadian Delegation to the North Atlantic Council, was appointed by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney to the position of Secretary to the Cabinet for Federal-Provincial Relations, effective September 1, 1990.

MICHAEL G. WERLEMAN, B.Arch'62, a partner in the firm of Werleman Guy McMahon Architectes, has been made a Fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

RICHARD M. WISE, BCom'62, has been elected Chairman, Litigation Support Committee of the American Society of Appraisers.

MARLENE STOTLAND, BSc'64, MSc'66, PhD '68, has received a master's degree in Counseling Psychology from the Alfred Adler Institute of

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Chicago. She works as a Counseling Psychologist.

GAVIN WYLLIE, BCL'64, is practising law in Montreal with McIninch, Wyllie, Barristers and Solicitors.

WAI CHIU CHOI, MA'65, was awarded a Badge of Honour by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II.

JIM PANTELIDIS, BSc'66, DipMgmt'74, MBA '77, has been appointed President, Resources Division, of Petro-Canada in Calgary.

BERNARD PHILOGENE, MSc'66, has been named Vice-Rector, Academic, of the University of Ottawa.

JUDITH (LEE) SWAN, BA'66, has been appointed Executive Director of the Oceans Institute of Canada/Institut canadien des océans, effective July, 1990.

MARVIN WERBITT, BSc'67, DDS'71, was elected President of the Alpha Omega-Mount Royal Dental Society for the 1990-91 term.

LANA de LIAMCHIN, MLS'68, has been appointed to the Immigration and Refugee Board based in Montreal.

CHARLES W. NEEDHAM, MD, MSc'68, a Neurosurgeon at Norwalk Hospital in Conn., has been named to the 46th edition of *Who's Who in America*, as well as the 10th edition of *Who's Who in the World*, for contributions to the field of neurosurgery and neurotrauma.

PENELOPE (WINSHIP) ELIAS, BA'69, MSW'71, is a Social Worker with Mencap Mind and Manic Depression Fellowship Ltd., in the U.K, and has four children.

MARKUS C. MARTIN, BSc'69, MD'74, has been elected Chairman of the Quebec Section of The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG). He is Associate Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology at McGill.

SANDRA MIELITZ, BA'69, MBA'78, has been appointed Assistant Vice-President, Grain and Grain Products, with CN, based in Winnipeg.

STUART B. TAYLOR, BSc(Agr)'69, is Vice-President Sales and Marketing at Quest International, a flavours and food ingredients company, based in Elk Grove Village, Illinois.

MICHAEL L. WHITE, BA'69, has been appointed a Principal of William M. Mercer Ltd.

THE '70s

CHRISTOS SIRROS, BCom'70, MEd'76, has been named Quebec's first full-time Minister of Native Affairs.

IAN A. SOLLOWAY, BA'70, BCL'73, is a Partner and Head of the family law section of Liverman, Liverman & Zimmerman in Montreal, and has recently been elected as a Fellow of The International Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers.

ANDRE BOUDREAU, MBA'71, has rejoined DMR Group Inc. as Director, Research & Development to work on the Macroscope project.

RICHARD BOURHIS, BSc'71, has been appointed Professor in Social Psychology at l'Université du Québec à Montréal. He had previously been Professor at McMaster University and was recently elected Fellow of the Canadian Psychological Association.

T. JEFFREY GRANT, BA'71, has been appointed Vice-President and General Counsel of Chrysler Canada Ltd. at the Head Office in Windsor, Ont.

BRUCE PERREAULT, LLB'71, and his wife MARIA, BA'70, were knighted on May 5, 1990 and consequently are now Sir Bruce and Lady Maria Perreault.

STEPHEN MARIANO, BSc'72, BEng(El)'75, has been appointed Engineering Group Manager responsible for development activities in the Avionics Division of Canadian Marconi Co., Montreal.

GEORGE NAKITSAS, BA'74, MA'76, has been appointed Director of the Labour Branch of the Canadian Labour Market and Productivity Centre.

MIRIAM (MIMI) P. LOWI, BScPhysTher'75, has recently been appointed Assistant Executive Director at the Perley Hospital, a long term care hospital in Ottawa.

STEVEN PRASHKER, BSc'75, MSc'80, is Manager of the Geographic Computing Facilities and Research Associate of the Cartographic Research Unit of Carleton University in Ottawa.

LEONARD PINCHUK, BSc'76, is a Founder and Vice-President of Product Development of Corvita Corporation, a Miami and Brussels-based medical device company specializing in implantable artificial organs.

LEA A. BAILIS, BCom'77, received her law degree from Washington University and has joined the law firm of Kennedy Covington Lobdell & Hickman as an Associate in the Charlotte, N.C., office.

NURIA CLARO, BA'77, is Manager of the permanent placement service of Quantum Management Services with its Head Office and Pointe Claire Branch.

LOUISE DERY-GOLDBERG, BSc'77, CertCont Ed'90, has been appointed Director of the J.R.H. Foundation at the Jewish Rehabilitation Hospital in Laval, Que.

DANIELLE GAGNON-RICHARD, BA'77, DipEd '78, is a teacher with the Canadian Forces in Lahr, West Germany.

BRUCE W. KEMP, BA'77, STM'80, is working for the Board of World Mission as an Extension Minister at Mill Woods Presbyterian Church in Edmonton.

RONALD M. LAXER, MD'77, is Head of the Division of Rheumatology, The Toronto Hospital for Sick Children, and Associate Professor of Radiation at The University of Toronto.

EUGENE MEEHAN, LLM'77, DCL'84, Professor of Law at the University of Ottawa and member of the Bars of Ontario and Alberta, has been appointed Executive Legal Officer at the Supreme Court of Canada.

RUDOLF S. POSTEMA, DDS'77, has been installed as the new President of the International Association for Orthodontics (IAO)—he is the first Quebec dentist to serve as IAO President.

CAROL LEE SMITH, BA'77, graduated from Osgoode Hall Law School in 1989.

ELLY TREPMAN, BSc'77, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Orthopaedics and Rehabilitation, Yale University School of Medicine, and Chief of Orthopaedics, Yale University Health Services.

ELAINE (GOLDBLOOM) VEGOTSKY, BCom'77, has joined BPS Bowman Inc. as Vice-President and will continue to practise litigation support and business valuations.

TOM BARBEAU, BEd(PE)'78, MA'83, is Director of Waterville Valley Ski Club and Waterville Valley Ski Academy in N.H.. He is also co-owner of Thomas P. Barbeau Ski Enterprises, which owns and operates summer ski camps in Hintertux, Austria.

Rev. RONALD M. GROSSMAN, BSW'78, is an ordained Baptist Minister living in Gloucester, Ont.

KATHRYN (BATTRUM) BEATON, BA'79, is Manager of Marketing Programs for IBM image solutions in Canada. She was awarded the "Golden Circle" by IBM Customer Service.

LAURA DONEFER, BA'79, Glass Blower/Artist, has just moved to Moscow, Ont. and has set up a studio "Glassnost Studio, Moscow".

ANDREW A. HERCUN, BEng(Ci)'79, was appointed Branch Manager for British Columbia for LeBlanc & Royle Telecom Inc., Langley, B.C.

WINNIE C.W. TSE, BA'79, is partner in Borden & Elliot, Barristers and Solicitors.

THE '80s

JEAN-PIERRE de MONTIGNY, MBA'80, has been appointed Senior Vice-President and Director, Mergers and Acquisitions for Merrill Lynch Canada.

ARSLAN EL GUINDY, MBA'80, has been appointed Vice-President, Finance and Administrator, Financial Enterprises with La Société Financière des Caisses Desjardins Inc.

DANIEL EVOY, BEng(Mech)'80, MBA'82, has been promoted to Manager, Pacific Regional Prospect Management Group, Esso Petroleum Canada and is residing in Port Coquitlam, B.C.

SUSAN KEALEY, BA'80, has received a one-year visual arts residency at the Academie Schloss Solitude in Stuttgart, Germany, for the year 1990-91.

MARTIN OSTOJA-STARZEWSKI, MEng'80, PhD'83, has been appointed Associate Professor in the Department of Metallurgy, Mechanics and Materials Science at Michigan State University.

THOMAS P. SCHULER, BA'80, was recently named a partner in the firm of Guinan & Schuler, Attorneys and lives in West Hartford, Conn.

BRADFORD R. HEPLER, PhD'81, has been appointed Chief Toxicologist at the Wayne County Medical Examiner's Office in Detroit, Mich.

JACQUES (JAKE) LEVESQUE, BEng(El)'81, MBA'88, has been assigned to Toulouse, France to oversee an Air Canada contract.

KIM BARBEAU-BOWNES, BEd(PhysEd)'82, is Head Men's & Women's Ski Coach at Plymouth State College and is also Administrative Assistant at Waterville Valley Sports Centre in New Hampshire.

ISABELLE BERNARD, BSc'82, received her master's degree in French Literature from the University of Kansas and is currently studying towards a PhD in French-Canadian Literature at the Université de Montréal.

JANE BRIERLEY, MA'82, is President of the Literary Translators' Association of Canada. Her annotated translation, *Yellow-Wolf & Other Tales of the Saint Lawrence,* by Philippe-Joseph Aubert de Gaspé, was published by Véhicule Press of Montreal in October 1990. It is a companion volume to her translation of de Gaspé's memoirs, *A Man of Sentiment,* published in 1988.

NICHOLAS PUORTO, BEd(PhysEd)'82, has been appointed Manager, Outremont Branch of the Montreal Trust.

MARY BREDIN, BA'83, is working at Nelvana, a film and television production company in Toronto. She received an LLB degree in 1986 from the University of Toronto.

ROGER CORMIER JR., BEng(Mech)'83, MEng(Mech)'89, is employed as Research Engineer with Nissan Motor Company Ltd., in Japan.

MARIA FILIA, BScOT'83, recently completed her MBA degree at l'École des Hautes Études Commerciales in Montreal.

CAROLINE FIRSTBROOK, BEng(El)'83, has recently been named Managing Director of the Amsterdam office of Monitor Company, an international consulting firm.

MOIRA McCAFFREY, MA'83, has been appointed Curator of Ethnology and Archaeology at the McCord Museum of Canadian History in Montreal. She is finishing a doctoral dissertation on prehistoric exchange networks in northern Quebec-Labrador.

MATTHEW SEMPLE, BA'84, recently completed the Chartered Financial Planner program with the Canadian Institute of Financial Planning and is working as a Personal Portfolio Manager with Fiducie Desjardins in Montreal.

JANET SHIDELER, MA'84, has written a doctoral dissertation in the fields of Franco-American Literature and Women's Studies at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

BERTRAND JOLICOEUR, BCom'85, has been appointed Corporate Controller of Astral Communications, Montreal.

COSTA KASKAVALTZIS, BEng(Mech)'85, CertContEd'88, is Staff Engineer with the Ontario Ministry of Transportation, Transportation Technology Branch.

GAETANO MASTROPASQUA, BCom'85, graduated from Northwestern University's J.L. Kellogg Graduate School of Management.

CHRIS MELLEN, BA'85, received his MBA from Babson College in Wellesley, Mass., and has joined Valuation Counselors in Boston as a Business Valuation Consultant.

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For information about these and other 1991 trips, contact:
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HOWARD MILLER, BSc'85, MBA'89, operates the Couche Express Diaper Service in the Montreal area.

LYNNE A. O'CONNELL, BSc'85, received a PhD in Chemistry from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and is a Postdoctoral Associate at Boston College.

LINDSEY B. SLAUGHTER, BA'85, received a Juris Doctor Degree from the Dickinson School of Law in Carlisle, Penn.

MARGUERITE AMSTUTZ-MACKENZIE, BCom'86, DipPubAcc'86, became a partner, on September lst, 1990, in the firm Barbe, Mackenzie, Chartered Accountants.

CHRISTOPHER J. SWEENEY, BA'86, has been called to the Bar of British Columbia. He is practising with the law firm Varty & Co., in Vancouver.

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"Until now no thorough account of German naval operations off the Canadian east coast or Canadian operations to check them was available. Nothing of this scope has even been attempted before ... I am deeply impressed with the thoroughness and diligence of the research and scholarship ... It is also well and thoughtfully written, displaying a remarkable clarity of prose and a fast-paced and easy style." **Marc Milner, Department of History, University of New Brunswick.**

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RONALD WOLF, BCom'86, is a Senior Consultant with Andersen Consulting in Caldwell, New Jersey and was recently married to Amy Babkin.

R. KELLEY ALLEN, BSc(Agr)'87, was elected President of the Junior Farmers' Association of Ontario, for a one-year term.

ROBERT ISRAEL BLANSHAY, BA'87, graduated from the Faculty of Law, University of Manitoba and is articling with Gordon, Traub in Toronto.

GABRIELLE SACCONAGHI, BA'87, graduated from Cambridge University with a Master of Philosophy degree in international relations and is working for Maxwell Communications in London.

JOHN SILVESTER, BA'87, has graduated from the University of Toronto Law School and will be articling at the Constitutional Law and Policy Division of the Ministry of the Attorney General of the Ontario government.

GARY STRICKLAND, BA'87, is a Personnel Supervisor with Rockwell International in Chatham, Ont., where he lives with his wife and two daughters.

LOUISE BLAIS, BA'88, is currently an Art Theft Analyst with Interpol (International Police) and assists investigators in international art theft.

CHANTAL MARIE CORMIER, BA'88, is currently completing a master's degree in art history at McGill. She received the 1990 Shell Canada internship in Prints and Drawings at the Art Gallery of Ontario (Toronto).

RONALD HALAS, BEng(Mi)'88, currently works for Inco Ltd. in Sudbury, Ont. and has been promoted to Construction Co-ordinator.

ANNE LEVIN, BA'88, a Wilderness Ranger with the U.S. Forest Service, is researching effects of sugared breakfast cereals on Pacific northwest wildlife. She is soon to publish her thesis with fire ecologist Randall Richter, her fiancé.

SONIA MARTIN, BEd'88, is teaching grade one French immersion in Peterborough, Ont.

LAURA MITCHELL, BA'88, is currently Canadian Trade Representative and Administrator in the USSR.

VIRGINIA MOORE, BA'88, is a graduate student at the Universität Regensburg, West Germany, studying German language and literature.

TIMOTHY MOUSSEAU, PhD'88, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Biology at the University of South Carolina.

JEAN-PIERRE PLOUFFE, BSW'88, is a Social Worker at CLSC St-Louis-Du-Parc, in Montreal.

GREGORY J. ROSE, BA'88, was recently elected President of the MBA Association at the University of Alberta.

STEPHANIE WRAGG, BSc'88, is a PhD student in Biochemistry at the School of Medicine and Dentistry at the University of Rochester, NY. He received the Elmer H. Stotz Graduate Fellowship.

ERIC S. BUTZ, BSc'89, has been placed on the dean's list after first-year studies at the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College in Toronto.

XAVIER GONZALEZ-SANFELIU, BCom'89, Associate, Coopers & Lybrand Consulting. After working at the International Monetary Fund, is currently writing Investment Banking Artificial Intelligence Applications & Financial Models at C & L's Portfolio Analysis Group in Washington, D.C.

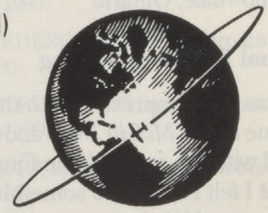
MARIA MENECHELLA, BA'89, is a law student at Creighton University in Omaha, Nebraska.

JULIETTE SHILLINGFORD, BA'89, is a master's student at York University in the Faculty of Environmental Studies.

LAURA JEAN WALSH, BA'89, is working on her PhD in linguistics at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst.

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Letters, *continued from page 2.*

Can't Stomach Feminism
Please remove my name from the mailing list. Reason: I no longer can stomach your manifestly slanted pro-feminist editorial content, style and sexist (in favour of women, of course) language.

It is such a shame that such a once-valuable publication has deteriorated to the level of the swamp of political feminism.

Thomas Szirtes, MEng'60, PhD'82
Willowdale, Ontario

Final Donation Moving

I was most impressed with the Winter'90 issue of the *McGill News* and so impressed with the article "One Final Donation" that I felt I had to do something to make it more widely known.

Last Saturday I used it as the theme for my weekly religion column (in the Kitchener-Waterloo Record). As a McGill alumnus, I wanted more people to know about the spirit of our University.

Rev. Frank H. Morgan, BA'40
Kitchener, Ontario

Ed. note: I'd be pleased to mail or fax a copy of Rev. Morgan's January 12th column to anyone who asks.

Bilingual Opposition

I am much opposed to a bilingual *McGill News*, as suggested by Stanley R. Haskell, in the Fall '90 issue.

Surely every McGill graduate, whatever his linguistic background, can both read and enjoy the *McGill News* written in English—the primary language of instruction at McGill. When they chose to register as students at McGill University, they did so with the full knowledge that it was, and is, an English-language institution with a long and honourable history in this province.

Furthermore, bilingual publications are usually bulky and awkward to read, as well as being more expensive to edit and print.

Jacques L. Biéler, BEng'23
Montreal, Quebec

Feminist Moms Destructive
I am saddened by the feminist propaganda ("In Praise of Feminism", Winter '90) that continues to flow around the Ecole Polytechnique tragedy. It is a bitter truth that Marc Lépine's desperate act was an extreme example of the damage that feminists do to their children. Marc Lépine's mother was a feminist, ambitious in her career, destructive of her children. Perhaps you would consider publishing the enclosed article.

Gordon R. Freeman, PhD'55
Professor of Chemistry
University of Alberta, Edmonton

Ed. note: Freeman's article, "Kinetics of non-homogeneous processes in human society: Unethical behaviour and societal chaos", can be found in the Canadian Journal of Physics, 1990, vol. 68, pp. 55 to 111. Freeman argues, among other things, that the feminist movement has produced unnurtured children with low self-esteem, one cause of societal chaos. I encourage anyone interested in Freeman's ideas to look this article up; it is too long for publication here.

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McGill

To: All McGill Graduates

The term of Mr. A. Jean de Grandpré's appointment as Chancellor of McGill University ends on June 30, 1991.

I write on behalf of the **Ad Hoc Committee to Advise on the Nomination of a Chancellor** to invite your advice in this matter. Please direct your comments and nominations, not later than April 30, 1991, to:

Mr. R. David Bourke
Secretary-General
McGill University
James Administration Building, Room 608
845 Sherbrooke Street West
Montreal, QC H3A 2T5
Telephone: (514) 398-3948
Facsimile: (514) 398-4758

Replies will be dealt with in the strictest confidence.

Yours faithfully,

Alex K. Paterson, BCL'56
Chair of the Board of Governors
and Chair, Ad Hoc Committee to
Advise on the Nomination of a Chancellor

IN MEMORIAM

THE '20s

N .R. DUNBAR, BSc (El) '20, at London, Ont., on November 6, 1990.

ANDREW S. FRASER, BSc'22, at Brockville, Ont., on October 11, 1990.

LOGAN S. McLENNAN, BSc'22, MSc'24, at Vancouver on July 25, 1990.

MOE L. SIMON, DDS'23, at Montreal on October 10, 1990.

KATHERINE (DAWSON) KETCHUM, BA'24, MD'31, at Toronto on October 20, 1990.

MARIO E. LATTONI, Q.C., BCL'24, at Montreal on September 19, 1990.

MURIEL J. GRAHAM, BA'25, at Montreal on August 7, 1990.

R. ALLAN PARKER, BCom'25, at Dayton, Ohio, on July 15, 1990.

HERVE GAUVIN, BSc'26, at Ottawa on September 13, 1990.

DUNCAN McQUAIG, MD'26, at West Palm Beach, Fla., on July 7, 1990.

CHARLES H. PIGOT, BSc'26, at Montreal on September 24, 1990.

ARTHUR F. BRANSCOMBE, BSc'27, at Grimsby, Ont., on October 8, 1990.

HENRY MacCARTHY, BSc'28, at Ottawa on July 9, 1990.

FRANCES PRISSICK, BA'28, MD'39, at Montreal on July 16, 1990.

Dr. HIRSH ROSENFELD, BA'28, at Montreal on November 1, 1990.

NORAH (BARRY) TOOLE, BScArts'29, at Fredericton, N.B., on May 27, 1990.

THE '30s

HARRY HARRIS, BA'30, BCL '33, at St. Anne's Veterans' Hospital, Ste. Anne-de-Bellevue, Que., on September 16, 1990.

Dr. BERNARD BRODIE, BSc/Arts'31, at Charlottesville, Va., in 1989.

GILBERT SHERMAN, BA'31, DDS'36, at Morristown, N.J., on October 13, 1990.

KENNETH Y. LOCHHEAD, BEng(Ci)'32, at Vancouver on January 4, 1990.

EUGENE ELKIN, BEng (Chem)'33, MSc'33, PhD'35, at Montreal on July 16, 1990.

E. GERTRUDE FERGUSON, DipNursT & S '33, at Ottawa on October 16, 1990.

J. LESLIE FORSYTH, BSA'33, at Ottawa on July 1, 1990.

Hon. Mr. Justice GEORGE H. MONTGOMERY, BA'33, BCL'36, at Montreal on July 16, 1990.

HERBERT H. TEES, BA'33, BCL'36, at Montreal on September 26, 1990.

Dr. RUTH (HOWIE) TOLHURST, BA'33, MA'34, at Cowansville, Que., on May 27, 1990.

ROBERT M. CALDER, BA'34, at Calgary on September 8, 1990.

RUTH (GREGORY) ROHRT, BA'34, at Dallas, Tex., on June 14, 1990.

JEAN (JOHNSTONE) SANDERS, BSc'34, at Don Mills, Ont., on October 23, 1990.

ANDREW ROSS TURNBULL, BSc'34, MD'39, at Barrie, Ont., on July 31, 1990.

MARGARET (IRELAND) WILKINSON, BA'34, BLS'35, at Montreal on June 17, 1990.

HECTOR RICHMOND, MSc'35 (Mac), at Nanaimo, B.C., on July 9, 1989.

JOHN H. TAYLOR, BEng(Ci)'35, at Toronto on October 27, 1990.

N. JAMES WILLS, BA'35, BEng(Ci)'40, at Cowansville, Que., on June 25, 1990.

GRAHAM GOULD, Q.C., BA'36, BCL'42, at Montreal on July 11, 1990.

FRED C. HARVEY, MD'36, at Spokane, Wash., on March 5, 1990.

GORDON T. HOWARD, BCom'36, at Knowlton, Que., on September 29, 1990.

Lt. Col. W. DOUGLAS KIRK, OBE, MEng'36, at Ottawa on May 28, 1990.

B. EDMOND THOMAS, MD'36, at North Palm Beach, Fla., on October 29, 1989.

WILLIAM H. WHITE, MD'36, at Kelowna, B.C., on July 7, 1990.

CLAYTON H. CROSBY, MD'37, DipSurg'47, at Saskatoon on July 24, 1990.

J. ALEXANDER MacGIBBON, BEng (Mech)'37, at Ottawa on September 26, 1990.

MALCOLM E. NEARY, BScAgr'37, at Truro, N.S., on March 11, 1990.

ROGER K. CHENG, BEng(El)'38, at Vancouver on June 4, 1990.

CLARENCE STEVENSON, DipAgr'38, at Dunrobin, Ont., in 1989.

MARGARET K. (MORRIS) BIRNBAUM, BA'39, at Baie d'Urfé, Que., on September 28, 1990.

CHARLES G. GALE, BCom'39, at Ottawa on October 16, 1990.

NORMAN A. MACKAY, BEng(Mech)'39, at Burlington, Ont., in June, 1990.

EDMUND E. SIMPSON, MD'39, at Beaverton, Ore., on October 6, 1990.

THE '40s

IAN M.D. FOX, BEng (Ci)'40, at Vancouver on September 21, 1990.

SAUL ROCHMAN, MD'40A, at Montreal on October 18, 1990.

JAMES A. STENSTROM, BEng(Chem)'40, at Ottawa on October 3, 1990.

WILLIAM FRANCIS STIDWELL, MEng'40, at Tsawwassen Delta, B.C., on May 2, 1990.

CARLO G. BOS, BA'41, MD'43A, DipPsych'49, at Val Morin, Que., on October 27, 1990.

MARY VERITY (MITCHELL) ROSS, MSc'42, PhD'52, at Point Claire, Que., on October 24, 1990.

Dr. KENNETH SAVARD, MSc'42, at Tantallon, N.S., on October 15, 1990.

RODERICK MILTON FRY, BEng(Mech)'43, at Salisbury, N.B., on October 12, 1990.

HAROLD J. ROSEN, BSc'43, MD'44, MSc'50, at Montreal on September 30, 1990.

DORIS (CUNNINGTON) CALLAN, Dip Nurs(Ph)'44, at Thetford Mines, Que., on October 9, 1990.

ARTHUR M. YUILE, BEng(Ci)'45, at Windsor, Conn., on August 3, 1990.

RALPH A. COHEN, BA'46, BCL'50, at Montreal on October 23, 1990.

HENRY E.C. FEDERER, BSc'47, at Toronto on October 18, 1990.

LLOYD C. PETERS, MD'47, at Binghamton, N.Y., on July 29, 1990.

ALAN R. BOYD, BA'48, at Ottawa on October 14, 1990.

WALTER T. CLARKE, BEng(Ci)'49, at Montreal on September 24, 1990.

GEORGE R. DAEMEN, BEng(El)'49, at Montreal on September 10, 1990.

H. GORDON MAKIN, BA'49, MA'63, at Burlington, Ont., on October 30, 1990.

BENJAMIN STOKES, BCom'49, at Montreal on October 7, 1990.

THE '50s

WALTER JAMES LANGSTON, BEng(Mech)'50, at Jacksonville Beach, Fla., on June 28, 1990.

Major R. A. McKAY-KEENAN, BEng(Mech)'50, at Ottawa on March 15, 1990.

ELIZABETH (O'TOOLE) THERRIAULT, BCL '50, at Ottawa on October 3, 1990.

CHRISTOPHER DEMETELIN, BSc'51, at Las Vegas, Nev., on May 27, 1990.

MURIEL H. (BLOCK) STERN, BSc'52, MSc'54, PhD'57, at Montreal on November 5, 1990.

JAMES BOYD THOMAS, MSc'52, PhD'54, at Merrickville, Ont., on June 28, 1990.

ROBERT F. WALTON, MA'52, at Windsor, Ont., on August 27, 1990.

JOHN H. H. SMITH, BEng(Ci)'54, at Oshawa, Ont., on November 3, 1990.

Dr. J. F. ANTHONY GRAHAM, BA'55, at Toronto on November 6, 1990.

HAROLD G. GRANT, BEng(Mi)'55, of North Bay, Ont., at Obuasi, Ghana, on October 18, 1990.

THE '60s

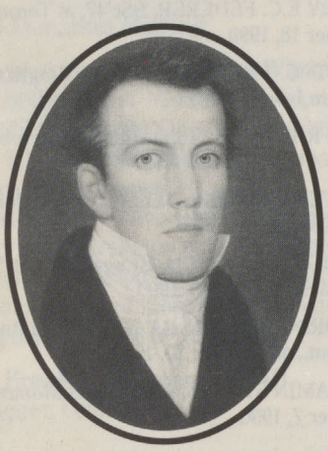
ALEXANDER K. BOKI, BSc'62, at Montreal on September 22, 1990.

E. MARTIN RICHSTONE, BSc'63, at Montreal on November 5, 1990.

JAMES C. K. LAI, BEng(Mech)'64, DipEng'72, at Montreal on May 20, 1990.

Six generations later,

Chancellor James Ferrier's great-granddaughter remembered McGill...



The Honourable James Ferrier (Chancellor, McGill University, 1884-1888) in 1827



Marion Ralston Lacey in 1973

Marion Ralston Lacey, who lived her life in Cheyenne, Wyoming, was so impressed by one student's determination to become a doctor that she established a bursary and loan fund for McGill's Faculty of Medicine. Mrs. Lacey's keen interest in her ancestors and her family's historic relationship with McGill University led her, in 1960, to name a bursary in honour of her great-grandfather, the Honourable James Ferrier (1800-1888), Chancellor of McGill.

"In a letter to his oldest granddaughter," Mrs. Lacey noted in 1981, "James Ferrier said she must keep her son in school as he, James Ferrier, all his life felt the lack of an education. He would be pleased to know the sixth James Ferrier is having his education at McGill."

Upon Marion Ralston Lacey's death, early in 1990, her residual Estate of over $150,000 was added to the funds of the Chancellor Ferrier Memorial Bursary, which she had established 30 years earlier. This generous gift honours her great-grandfather and benefits the University he helped to create.

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April 2	Ottawa Phonathon — Douglas Durr, (819) 776-7554
April 5	Washington / Baltimore — Reception and Dinner Steve Richards, (703) 356-8337
April 16	Philadelphia — Reception Dr. Samuel Tirer, 998-5425 (voice mail) 667-5478 (evening)
April 19	Toronto —Leacock Lunch Andrea Alexander, 967-5898
April 21	Ottawa — Sugaring-Off Susan Kelen, 236-1064
April 25	Winnipeg — An evening at the home of the Royal Winnipeg Ballet Elizabeth MacEwan, 888-4777
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Canada Post's March 15, 1991 issue features two famed McGill doctors, Anesthesiologist **Harold Griffith** (top right) and Neurologist **Wilder Penfield** (Bottom right). This honour follows efforts by Dr. David Bevan and his Department of Anesthesia to promote Griffith, who introduced curare, a muscle relaxant which enabled surgeons to perform much safer operations. Penfield, one of the fathers of modern neurology, founded the Montreal Neurological Institute. They keep good company with **Dr. Jennie Trout** and **Sir Frederick Banting.**

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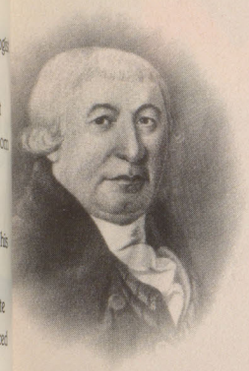
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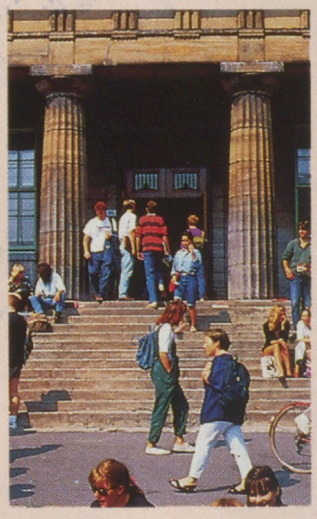
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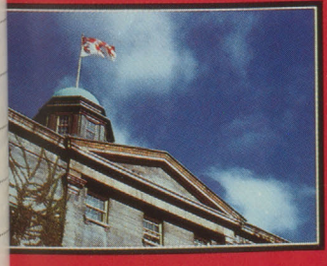
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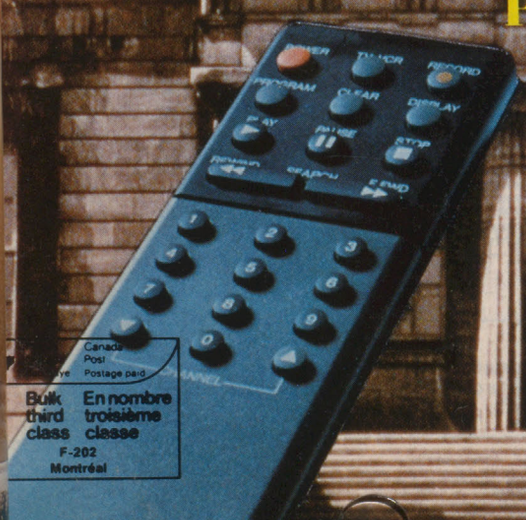
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Summer 1991

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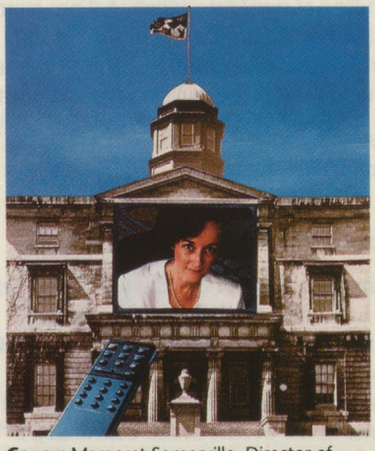
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Cover: Margaret Somerville, Director of McGill's Centre for Medicine, Ethics and Law.
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LETTERS

Clarification

In reporting on the Moshe Safdie donation ("The Future of the Past", Spring'91), it was incorrectly stated: "According to Canadian tax law, Safdie, an American resident, can reap no fiscal benefits."
Under the Canada/U.S. Tax Treaty (1985), graduates and their immediate families residing in the United States can give directly to McGill University and obtain tax receipts acceptable to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Non-graduates may make contributions through The Friends of McGill University Inc., New York, and obtain appropriate tax receipts.

Advance, Nurses

Congratulations to Francine Ducharme ("Nurse, PhD", Spring'91) and to all Canadian nurses who have made a significant step forward, and to the *McGill News* for your brief but interesting look at an important step in the evolution of the discipline of nursing. As I read of this accomplishment, I was proud and pleased to be a graduate of the McGill School of Nursing (now doing graduate work at the University of Toronto).

Now all that remains is for governments and universities to recognize the gains to be made by improving the funding of nursing educational programs at the baccalaureate, master's and PhD levels across the country, to allow nurses to take their place as promoters of health.

Beverly Simpson, RN, BSc(N)'86
Cambridge, Ontario

Ensure the News

I am a graduate of the class of '72. Recently, I received the Winter'90 issue and found it very interesting. It has brought back a lot of memories of my days in Montreal and has kept me up-to-date of some of the events at the University. I certainly would like to continue to receive future issues.

Paul N.S. Ho, BSc'72
Happy Valley, Hong Kong

Ed. note: You will receive all four issues of the McGill News *with an annual donation to the Alma Mater Fund.*

In Defence of Madame Lépine

I was both shocked and sickened to read Professor Gordon R. Freeman's response to the article "In Praise of Feminism" (Letters, Spring'91), in which he effectively exonerates Marc Lépine of his murder of 14 women at the École Polytechnique by calling his actions "an extreme example of what feminists can do to their children". In a remarkable leap of logic, Freeman places the blame for the massacre back on women, whose ambitions, he says, destroy their children and drive them to these "desperate" acts. Freeman's faulty sociology downplays Lépine's well-publicized fascination with weapons and the military, which probably bore a far more direct relationship to his own violence than did his mother's career ambitions.

No doubt, Freeman proudly proclaims allegiance to the school of thought that sees rape as the result of female provocation. That he has been permitted to promote these profound sociological observations under the aegis of scientific fact in the *Canadian Journal of Physics* is even more remarkable (and says much about the reliability of that journal).

One doesn't have to have a PhD to realize that femicide, rape and other forms of male violence (war, for example) existed long before the term "feminism" ever did. Freeman's thesis could, however, serve as a convenient explanation for any one of the innumerable male atrocities of history that we find hard to rationalize. Maybe Attila the Hun, for instance, would have been a nicer guy if mummy had been a little more forthcoming with bedtime kisses.

Freeman is a perfect example of those who seek to maintain the patriarchal status quo because they fear their own castration at the hands of feminists (don't worry, Prof. Freeman, I mean that figuratively). I look forward to hearing further "scientific" explanations as to why women should keep their greedy feminist fingers out of traditionally male-dominated areas.

Emily Donaldson, BA'90
Montreal

Re: "Feminist Moms Destructive", Gordon R. Freeman, Letters (Spring'91).

Prof. Gordon Freeman's comments prove only that feminists are right: Marc Lépine's actions were but an extreme example of the misogyny that pervades the thinking of many so called normal men. To conclude that Marc Lépine was more damaged by his working mother than by the father who repeatedly brutalized him is very twisted thinking.

Lépine's mother left an abusive husband, worked as a nurse (how cold and ambitious can you get!) and took night courses. Can we assume that Freeman, recognizing a far greater ambition in himself (a PhD, as opposed to an RN) has resorted to a vasectomy to spare possible children any exposure to his own "destructive" nature? Or has he been fortunate enough to avail himself of all this world has to offer (status, career, power, affluence and children) by relying on a woman to compensate for that nature? What would he have Lépine's mother do? Submit to the abuse of her family? Go on welfare?

Many of our children are unnurtured. They are being raised by single, overworked, exhausted and poverty-stricken parents. But those family conditions are the result of materialism, selfishness, immaturity and violence, not of feminism.

Anita Dermer
Toronto

I appreciated the article in the Winter'90 issue "In Praise of Feminism". But I am commenting here on a response to that article, namely Gordon Freeman's, who says that "Marc Lépine's mother was a feminist, ambitious in her career, destructive of her children. . ."

We lay blame too easily on the mother of the child if something goes wrong with that child. In two-career families, both parents MUST be responsible for the children's well-being.

Also, while I don't consider myself a "feminist", I do believe in fairness and the ability to get ahead based on results, not because one is a male WASP.

Jean Wills, BEng'86
Oakville, Ontario

That the reprinting of Harvey Schachter's article "In Praise of Feminism" (Winter'90) should have garnered such an overwhelmingly negative reaction is disheartening, to say the least.
It is obvious that the mere prospect of support for the feminist movement is very threatening indeed. Consequently, apprehension of and hostility toward those who would dare to suggest, no matter how innocuously, that feminists be paid credence, follow swiftly.
It is a sad truth that those who suffer

Letters *Continued on page 32*

EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

The occupational hazard of working at a university is a continual, crushing sense of inadequate knowledge about just about everything. The constitution, cold fusion, cancer, corporations: who and what to believe, and why? Though I'm grounded on the McGill campus at Martlet House, it's still the popular media—instead of academic journals or even lectures—that serve to guide my understanding of science and public issues. And increasingly, academics are being called on to comment in the "lay press", as issues tangled with technology become more complex.

In our lead story this issue, "The Ivory Telecommunications Tower", Dale Hrabi discusses how McGill professors, and their colleagues in general, fulfill this expanded, if unexpected public role. He says: "For me it was a story about professors being able to shift gears and train their minds to analyze an issue for different types of audiences. When professors talk to students, they can indulge in their own style. But for the media, all of a sudden, they must become more focused and slicker."

It's not necessarily a style that comes naturally. In a rare case on campus last year, Dow Chemical provided media training for Witold Rybczynski and Avi Friedman, the architecture professors involved in the (Dow-sponsored) *Grow Home*. During its peak exposure period, I lingered in my apartment until 8:50 one morning to watch Friedman, newly trained, debut on *Canada AM*. He wasn't much different, still hyper-optimistic, though he did say "McGill University" more often than I thought plausible. The Grow Home message, that efficient design could decrease a home's cost, was out everywhere, largely aided by the two professors' accessibility and commitment.

The case for academics in the media is convincing. Only a small percentage of the population spends so much time gathering specialized knowledge. Still, it's necessary to be critical in a consumer-sense about who we accept as our media advisors. Consider two cases. One is a newspaper story about airline deregulation in which the dean of an ivy-league business school is quoted for his expert views. The description of this expert's credentials—simply that he was "dean"—didn't seem enough. It didn't gain credence that he was a competent commentator. Surely no dean is an expert in every area of their discipline, nor does the PhD degree alone ensure authority.

More persuasive was an April newspaper story about living wills. Its first commentator was McGill's most public professor, Dr. Margaret Somerville (on the cover of this issue), who was correctly identified as director of McGill's Centre for Medicine, Ethics and Law. For those at McGill familiar with her expertise, that would have sufficed. But the reporter also mentioned that she was legal advisor to the U.S. group Concern for Dying, which invented the living will. Her credibility was clinched. We need to demand the reasons we should respect expert views, and ensure these credentials are not lost in the editing.

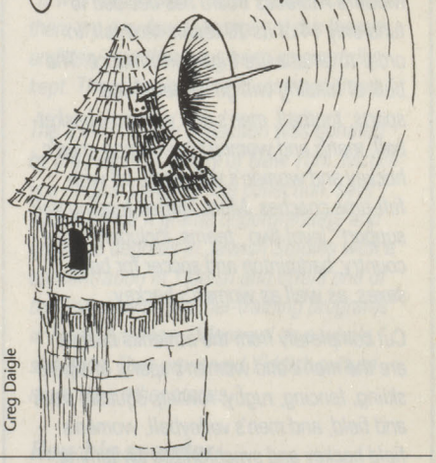
Often, however, academics' attempts to communicate through the lay press are seen as a ploy for personal publicity (that nasty ego thing) by their colleagues, and by the journalists who are forced to rely on them. A journalist in a national news bureau told me—rather disdainfully—of a McGill professor who had appeared in every news outlet that particular day. "No wonder, he spent the entire day phoning every reporter he knew." Still, the media *did* choose to pick up his story and to quote him.

In contrast, a McGill professor once refused to discuss his research with me for the *News*. Immediately, I felt he didn't have that right. I believe there is an obligation to talk about research done in a publicly-funded institution. He wouldn't explain his reasons, but one common argument runs as follows from a letter to the *McGill News*, by Peter G. Kevan, BSc'65, a professor of environmental biology at the University of Guelph, about a short piece on the Redpath Museum: "The press has tended not to inform itself, not to listen. If it has listened and informed itself, often it has done so incompletely and carelessly. It has caused embarrassment to scientists and created errors in information. It has chosen silly quotations from interviews and conversations. Nevertheless, despite the noise, it is the activity of the press and environmental activist groups that have resulted in the public awareness of the scientists' messages on the environmental issues that face us."

To be sure, no writer or editor or interviewer is perfect, but the obligation to discuss research and to contribute to public discussion outweighs the potential for error, or even perceived oversimplification. In an astute move, the *Medical Post*, a weekly newspaper for doctors, runs a column: "What your patients are reading" which excerpts medical reporting from popular magazines. Doctors will tell you that these articles have, at the very least, provided a starting point for discussion of various problems, and in that way are useful.

And finally, with this issue, I bid farewell my dogged and zany Assistant Editor Dale Hrabi who moves to Toronto to become associate editor of *Canadian*, the airline magazine. May McGill continue to stay in touch with him, via the Ivory Telecommunications Tower.

Janice Paskey



Greg Daigle

McGill News

VOLUME 71 NUMBER 2 SUMMER 1991

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Aucta Labore Caput?

Here's one for pessimists–what if dear old McGill was levelled by an earthquake?

Its property insurance is grounded, so to speak, in the faith that it won't be. Several zones have been defined, says Janice McGraw, McGill's Insurance Manager, in which any minor act of God or fire could likely be contained. Disaster is another story. "We are assuming that no more than one zone would go during any act of God," says McGraw, who helped negotiate the present policy (for buildings and contents) –a ceiling claim of $200 million, with a deductible of $100,000.

Admittedly, this wouldn't go too far towards rebuilding a campus recently appraised at $350 million by the City of Montreal, a figure Chuck Adler of Physical Plant calls "low", since it includes only land and buildings, not contents. If McGill were declared a disaster site, however, the Quebec government would step in, says André Tremblay, Regional Director for Emergency Preparedness Canada.

It seems graduates can rest assured that if God acts–even overreacts–the University will endure.

Varsity Athletics Overhauled

McGill's Athletics Board has decided to fund only 14 of its 29 teams next fall, in order to emphasize high performance. The bulk of funding will go to "level one" sports: football, men's and women's basketball, men's and women's swimming, men's hockey and women's volleyball, all with full-time coaches. More limited funding will support "level two" teams, including cross country, badminton and soccer for both sexes, as well as women's hockey.

Cut completely from the athletics budget are the men's and women's sports of alpine skiing, fencing, rugby, rowing, squash, track and field, and men's volleyball, women's field hockey and synchronized swimming. These sports will be categorized as sports clubs and will need to be self-supporting to continue competition.

"This is not a radical change in McGill's intercollegiate philosophy," said Richard Pound, Chair of the McGill Athletics Board. "It is simply the practical effect of the philosophy formed in 1989, when a decision was made to concentrate on programs of quality."



Normand Blouin

Professor Troide and his monomaniacal pursuit.

Fanny Burney Lives On

by Michael Connor

Yet–when the dreadful steel was plunged into the breast–cutting through veins–arteries–flesh–nerves–I needed no injunctions not to restrain my cries. I began a scream that lasted unintermittingly during the whole time of the incision–& I almost marvel that it rings not in my Ears still!

Almost 40 years ago, Professor Joyce Hemlow turned a manuscript page and was horrified to discover this 1811 account of mastectomy without anaesthetic. Finding this record by Fanny Burney was a complete surprise, Hemlow says, and the memory of being galvanized in her chair in the reading room of the New York Public Library remains vivid in her mind today.

For Hemlow and a changing team of scholars at McGill, Burney's presence endures. Since 1958, they have worked quietly and steadfastly, editing the paper mass of intrigue this English gentlewoman left behind. Like a garden pruned and shaped over time, the Burney Project exemplifies the type of undramatic work that goes on unnoticed until it comes to term. With their own crises and shining moments of discovery, the Burney scholars take a fastidious approach. A history as intentionally complex as this one demands no less.

Fanny Burney lived between 1752 and 1840 in England and France–achieving some fame as a writer of moralistic or "courtesy" novels. (She survived 29 years after her mastectomy; its record–a rare account of early surgery by one of the most famous medics of the time–particularly interests modern doctors.) She kept extensive diaries and exchanged masses of correspondence with members of her family. For years, scholars of the eighteenth century searched without success for the main body of her papers.

When much of the existing material became available in the late 1940s, Joyce Hemlow was at Harvard, finishing her PhD dissertation on Fanny Burney's novels. A chain of fortune prompted by a passing remark brought Hemlow the role of chief scholar of the Burney estate.

She brought this endeavour with her when she joined McGill's English department after her graduation. Three years of vacations were sacrificed to work on *The History of Fanny Burney*, a biography that won –among other prizes–the Governor General's Award.

As she worked, Hemlow realized that significant chunks of material were still missing. Having traced the Burney family tree, Hemlow sat down and wrote to all surviving family members, prior to spending a

summer in England. At the home of an ancient descendent of Burney's–one Miss Wauchope–Hemlow found a treasure trove. In a trunk under her bed, Miss Wauchope had virtually all the missing papers, now in the care of the British Museum.

Copies of the original manuscripts, held in three separate collections, were brought to McGill on microfilm and the process of cataloguing, transcribing and editing the material for publication was begun. The project has been funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council and has enjoyed the ongoing support of McGill University and the Department of English.

Proof of the project's significance abroad, the Oxford University Press is publishing the results. "Never have we embarked upon anything on quite this scale," says Kim Walwyn, a senior editor. "We've published 12 volumes of the later letters and we are now in the midst of doing the early letters and journals."

"What is very special about this project," she adds, "is the remarkable assiduity with which it is tackled by the Burney Room, and the circumstantial evidence that they adduce. What has been marvelous about Fanny Burney is that she has attracted such incredibly gifted scholars who have been prepared to put in a lot of time and effort on her."



In 1976, Professor Lars Troide joined McGill's English department and the Burney Project. Having worked at Yale University on Hugh Walpole's papers, he was ideally suited to take over the project on Hemlow's retirement. Troide in turn expects to work on the Burney papers until his own retirement.

"I think to some degree you have to be monomaniacal to work on a project like this," says Troide. In her writing, Fanny Burney created a record of the period in which she lived, but she was also a product of her times. As a result, those working on the Burney Project have had to be literary detectives of the most dogged sort.

"Fanny realized her material would survive her, and she spent the last 20 years of her life editing the manuscripts," comments Troide. "There is a lot of whitewashing." (Listening to those connected with the Project speak of "Fanny", one expects her to walk into the room at any moment.) "She wasn't above distorting in order to flatter herself and her family," says Troide. "In her time, it was considered improper to not present your family in the best possible light."

Burney removed and obliterated material that she found embarrassing. Parts of the letters had pages pasted over them and these patches had to be carefully floated off. In other cases whole sections of manuscript had been cut out and destroyed.

Those who work on the project limit themselves to creating an accurate historical record, leaving interpretation to others. Yet the newest reading making the academic rounds alarms them.

Two years ago, Professor Margaret Doody of Nashville's Vanderbilt University published *Frances Burney: The Life in the Works,* a feminist reinterpretation. Doody warns readers that her "Frances", an advocate of female revolt, oppressed by her father and her times, will challenge the traditional Burney image of a "cheerful little Augustan chatterbox".

But McGill's Troide feels Doody is "straining terribly". He calls her work "an attempt to force Fanny into the feminist camp by whatever means she can muster", but admits that the book has had impact. "Some reviewers have swallowed the book hook, line and sinker. Feminists have received it as a new piece of gospel." In his view, Fanny and her works affirmed the status quo, treating rebellious women with ambivalence at best. "She satirized them," he says. "Fanny was very big on propriety."

In the tranquillity of the Redpath Library's basement, the Project goes on, excavating the Burney image. Leads are uncovered and followed up as the work progresses. "I think I've discovered a skeleton," comments Troide with a smile. "Charles Burney [Fanny's father] may well have owned a coffee house [a service industry considered beneath the aristocracy]. This is just the sort of undignified activity that Fanny would have wanted suppressed."

Michael Connor is a Montreal writer.



The cover of Geklibene Lider un Poemes *from the Fishstein Collection*

Verse Choice

The Joe Fishstein Collection of Yiddish Poetry, now being catalogued at McLennan Library, will proudly bear the name of its donor, a Bronx garment maker with a passion for poetry. This work is being partially funded by the Jewish Community Foundation of Greater Montreal.

Jewish Studies Professor Ruth Wisse heard about the collection while visiting New York City, and took a subway to the Bronx to investigate. Fishstein, it seems, had a standing order for any book of Yiddish poetry published anywhere in the world, and by the time of his death, had amassed 19th century works from North America, Poland, the Soviet Union and Argentina. "It was remarkable," says Wisse, "because there are very few collections of this breadth and very few that have been so carefully kept. These books were in mint condition."

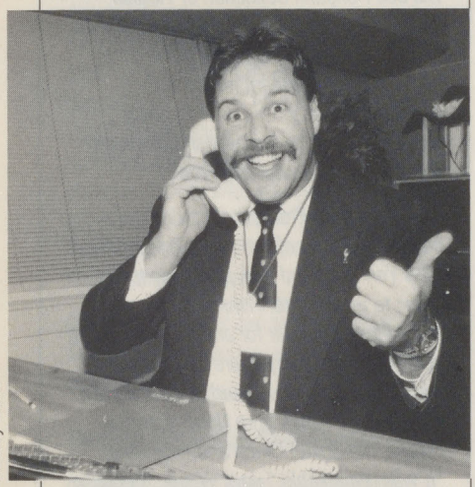
The 3,000-volume collection was donated by the Fishstein family of New York. McGill is a natural place for the collection, says Wisse, since it grants undergraduate and graduate degrees in Jewish Studies with a concentration in Yiddish and offers one of the few Jewish teacher-training programs in North America. "Montreal as a whole," she adds, "has preserved Yiddish culture more than other places."

Hey, big spender

After just one year, 8,476 McGill Affinity MasterCard users generated $47,000 for the Principal's Priority Fund, which supports libraries and student aid. Of some note: as a credit risk, McGill's students have fared almost as well as its alumni. The approval rate for alumni: 82 percent. The approval rate for students: 79 percent. See the inside front cover of this magazine for an application or call Ray Satterthwaite, (514) 398-8288.

Thumbs Up!

Graham McWaters, BCom'80, gleefully accepts a pledge during the Toronto phonathon which he co-chaired with Harry Achkarian, BA'81. Toronto-area alumni donated $71,016. Three hundred volunteers helped the Alma Mater Fund regional phonathons reach a total of $267,902. Other regional results: Montreal: $163,000 (Co-Chairs Guylaine Mallette, BCom'78, and Ellen Barnish, MSW'74, MBA'87); Boston: $4,280 (Chair Seth Katz, BA'83); Ottawa: $19, 571 (Chair Doug Durr, BA'86); Vancouver: $10,035 (Chair Irfan Sheikh, MBA'80); New York: $8,000 (Chair Arthur Coleman III, BA'77).



Rodney Dawe

Alumni Phonathoner Graham McWaters

Lead Me to Academic Pastures

Trying to find an option that's "a bit more entertaining than the dull-looking places where old people usually go," Anatomy Professor C.P. Leblond, 81, and two other senior professors, chemists Leo Yaffe and J.T. Edward, have a movement underway to give McGill's retiring profs a home of their own.

Envisioning either an apartment building near campus that could accommodate retirees, as well as visiting faculty and grad students ("Mixing ages that way," says Edward), or a supervised "residence cum nursing home" on the Macdonald Campus, the three have produced a questionnaire to gauge interest among McGill's pensioners. "People say they are interested, but in the 'distant' future," says Edward. Many feel an unwillingness, he says, to acknowledge that the future has its limits.

For more information, call J.T. Edward at (514) 398-6233 (Department of Chemistry) or (514) 489-1663 (home).

Out, Out Darned Deficit

Quebec government comes through with $6.6 million more each year

by Jim Boothroyd

If you had walked past Wilson Hall by the Milton Gates any day in the dead of winter you might have noticed the windows were open. That's because the old steam system heating the Schools of Nursing and Social Work is out of control, and McGill can't afford the $100,000 to repair it. So rather than steam in a sauna, the student nurses and social workers prefer to let the winter in.

"It's one of those ridiculous situations," says Derek Drummond, Director of the McGill School of Architecture and spokesperson for one of six new working groups on budget cutbacks. "You can't afford to fix it, so it costs you more and more money."

For more than a decade, the same has been said about McGill's accumulated deficit which, as of May 31, stood at $77 million, by far the largest of any university in Canada, the result of years of compounded underfunding. (Unlike those in Quebec, most Canadian universities are not allowed deficits. Quebec universities Concordia and Bishop's have debts which (per student capita) are proportionately similar to McGill's–$40 million and $2 million respectively.)

The problem is two-fold. First, every year, McGill must finance its basic operations. And, second, over many years, it must develop strategies to reduce the unwieldy deficit. Now, for the first time in years, owing to changes in core funding from the Quebec government, McGill is poised to put its financial house in order. Extra funding has come through to sustain operations–good news when it comes to squaring the deficit.

Until very recently, the deficit situation looked bleak indeed. In January, the new Quebec Minister for Higher Education and Science, Lucienne Robillard, reversed expectations, announcing that she would provide no further money to pay off the debts of the underfunded institutions: McGill, Concordia, Bishops and the Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales.

Her decision shocked the University community. On March 26, no fewer than 200 McGill managers gathered to vent their grievances and discuss solutions to the financial problem. Asked about the government's decision, Principal Johnston confided, "I can't tell you the number of nights I wake up at 3 a.m. just outraged about this, ready to go through the ceiling."

However, Johnston warned against acting on outrage and dwelling excessively on the downside. "Despite our difficulties," he said, "despite the fact that we receive one-fifth the funding per student of our competitors, we continue to rank amongst the best dozen or so universities in North America–that's the magic of McGill."



Neal Herbert

Vice-Principal John Armour shows the light at the end of the deficit tunnel to McGill



Testing its wings: Twelfth Night *opens the new Moyse Hall.*

Within days of that meeting, the situation did turn around. It was confirmed that the government, though standing firm on the deficit question, had decided to commit an extra $10 million each year to help the underfunded universities sustain annual operations, $6.6 million of which would go to McGill.

John Armour, Vice-Principal (Administration and Finance) and the man responsible for coordinating the attack on the McGill deficit, was buoyed by the news. With characteristic dry Glaswegian wit, he says, "Unlike the Principal, I sleep soundly at night –McGill's deficit concerns me but I think we will soon see the light at the end of the tunnel."

But why is McGill in a tunnel in the first place? According to Armour, two studies conducted in the early eighties–first by the Parti Québécois government and then by the Liberals–revealed an error in the funding formula that determined the amount universities receive annually towards their operating budgets. This error resulted in McGill's getting $15 million less than it deserved in 1981/82, an annual shortfall that persisted until 1988. Then Higher Education Minister Claude Ryan provided a further $9 million per year; Lucienne Robillard's $6.6 million finally squared the account.

Asked to comment, a spokesperson for the Higher Education minister told the *McGill News* that the government has now cleared the way for the University to balance its annual budget, pointing not only to the $6.6 million, but also to the government's reversal of a 20-year ban on tuition fee increases.

Tuition adjustments will provide McGill with an extra $12 million next fiscal year. The administration hopes to pull in a further $4 million towards next year's budget by raising parking charges and miscellaneous student fees (for applications, transcripts, examinations and so on) and by delaying appointments to vacant positions.

However, the accumulated debt remains. During the eighties, the Board of Governors deliberately chose to run a deficit rather than further reduce staff and undermine the quality of the University. Over 11 years of underfunding McGill was denied $245 million. The University reduced this amount to the current $77 million through a variety of measures–depleting, for instance, $45 million in unrestricted endowment funds. (Another $300 million in endowments cannot be used towards the deficit because it is designated to 1200 restricted funds, the interest from which goes to specific chairs and faculties; any other use of this capital is strictly forbidden.)

What's to be done over the long term? In March, the administration estimated it would need an extra $9 million per year to pay off the deficit over 10 to 15 years, but now it appears less will be needed. Falling interest rates and the government's extra $6.6 million will mean the University needs more like $6 million annually to reach its goal.

Finding that money is the task of Derek Drummond and his colleagues on the six working groups. As winter approaches, the nurses and social workers at Wilson Hall will be wishing them Godspeed.



Neal Herbert

Principal Johnston: Still sleepless?

Curtain!

The professors in McGill's drama program were, admittedly, naive. "When we originally looked at the theatre, we thought we could get away with a light renovation," says Patrick Neilson, Assistant Professor of English. Four years, several consultants and $2 million later, a completely "rethought" Moyse Hall is nearly ready for action–and ready to make a buck or two.

The electrical system in the Hall (completed in 1927 as a tribute to former Dean of Arts Charles Moyse) had become woefully inadequate. As well, each production's sets had to be constructed on the stage itself, tying up the space for weeks. Key start-up financing for renovations came from three McGill Advancement Program pledges ($500,000 from Bell Canada, $250,000 from Imasco, and $200,000 from Alcan). Now, with a cracking new array of circuits and transformers, a computerized lighting board, and a west wing to house dressing rooms, a set workshop and costume shop, Moyse Hall has a new lease on life and new prospects.

Among several plans in the air, says Neilson, is a summer Alumni Theatre, a semi-professional company to cater to the tourist crowd and help the Hall pay its way. But before such plans can gel, several missing elements must be in place, including air conditioning and crucial lighting equipment, most of which the English Department had to borrow for the first test production, Twelfth Night. *That means another $1.5 million, says Neilson. "All the infrastructure is there," he adds, "and once we can fill in the gaps, the place will be hopping."*

McGill in Quebec: Here to Stay

by Alex Paterson, BCL'56
Chair of McGill's Board of Governors

On my fifty-eighth birthday last year, my good friend Hugh Hallward invited me for lunch at the University Club. The meal began innocently enough, but I was rightly suspicious of another motive when no cake appeared. By the time coffee was served, I'd somehow agreed to be nominated for Hugh's position, Chairman of McGill's Board of Governors.

Who did I think I was, attempting to follow a class act like Hugh? He, the chancellor, and the principal had led the University through stormy times. The years ahead did not look any easier. McGill has an accumulated deficit of $77 million resulting from government underfunding for almost a decade. The constitutional crisis meant that we would be planning in a climate of political uncertainty. And part of my job would be to help McGill persuade the Quebec government that the University deserves a better funding formula.

Nevertheless, the case for McGill University is strong. It remains more productive than any other university in Quebec, and probably in Canada. Our professors receive approximately $135 million for research. We are recognized as number one in many sectors including medicine and science.

McGill needs both the support of our friends and graduates, and continuing substantial support from the province. This means not only must we remain relevant to Quebec, but we must be *perceived* as being relevant and essential to Quebec's future.

Without a doubt, McGill makes an enormous contribution to Quebec society. A 1990 economic impact study (by McGill Economics Professor Jagdish Handa and graduate student Jennifer Winters) found that McGill injects into Quebec's economy:

- $188 million in staff salaries
- $59 million in expenses other than salaries
- $50 million in expenditures by out-of-province students
- $33 million in income tax
- $6 million in sales tax
- $5 million from the 25,000 out-of-province visitors who attend McGill events each year.

(In total, in 1988/1989, McGill added approximately $350 million to the province's revenue, creating 8,000 jobs directly and 15,000 indirectly.)

Graduates will be interested to know that the 1,500 who return for the three-day Reunion Weekend each September spend an estimated $135,000, based on expenses of $60 per day. The study also shows that the 39,456 McGill alumni living in Montreal will potentially earn $6.3 billion in their lifetimes. For all graduates living in Quebec (49,353), anticipated earning advantage totals $7.4 billion. It's fair to say that McGill graduates can be expected to bolster the Quebec economy in terms of spending, taxes and business starts.

In its role as an educator, McGill is entirely responsible for providing teachers to the anglophone school boards in the province. Many of McGill's graduate students become professors, and a good many are university presidents.

McGill also contributes to the community through important medical research and outreach projects such as The Yellow Door's Elderly Project, the School of Dentistry's Inter-City Project for disabled children, and the Legal Aid Clinic. Thousands visit the arboretum at Ste. Anne de Bellevue and Mont St. Hilaire every year.

But what does the community see in McGill? Consider the demographics of McGill's 28,000 full-and-part-time students. Our base support is, and will continue to be, English-speaking Quebecers (55 percent). Our next most important component is French-speaking Quebecers (23 percent). McGill students from elsewhere in Canada (12 percent) add to our national stature, and our international students (10 percent) give McGill the flavour of an international university.

McGill is fundamentally and primarily an English-speaking university in a predominantly French-speaking province. In this context, are we doing the best we can for the francophone students at McGill? Does this 23 percent of the student body perceive that they are welcome at McGill?

Francophone students are satisfied with the academic side of the University. They appreciate that they can submit their work and write exams in French. In certain faculties they are given additional time to write exams. In some faculties, courses are offered in French. But a recent study by a French-speaking student indicates that our francophone students do not always integrate easily into the social and cultural life of the University.

The experiences that French-speaking students have during their years at McGill are important, both to them and to the students of other languages with whom they come into contact. For if, in their undergraduate years, students of all cultural backgrounds use the opportunity to interact with those of other cultures, they should graduate with a more open and tolerant view of society. A McGill graduate will then take away a message that will contribute to a better understanding between citizens throughout Quebec and Canada.

McGill is alive and well. The University has survived two world wars, a depression and several near threats to the future of the country. The next years will provide another challenge, and I have no doubt that the University will adjust and meet that challenge.



Charting McGill's course: Board of Governors' Chair Alex Paterson.

McGill's Original Prima Donna: Pauline Donalda



McGill Archives

The Diva in Action

by Stanley Frost

In November 1906, in a quiet house on the corner of Sherbrooke and McTavish named "Dilcoosha" but better known as the "Joseph House", a young matron was writing a letter to *The Gazette*. Her missive concerned the emerging opera star, Pauline Donalda, back in Montreal for the first time since leaving for training in Paris.

After triumphant roles at the Opéra Comique, at London's Covent Garden (with Caruso), in Leningrad and Moscow, Donalda had just made her Canadian debut to critical acclaim, and the Montreal newspapers told her story with great enthusiasm, but not always with accuracy. So Mrs. Catherine de Sola, daughter-in-law of Abraham de Sola, McGill's first professor of Hebrew, was writing to *The Gazette* to set the record straight.

She informed the editor that she had organized a children's choir some years earlier at the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue (where, by the way, her father-in-law was also the rabbi), and during the rehearsals, she was struck by the purity of one voice, that of 15-year-old Pauline Lightstone. The girl came of a musical tradition, for her father was semi-officially the cantor of the congregation. Catherine took Pauline across the McGill campus from Dilcoosha to the Royal Victoria College (RVC) and there she met Miss Clara Lichtenstein, the lady whom Lord Strathcona had lured from Edinburgh to supervise the musical education of young ladies at RVC.

"Licky", as the girls called her, was a musician of repute, a pupil of Liszt. She listened to Pauline and she too was impressed. She enlisted the aid of Principal Peterson to persuade the Board of Governors to allow Pauline a free place at RVC so that she might receive the rudiments of a musical education. A year later Licky went further: she appealed to Lord Strathcona to assist the ladies of Montreal, who were seeking to raise funds to send the young aspirante to Paris for a fully rounded musical education. Lord Strathcona characteristically and generously undertook to meet the major part of the girl's expenses for three years. Her studies brought her to the point where a promising career in concert and opera was in happy prospect. Clearly she was going to make a name for herself–but what name?

Fifteen years earlier, the young women of RVC had also looked for a name–a name they could use to honourably distinguish themselves from the much larger crowd of male students. They too were beneficiaries of the generosity of Lord Strathcona–he had financed their courses, built and endowed their college. His first benefaction had been called simply "the Donald Smith Endowment" (that being his birth name), but the second benefaction, making use of his middle initial, was named "the Donalda Endowment". The girls took the hint and proudly called themselves "the Donaldas". Pauline Lightstone in Paris followed their lead: she appeared on stage as Pauline Donalda, in graceful compliment to her college and her benefactor, and in that name she went on to enjoy a highly successful career. As Catherine de Sola phrased it in her letter to *The Gazette*, "she shed lustre upon the Dominion of Canada, upon Montreal and above all upon old McGill." And why not? It was McGill that had created her opportunity.

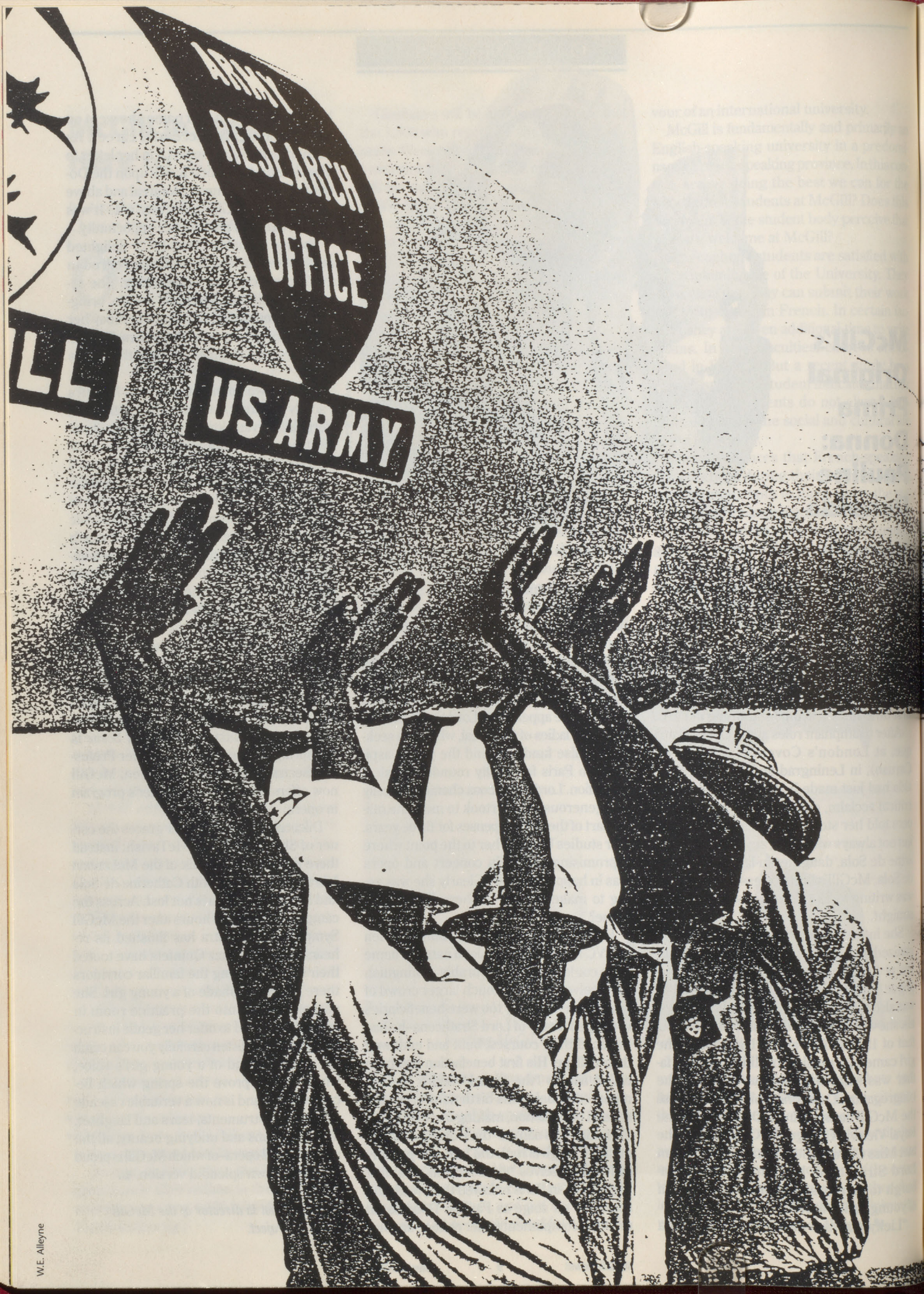
Pauline Donalda (1882-1970) delighted audiences worldwide until she retired in 1922 to concentrate on teaching. She returned in 1937 to Montreal where, bringing her talents and her culture to repay her native city for those all-important first beginnings, she founded in 1942 the Opera Guild.

In 1955 two young members of McGill's Faculty of Music, Luciano and Edith Della Pergola, fervent lovers of opera, took advantage of the local interest Pauline Donalda had created, and founded McGill's Opera Workshop. When, in 1970, the Music Faculty moved into the older portion of RVC, and it became the Strathcona Music Building, the exercises and music which the prima donna had first encountered under the instruction of Clara Lichtenstein were heard again in the rooms where her young voice had so often surprised and delighted the passersby.

Today, opera at McGill has come of age. After 37 years of most productive leadership, the two Della Pergolas have retired. Opera Workshop has now become Opera McGill and continues to offer excellent presentations–Kurt Weill's *Street Scene* is the spring 1991 production. Under Professor Bernard Turgeon's direction, McGill now offers Canada's only master's program in opera.

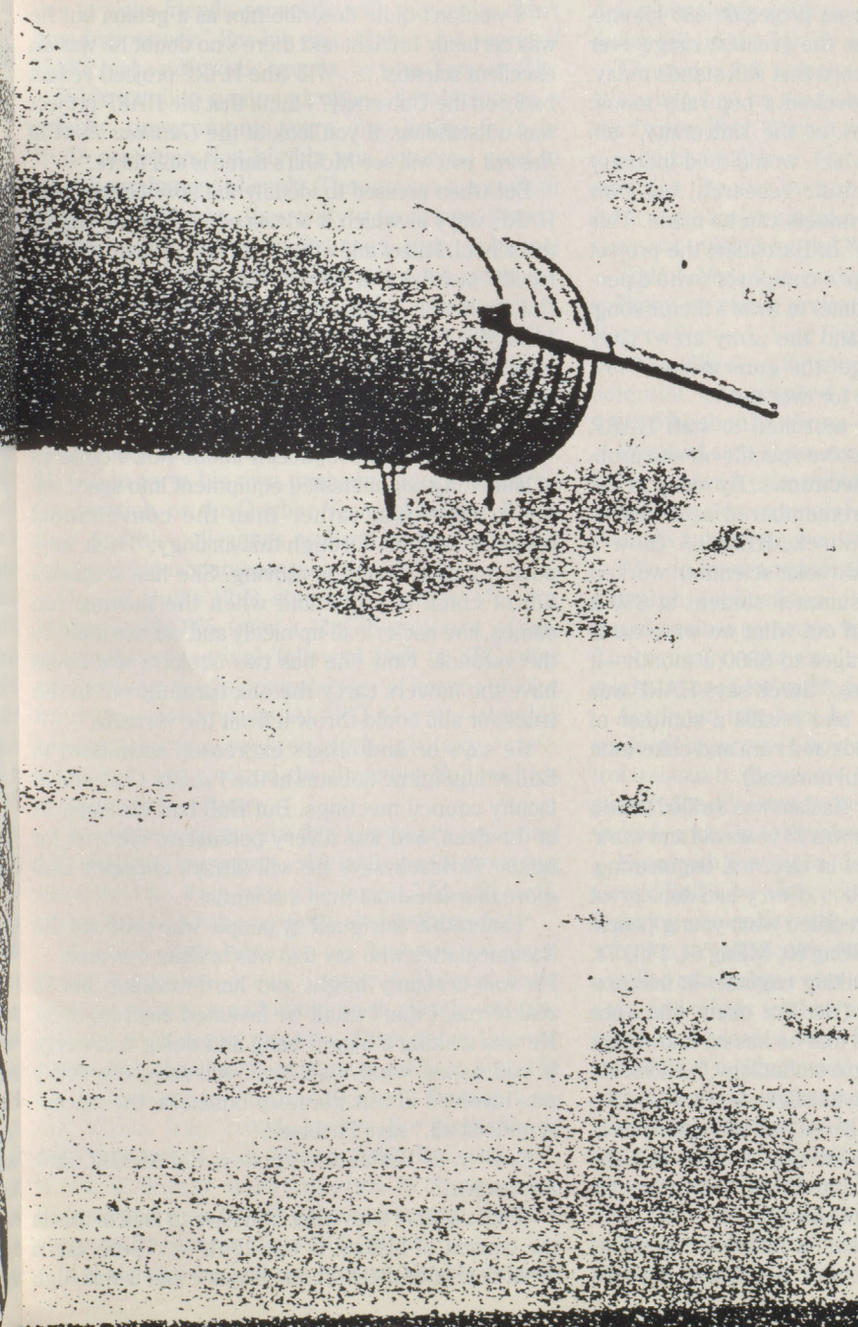
Dilcoosha, alas, no longer graces the corner of Sherbrooke and McTavish; instead there looms the vast bulk of the McLennan Library. But the link with Catherine de Sola and Pauline Donalda is not lost. Across the campus, in the quiet hours after the McGill Symphony Orchestra has finished its rehearsal, and the Jazz Quintets have tooted their last toot, along the familiar corridors there glides the shade of a young girl. She passes quietly into the practice room in which Licky used to offer her gentle instructions, and if you listen carefully you can catch the distant sound of a young girl's voice, which was to prove the spring which became a river and is now a veritable cascade of voices, instruments, tears and laughter, deep emotions and undying beauty, all the magic we call opera–of which McGill is proud to have its own splendid version.

Stanley Frost is director of the McGill History Project.



W.E. Alleyne

When Gerald Bull, inventor of Iraq's "big gun", was murdered last year, McGill students and colleagues who had worked with him were left wondering: had they helped engineer war?



THE BULL YEARS

BY MICHELLE LALONDE

Following the murder of international arms dealer Gerald Bull last year, the world read and watched his story with the morbid fascination reserved for "genius gone awry".

But buried in the news reports and television documentaries was a piece of information with chilling significance for the McGill community. Before Gerald Bull became involved in the arms industry, he was a celebrated McGill faculty member. His knowledge of "big gun" technology—knowledge so dangerous it cost him his life—was developed in part during his seven years as a professor in McGill's mechanical engineering department.

Those who worked with Bull from 1961 to 1967 retain wildly differing impressions of the man. Some write him off as a mercenary scientist, an amoral genius feeding on power and fearing nothing; others believe he was a brilliant but politically naive scientist whose betrayal by the Canadian and American governments drove him into the nether world of arms trading.

But one point is unrefuted by friend and foe alike: Gerald Bull had a huge impact on McGill at a crucial time in its history. His brainchild, the High Altitude Research Project (HARP), gave the University a place in the *Guinness Book of World Records* and helped propel its reputation from that of a school with a good undergraduate engineering department to that of a research institution with an international profile.

On March 22, 1990, Gerald Bull, 62, was shot dead while fumbling for his keys on the doorstep of his Brussels apartment. Ten years earlier, he had spent six months in prison for illegal arms dealings; his murder—allegedly by the Mossad, the Israeli Secret Service—was provoked, most believe, by further dealings with Israel's enemy, Iraq. In Montreal, the University community is facing a difficult question: should McGill still be proud of Gerald Bull?

Bull was born in North Bay, Ontario in 1928. Following his mother's death, he was raised by a rich uncle in Kingston where his genius surfaced early. He was privately tutored and entered high school at nine years of age. At 22, Bull became the youngest student to earn a PhD in aeronautical engineering from the University of Toronto.

After his graduation in 1950, Bull was recruited by the Canadian government to work on a guided missile program at the Canadian Armaments and

Research Development Establishment (CARDE) in Val Cartier, Quebec. But in 1961, he was wooed to McGill, where he began the HARP project.

Bucking conventional scientific thought, the project created a stir. Its purpose was to develop a cheaper way of exploring the earth's atmosphere (ozone levels, for instance) than by firing satellites into space with expensive rockets. Bull believed satellites could be launched at a fraction of the cost by using modified artillery guns.

McGill's dean of engineering at the time, the late Donald Mordell, embraced the project enthusiastically. With the lion's share of funding coming from the U.S. army and some eventual support from the Canadian government, Bull and Mordell established HARP test ranges at Highwater, Quebec, Yuma, Arizona and near Bridgetown, Barbados.

It was in Barbados that Bull and his team of young McGill engineers and students constructed a 36.4-metre long "super gun" out of surplus army artillery. In 1965, the contraption made history when it fired an 84-kilogram projectile 180 kilometres into the air. This was the greatest range ever attained by artillery, a record that still stands today.

At the time, HARP provoked a pep rally mood: "We should develop work at the University," enthused Dean Mordell, "which would feed industry directly—not pure scientific research, but new *ideas*, from which new products can be made. This is happening with HARP." In Barbados, the project even inspired a local calypso composer (who'd penned tunes for Harry Belafonte) to write a theme song: "The boys from McGill and the army crew/They were trying so hard to get the guns ashore/Now the guns are here, to stay for ever more."

Engineering students, recruited to staff HARP, embraced the chance to solve specific on-site problems of metallurgy and electronics. By many of the chosen, Gerald Bull is remembered as a charismatic leader. Thomas Surek, BEng'65 (now a Stanford PhD and Colorado solar scientist), worked in Barbados as a 1963 summer student at $50 a month. "Gerry Bull found out what we were earning and increased our wages to $300 a month—it was a great act of kindness." Surek says HARP was an excellent experience, and recalls a summer of hard work, rain, steel bands and rum and coke (one overindulgence still painful to recall).

Like Surek, Christopher Haslam was thrilled to be a part of HARP (in 1962). He was 23 years old and working on his master's degree in electrical engineering. "It was my first full time job . . . Gerry had done great things young and he appreciated what young people could do," says Haslam, BEng'60, MEng'64, PhD'74, now an independent consulting engineer in telecommunications in Montreal. (He, like many who once worked with Bull, stresses that he has no knowledge that could be applied to arms technology; he does not want any visits from foreign intelligence officers.) Like other HARP players, he believed Bull was simply looking for "a cheap way of launching satellites into the upper atmosphere" and that HARP was never intended to have military applications.

Still, ambiguities existed. "It had to be defence-oriented research in order for the Canadian government to fund it. Of course, a lot depends on what you mean by defence. Could it only be used for observation or could it be used to shoot up the enemy? In my time, there was no question of shooting up the enemy. In Barbados, the gun was angled 85 to 88 degrees in the air. You can't shoot anybody effectively at that angle and it would not work horizontally."

Gerald Ratzer, MSc'66, now a professor in computer science at McGill, was recruited from McGill's computer science department in 1964 to work with Bull on the HARP project. He remembers Bull as a super leader, whose approach to the work was anything but meek. "He used every four-letter word."

The same intensity kept HARP rolling financially. "Most scientists typically just fill in their application forms, send them off to Ottawa and sit back and wait for the answer. But Bull would go down there and campaign and lobby and do whatever it took to get funding." Ratzer says the McGill community should be proud of Bull's work here, even if there is disapproval of his involvement in arms trading.

"I wouldn't quite describe him as a genius but he was certainly brilliant and there's no doubt he was an excellent scientist . . . Will (the HARP project) reflect badly on the University? I think that the HARP project was outstanding. If you look at the *Guinness Book of Records* you will see McGill's name is still there."

But when pressed to identify the specific merits of HARP, ways in which it advanced science or helped the school, Ratzer and others run into difficulty. Some faculty members at McGill had reservations about Bull from the beginning. Tom Pavlasek, BEng'44, MEng'48, PhD'58, who has been teaching electrical engineering at McGill since 1947, says there was resentment in the engineering faculty over the great drain of people and money into the HARP project.

He explains his scepticism about Bull's concept of launching sophisticated equipment into space using a huge gun, rather than the conventional rocketry method, through this analogy: "Look, suppose my aunt Fanny is moving. She has a cabinet full of china to move and when the moving van comes, she packs it all up nicely and carries it out to the veranda. Now she has two choices: she could have the movers carry the box carefully out to the truck, or she could throw it from the veranda."

He says he and others expressed scepticism to Bull at lunchtime debates at the Faculty Club and at faculty council meetings. But Bull had the support of the dean, and was a very persuasive lobbyist for funds. Pavlasek says he will always consider Bull more of a salesman than a scientist.

"I am rather intrigued by people who produce the documentaries who say this was brilliant research . . . He was certainly bright and hard-working, but in real terms, I don't think he invented anything new. He was making a bigger bang and doing it cleverly. If you asked what high level scientific discovery was involved in this gunnery business, the answer is none at all," says Pavlasek.

So why, in Pavlasek's opinion, did McGill back the project?

"That's a bit of a mystery. You have to look at this in the context of history. It was 1961/62. There was a great deal of excitement about space and it was high



Above: Members of McGill's High Atmosphere and Space Group (Gerald Bull, fourth from left) preview models of the Martlet 1 projectile designed for HARP in 1962.

At right: Bull in 1960, pre-McGill, pre-scandal, pre-war.

Far right: A 16-inch gun test fires successfully during the HARP series in Barbados.

Preceding pages: The crew in Barbados hoists the gun barrel in 1963.

fashion to be part of it. This project sounded like getting on board for a relatively low price," he says.

But to some the price was too high. The project ate up almost $10 million in research funds during its seven-year life span. During its final years, HARP absorbed about $2.5-million annually, more than 15 percent of McGill's total post-graduate research budget at the time.

Despite its record-setting success, HARP's funding dried up in 1967 and the project was cancelled. The Canadian government had grown uncomfortable with its military potential. "Someone like Bull will do well what he wants to do," Minister of Industry Bud Drury told *The Gazette*, "but won't do at all what he doesn't want to do. He wanted to do [military] research in the upper atmosphere, which didn't jive with the policy of the Canadian government."

And McGill's reaction? "For the administration," says Sannu Molder, a professor of mechanical engineering at the time, and a principal HARP player, "it was probably a sigh of relief. The project had become too hot politically. Gerry's way of operating was not one to make friends, especially with those who didn't give him money." For his part, Molder felt regret; if HARP had a militaristic agenda, he wasn't aware of it.

With satellite communications developing as a priority, governments were also losing faith in Bull's assertion that his big gun could be used to launch equipment cheaply. Though not discredited today, says Molder (currently a professor of aerospace engineering at Ryerson Polytechnical Institute), HARP's approach is not used anywhere —the satellites would have to be redesigned to withstand 40,000 G (a pilot will black out at 7 G). Today, satellites are launched two ways: by expendable rocket or by the U.S. Shuttle (CAN$340 million per launch).

Bull was furious about losing funding, and left McGill to form his own company, Space Research Corporation, on the Quebec-Vermont Border. It was then that his colleagues realized he was seriously interested in armaments technology.

One of Bull's PhD students, Charles Murphy, MEng'60, PhD'65 (now a McGill professor of mechanical engineering) followed Bull to SRC after completing a thesis on protection of space vehicles from meteorite impacts. At SRC, Murphy attended his first closed session with military representatives, and realized the direction Bull and his company were taking.

"It became apparent that they were more concerned with shooting down space vehicles than with protecting space vehicles from meteorite impact," Murphy said, adding that he left the company shortly thereafter.

In 1973, Bull became an American citizen through a special act of Congress. He was given security clearance and could work closely with the U.S. army on secret projects. Throughout the seventies, SRC developed long-range artillery and sold the technology to Austria, Belgium, Britain, Canada, China, Iran, Israel, Jordan, the Netherlands and Thailand. But in March 1980, Bull was convicted of illegally exporting arms to South Africa. He received a six-month jail sentence and his company was fined more than $100,000.

Bull claimed he had not known that his exports would end up in South Africa and that he had been betrayed by the U.S. government. He moved to Brussels, Belgium, the heart of the international arms trade, and is reputed to have sold extended range arms technology to Iraq's Saddam Hussein, one of Israel's main enemies. Thus began the chain of events that led to his death last year.

The news of Bull's death shocked his former colleagues, as had his earlier imprisonment. Many could not accept the picture of the mercenary scientist which the media painted after the murder (including documentaries on CBC, PBS and BBC).

"I felt terrible," says Molder. "There was no reason, no justification. And I think we have to view Gerry's actions in the larger context. He did no better and no worse than any of the nations who participated in those arms sales.

"Many people asked me during the Gulf War, 'How would Gerry feel now?' And I said, ' Just the same as an American GI who's just stepped on an [Iraqi] landmine made in the USA.' *What* were we doing supplying arms to anyone who waved an oily dollar bill [in the Middle East]?"

Thomas Surek remembers the sick feeling in his stomach when he read about Gerald Bull's death in the *Denver Post*. "I felt it was a shame he did not get a good hearing from the U.S. or Canadian military agencies. He was burned by his [unsuccessful] efforts to get major funding. It was a shame his talents were not utilized for the West's purposes."

Today, McGill is much more careful about the military research projects it takes on. Now, says Roger Prichard, Vice-Principal (Research), McGill would not likely offer someone like Bull—a brilliant scientist who wanted to do ballistics research funded by the U.S. Army—as warm a reception.

Prichard says some current research at McGill is being funded by the military (the search for a blood substitute, for example), but applicants must go through a more rigorous approval process.

"We do have a reasonable, ethical procedure for research applications. But one can't completely guard against someone telling a straight-out lie . . . Theoretically, one can't predict what anything might be used for in the future," he says.

Academic freedom, he notes, always involves a trade-off in terms of how much the school can control research. But, now or in the future, "McGill simply doesn't want to be associated with destructive advances in technology."

Even with hindsight, the legacy of the enigmatic Gerald Bull is certainly not clear. To some, Bull was an inspiring personality who made a valid scientific contribution to ballistics engineering. To others, Bull was a skilled manipulator who led McGill down the garden path. Still others see him as a gifted scientist who became so obsessed with his research that he was incapable of making moral decisions about it.

But there is one common denominator among these disparate visions. On the faces and in the voices of those who knew Gerald Bull, one can detect pain at the mention of his name. It is the pain of those who once knew and revered a brilliant scientist, a man with great potential who came to a tragic, early end.

Michelle Lalonde is a Montreal-based freelance writer.

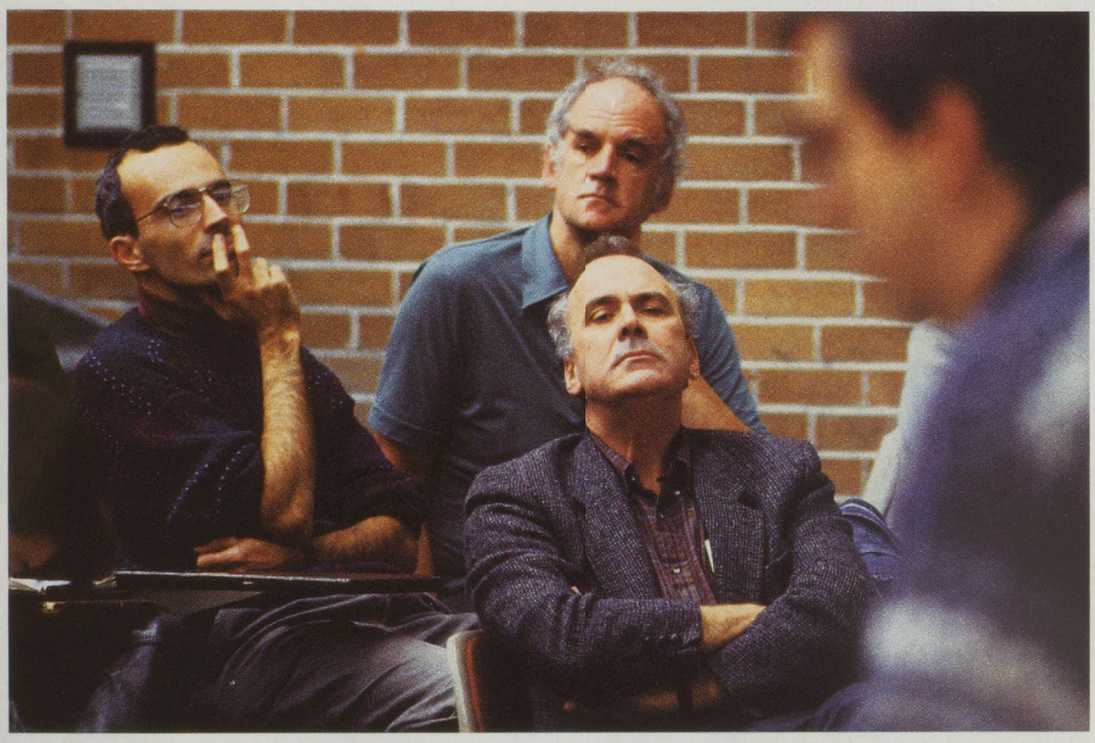


Photos courtesy of Jane Kingsland, McGill Archives



Excerpts from the Task Force on Priorities Report

Refocusing McGill



McGill is being brought into focus, the image made sharper, by the Task Force on Priorities, which has spent three years gathering input. At press time, its report was undergoing final debate by the Board of Governors, with continuing dissent over sections on language and McGill in Quebec. On these pages are some of the report's highlights, with photographs by Montreal photographer George Zimbel.

"McGill has for many decades been a leader among Canadian universities in graduate studies and research. We believe that increased emphasis on graduate studies and research is consistent with the best use of McGill's human and physical resources. The proportion of graduate students should be increased to one-third of total enrollment by the end of the decade, and no less than one-half the proposed increase in graduate enrollment should consist of PhD students."
At left: McGill Convocation ceremonies at Place des Arts.

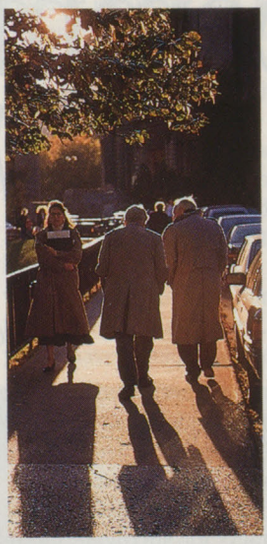
"Individual performance in scholarly work should be evaluated with reference to its quality, when compared with the best international standards in the field, and with the expectation that work of this quality will be sustained throughout each scholar's career at the University."
Above: McGill professors John Shingler (front) and Charles Taylor, BA'52, (middle back) listen to a lecture with Guy Laforest, MA'81, PhD'87 (left), a professor with Université Laval.



"McGill should openly aspire to be among the best dozen universities in North America and the best two dozen in the world."
Above: The radiology department at the Montreal Neurological Institute, a world class McGill teaching and research hospital.

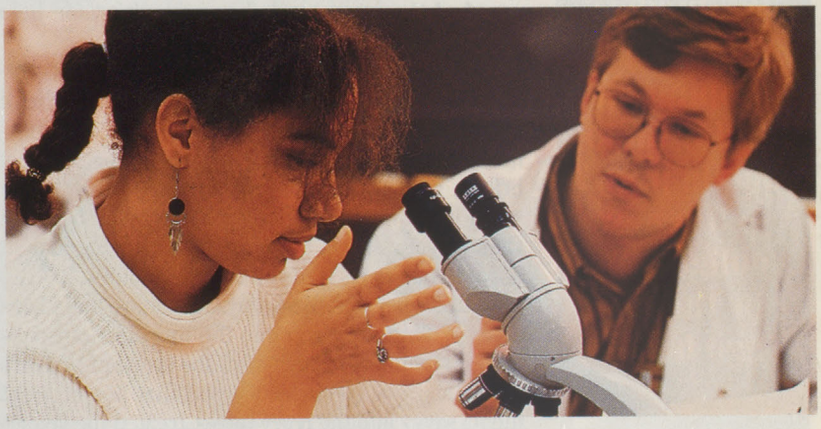
"Faculties and departments should be encouraged to be more aggressive in seeking out, at both the graduate and undergraduate levels, more and more highly-qualified international students."
At left: Students survey the city of Montreal and McGill from the Mount Royal Lookout.





"There is a recognition that in the next decade private support will make the difference between a good McGill University and an excellent McGill University."
At left: Alumni return for Reunion each September, and support the university through the Alma Mater Fund, Bequests and volunteer efforts.

"The University, through its faculties, should take the necessary steps to maintain exemplary undergraduate education, and in particular, to ensure that all academic staff are directly involved in undergraduate teaching."
Below: Smaller classes will mean more individual attention.





"The McGill spirit is strong among our students, as is demonstrated by the impressive range of activities and associations students organize and run. This spirit, however, should not be taken for granted, but rather actively fostered. In particular, we should strive to increase the participation of French-speaking students in the total life of McGill."
At left: McGill students participate in the annual Winter Carnival.

The IVORY Telecommunications TOWER

by Dale Hrabi

Why do some academics answer the media's call–popping up on TV, radio and in print? Is it a new obligation, or the old ego lure?

Margaret Somerville was in a hurry. And so were the two TV news crews that had converged at McGill's Centre for Medicine, Ethics and Law in hopes of snaring a few minutes of her wisdom. At issue that February afternoon was a draft Quebec Civil Code, banning contracts for surrogate mothers. And the issue needed some high-profile help from the Centre's Director.

"They both wanted interviews," recalls Somerville, DCL'78, from a mauve sofa in her highrise McGill office overlooking Mount Royal. Her manner, as usual, is charming–unpretentious, sharply bright, with a trace of impatience. "I only had a small window of time available that day. So I said: Choose your space, set it up, and I'll come and sit down to talk to each of you for five minutes."

With Somerville these days, it's share and share alike. Willing to march into the thorniest of issues and clip them back into sense, she is one of McGill's media stars, a specialized breed that has brought media savvy into the ivory tower, treated the layperson at home to digestible opinions, and raised more than a few eyebrows.

In modern academia the role of media "expert" is atypical, and even somewhat treacherous. It can threaten credibility, but at the same time "help" the community. It can raise a professor's profile, but won't go too far toward securing tenure. One wonders why academics agree.

Yet in recent years, an increasing number of McGill professors have entered the media ring, in print, on the radio, most visibly on television. Economics Professor William Watson, BA'74, for instance, writes a regular column for *The Financial Post* and guest-hosted the Canada AM business segment last summer; Professor of Political Theory Charles Taylor, BA'52, has become a key source for commentary on Canada's constitutional dilemma; another economics professor, Thomas Velk, went further, actually sniffing out the stories (until the recent budget cuts) as a roving economics reporter for CTV's *Pulse News* in Montreal.

The media's need for experts is nothing new. "Throughout history," says Enn Raudsepp, BA'65, PhD'77, Director of Concordia University's graduate program in journalism, "the media has picked the brains of the so-called experts." However, he adds, there's been an "incremental increase" in the practice since the 1940s, when journalists did little more than slap down the facts. After controversies such as the Joseph McCarthy affair, when rumourmongering was taken at face value, the journalist's function became "not simply to report the news, but to place it in context, to explain the news behind the news, to analyze."

As life's complexities become increasingly gnarled, says Raudsepp, the need for mediating experts has grown. And, especially on TV, academics are often the experts of choice. A study (1987-88) conducted by Lawrence Soley, a professor of journalism at the University of Minnesota and author of the forthcoming *The News Shapers*, found that roughly one in six experts used by ABC, CBS and NBC news over a six-week sample were academics. (Also in high demand were think-tank spokespersons, former politicians, analysts and other journalists.)

Among experts, however, academics face a unique dilemma. In a recent interview with *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, Fouad Ajami, Director of Middle East Studies at the Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies and a frequent TV expert during the Gulf War, discussed the tension between the "monastic definition of scholarly life" and the "glitz" of television.

In agreeing to appear, he says, "You go into the forbidden land. But academics would be dishonest not to admit they are tempted. So you go into it and this inner voice asks whether you are still doing serious work."

For would-be experts, the temptations are many: challenge (what if I screw up?), impact (*millions* will hear me), influence (can I change things?), glamour (won't my kids be proud?), power (won't I have more leverage?), even a cash bonus (shows like *The Journal* can pay experts up to $200).

In some respects, it seems that McGill approves of the practice. In April, the University's Task Force on Priorities declared: "We believe that university professors should speak out more often, that as ex-

perts in their fields they have both the credibility and an obligation to participate in public discussions of important scientific, technological, ethical and political issues." In reality, though, doubts persist, as Somerville observes: "There's still this hang-up by academics that if you are really a proper academic, you're the hermit in the corner of your office."

At McGill, media experts come in at least two kinds. At the Centre for Medicine, Ethics and Law, specifically mandated to help the community cope with issues such as AIDS prejudice and euthanasia, Somerville acts accordingly. To refuse the media, she says, would be like being a physician, with years of training and know-how, and never practising medicine.

Her motives are complex. "Of course I enjoy it," she concedes, "I'm a performer, I think most lawyers are. But, overall, I think it's that I feel a very strong obligation to make [my expertise] available."

Most academic "experts", such as Professor of Architecture Witold Rybczynski, BArch'66, MArch '72, have no such public mandate. Rybczynski became a target for journalists after the dramatic success of his bestselling book *Home*, a non-academic look at the way people make their homes. In our world, he says, this makes you an expert. "After that, people expect you to have opinions on the future of the home."



Normand Blouin

McGill Law Professor Stephen Toope

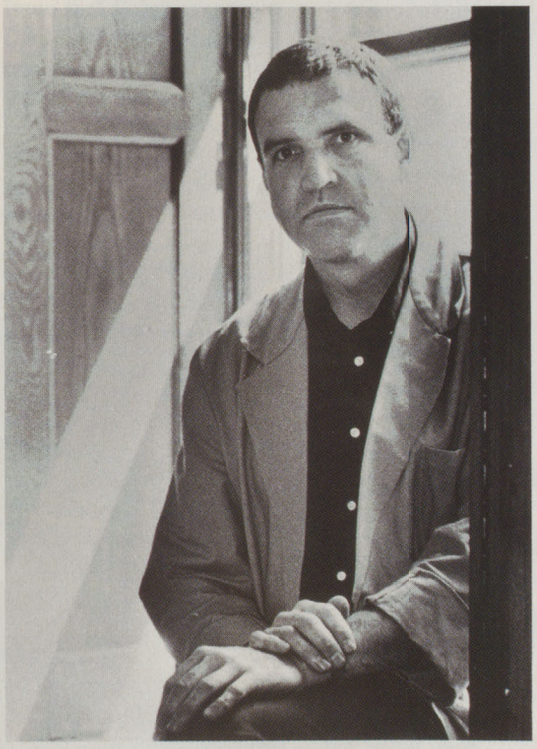
Toope staunchly places media work last among his priorities. His teaching and research will always come first, he says, but admits the media offers a rare "ego gratification".

Now devoting half his time to his writing career (the upcoming *Waiting for the Weekend*, articles for *The New York Times*), Rybczynski says it would be difficult to return to a more traditional academic career (full-time teaching, research and academic publications). "In teaching, there are no tangible results. People don't generally come back to you years later and say, 'Thank-you for teaching me that course.' " While his writing career has prompted tremendous feedback–reviews, letters, sales–it's also brought media calls for quotes and interviews–too many, these days. "I say no to a lot of people."

You can't blame the journalists for seeking him out. It is Rybczysnki's talent for providing accessible insights (proven in his books) that has put him in demand. For less-established commentators like Stephen Toope, LLB'82, BCL'83, a 31-year-old assistant professor of family law and international dispute law at McGill, the role is still a novel one–one he takes very seriously.

"Ours is a very privileged position. There are certain responsibilities that go with it, part of which relates to public issues of concern and trying to help people understand the complexities of those issues." Toope's big media moment to date was a high-stakes spot on *The Journal*, the right before the Meech Lake Accord expired.

I work at McGill. I don't work for McGill the same way as if I worked for IBM. They don't tell me what to do, they don't tell me what to think.



Architecture Professor Witold Rybczynski

While asserting its value, Toope staunchly places media work last among his priorities. His teaching and research will always come first, he says, but admits the media offers a rare "ego gratification".

"When you're doing TV at a national level, there definitely is an adrenaline rush. When I did *The Journal*, they were dead set on flying me to Toronto, and I remember missing one plane, and running up to another company's counter and saying, Look, I've got to get to Toronto. And the CBC treated me beautifully, a ride here, a ride there, you meet Barbara Frum, you're on the television. It could all be very..." he pauses to choose his words carefully, "enticing.

"And I think you have to say, 'Wait a second, I'm a professor. I can do that sometimes. But I don't want to be a media celebrity.' "

Traditionally, what have academics wanted to be? Like most people–respected, accomplished, secure. A basic goal is tenure, job security that few professionals know. Sheila Sheldon-Collyer, Secretary of the Board of Governors and Senate, who oversees McGill's tenure system (which judges three areas: teaching, research and "general contributions to the University and scholarly community"), agrees that it offers professors little motivation to cultivate a media profile (though a respectable one might help indirectly).

She's not surprised professors qualify and prioritize it carefully. "Well, it's the socialization of the academic world, I guess, that says, well, this doesn't count. Whereas [the Task Force on Priorities] is saying that, for the good of the University, it's important that these experts speak to the community."

So media work, while perceived as "not counting", as fraught with dangerous "temptation", is officially ranked as "important". These apparent contradictions make sense when you consider how a professor's appearance in the media affects McGill. For publicly-funded universities, keen to justify themselves, the value of a credible appearance by someone like Somerville is clear. "That's publicity that money can't buy," says Raudsepp.

When the quote is inspired, the insights sharp, when the joke gets a laugh, it clearly boosts the University. "If McGill is where you go to find the experts," says Toope, "if McGill is constantly in the limelight, it's good for the University. It can attract money, largely indirectly."

Even directly. Avi Friedman, who earned a high media profile as one of the co-creators (with Rybczynski) of the Grow Home (a prototype of an affordable home constructed on campus last summer), has helped bring money into McGill through sponsorships by corporations such as Dow Chemical. Media work, he believes, can broadcast good news about McGill and aid fundraising efforts. "I believe that, given our deficit, you cannot have anymore a monodimensional professor who sits and reads paper, and teaches and researches."

Currently an assistant professor, three years from tenure application, Friedman believes that his efforts to publicize the Grow Home are not what will advance his career. Juggling this chance to "use" the media positively (to influence housing policies, for example) with the demands of scholarship, a full teaching load and his own family creates "tremendous" stress. "Not the stress of failure," he says, "but the stress of seeing a sea of opportunities–for yourself, for the University–and wanting to grab them all."

Academics are not supposed to be astute "users" of the media–the image conflicts with the professorial stereotype: the tweed, the absent-minded loveability, the highbrow detachment. And no mat-

Barbara Woodley, The Gazette

ter how condoning reports from a task force may be, how positive the professor's impact, high-profile academics are often labelled "media hounds". "You hear those comments about some people," says Toope. "But in none of the cases where I've heard it has it harmed their career one iota as far as I can tell. There's jealousy in [the comments] too."

Inevitably, some academics will rise to prominence while others are ignored. Clearly, the news calls for applicable types of expertise (medical ethics and law, for example) more than others (pure mathematics, comparative literature). But who gets called has a lot to do with knack, with knowing how to speak to a lay audience (avoiding jargon, using anecdotes, etc.).

And there's certainly an element of chance. "You get involved for the most bizarre reasons," says Toope. "Somebody's heard about you, someone calls the dean's secretary and she says, 'Oh, our person on that is Toope!' There's a lot of blind trust when you start."

But if you don't go on to earn that trust, the media will drop you. While everybody likes a good performer, says Andrew Gregg, a producer for *The Journal*, the bottom line for experts truly is expertise.

In choosing a guest for *The Journal*, Gregg says, "I would never forsake knowledge for the ability to put on a good show, but it's a fact of the medium that people who give you the 'good clip' are going to be used." An academic's ego is not a problem for him. "A lot of the time," he says, "ego only goes to make the person a better talker, a better performer."

In general, academics deliver. To find their guests, producers like Gregg and Carmen Merrifield at *Midday* spend hours on the phone each day, pre-interviewing candidates, gauging their stance, their suitability. Even if they've passed this screening, guests can clam up. "That tends to happen with the real people, the Joe Schmoes," says Merrifield. "But with academics, if you judge they're okay over the phone, they generally deliver the next day."

Among their criteria, media types claim, an association with a "good" school like McGill is neither here nor there. "Good compared to what?" asks Sheri Lecker, producer for *Morningside*. "Compared to Yale?" She says she'd use Margaret Somerville on *Morningside* if she came from the moon. "We like Margo because she thinks on her feet, and because she keeps *me* thinking. When she talks, I'm engaged."

Back at McGill, the discussion on this point is a little more intense. "The name 'McGill' is a double-edged sword," says Kate Williams, Director of University Relations (her office puts the media in touch with McGill's experts). "It lends credibility to what the professor is saying, but if it's someone whose views are extreme, radical or unique, because he's associated with McGill, it becomes. 'He's speaking *for* McGill.' "

Last November, a local speech by Psychology Professor Don Donderi, drawing parallels between the current Quebec government and the Nazis in WWII, swamped the local media, and was reported out of context. Two days later, at a session of the Bélanger-Campeau Commission on Quebec's future, Williams says several commissioners rehashed the Donderi comment. "It was like this pall had been cast. They evoked it, they jeered at it, they used his name in the context of whatever they were talking about, and they would make digs at McGill."



Margaret Somerville: Director of the Centre for Medicine, Ethics and Law

Unapologetic, Donderi believes the stir "totally changed human rights discourse in Quebec over the next six months". And though Principal David Johnston issued a statement deploring Donderi's Nazi-Quebec comparison, he added that "Each individual is entitled to his or her own views." In academia, freedom of expression is sacred.

"A university is a curious place," Rybzcynski observes. "I work at McGill. I don't work for McGill the same way as if I worked for IBM. They don't tell me what to do, they don't tell me what to think. They expect me not to ask for instructions. They hire me as a free-thinking individual academic. I can be a Marxist, I can be whatever I am, and I'm still a member of this staff."

Those academics who have crossed the line into media work expect no less. Though it sets them apart from their peers, they view themselves as part of McGill's intellectual tradition, a new public twist in a 150-year-long exchange of ideas. The issue's importance, they maintain, must *always* override their own.

But what does Stephen Toope say when his colleagues tease him that he's destined to be "the next Margaret Somerville"?

Dale Hrabi is assistant editor of the McGill News.

"Of course I enjoy it," Somerville concedes, "I'm a performer, I think most lawyers are. But, overall, I think it's that I feel a very strong obligation to make [my expertise] available."

One Man's Mission

In a group, there is one person who commands a giant's share of its attention and awe.

Meet Larry LaForge.



BY JANICE PASKEY

There are PhD students, and then there are PhD students, and then there is Larry. With his tie-dye ski clothes, Mississippi English and rapid-fire French, Larry LaForge has swashed a colourful path through McGill over the last five years. Maybe you've seen him scaling the walls of Burnside Hall or the Redpath Museum using the "human fly" method—(Have you seen his knuckles? asks one friend.) Or perhaps you were one of those chugging beer one Friday at Thomson House, when Larry decided to rearrange the roomful of scattered friends into an unwieldy "friendlier" circle, 30-feet across.

Such startling initiative is the Larry way. When this Mississippian entered McGill in 1986, he set himself two goals: to earn a computer science PhD and to become proficient in French. His fellow PhDs (colleagues by happenstance, critics by delight) will tell you that Larry's biggest fantasy is to be mistaken for a francophone Québécois, and that he's bright, very bright, but intensely eccentric. When the time came to choose an external PhD examiner, Larry *had* to choose the toughest one and so spent this past year reorganizing a rejected dissertation. (His colleagues sheepishly admit they'll opt for a more sympathetic hearing.)

Larry chose the leader in his field, a fellow American, to review his doctoral dissertation on "fault tolerant arrays" (or how computers can repair themselves through logic and circuitry). The examiner found fault, Larry notes for the record, in the dissertation's organization, not its substance. Still, the rejection was a slap in the face for him and his McGill adviser, David Avis.

And so, adding insult to injury, Larry paid another $6,000 in foreign-student fees this year while making revisions. At 34, he's almost there, almost Dr. Larry LaForge but that this status is "almost" is testimony to his penchant for doing things the hard way.

"There are various ways to deal with things that are difficult," he says over lunch, unloading a knapsack (full of application letters for academic jobs), and sitting down to eat two orders of sandwiches. "You can avoid difficult things, and make yourself look good, or you can work at them. You may not look as good, but you'll be better at them." Larry LaForge, as you may have guessed, is a staunch proponent of the latter course of action.

The propelling force, he says (in the sort of self-diagnosis usually reserved for medical students), is the middle-child syndrome: "In clinical terms it's known as counterphobia."

He grew up in Hattiesburg, Mississippi. When his taller brother William became a basketball star and Washington lawyer, and his sister Suzanne earned a degree in French, Larry decided to outdo them both. "I figured as a middle child I'd prove I could be good at both the sciences and the humanities," he says. He had been a top high school scientist and applied to very competitive American schools: Stanford, Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and was accepted by the last two. He chose MIT, with a major in math and a minor in French.

Larry's pursuit of French was more than sibling rivalry; he was also conscious of a lost history. He bore the name "Laurence LaForge" but spoke not a word of French. It was the language of his Québécois ancestors—the Camilles and the LaForges—who had moved to Dover, New Hampshire to work in the textile firms at the turn of the century. It was the language his mother spoke to his grandmother when they wanted to exclude him from adult conversation.

But it was not to be the naturally grasped language of Larry. So abysmal was his performance as a French minor at MIT that he was asked to withdraw. "My teacher called me into her office and said: 'The seriousness of your problem is underscored by the fact I have to explain it to you in English. You have a big problem. If you want to fix it, it will take a lot of blood sweat and tears." Larry agreed, changing his minor to political science. (Part of his problem was a minor learning disability that makes it difficult to learn by listening.)

In other areas at MIT, Larry also forged ahead. To overcome his fear of heights, he took on the presidency of the Outing Club's climbing section. Ever independent, he dispensed with its buddy system and later wrote a book called *Boston Rocks*, a guide to climbing areas around Boston (including Boston Rolls, a special insert of off-limit climbs with appeal for nudists, such as the MIT chapel. "Bring rope, rappel gear. Abseil from the steeple. If you come off you may punch through the atrium roof. Lots of fun.")

Larry graduated with an SB (BSc) and began his own computer company, Environments, in Shirley, Mass. But he wanted more and when a roomate told him about McGill, he decided it would be a good place to detour into computational geometry (software engineering had been his speciality), pick up a doctorate, and re-tackle French at the same time.

"I came to terms with the fact that I might have to look up every third word in the dictionary. I resized the problem and how much time it was going to take." After passing PhD comprehensive exams, he enrolled in McGill's Continuing Education French program, and found his worries fully warranted—he spent three terms in level three.

But eventually, with the help of teachers Hervé de Fontenay, Denyse Philie, Louise Savoie and Jean-Yves Richard (some of the best teachers he's had anywhere, he says), he passed all six levels for McGill's Certificate of Proficiency in French. His PhD friends, even those who grew up in Montreal, grudgingly admit his French is now better than theirs, a feat he accomplished through studying, hours of listening to Radio-Canada, and time spent with francophone girlfriends.

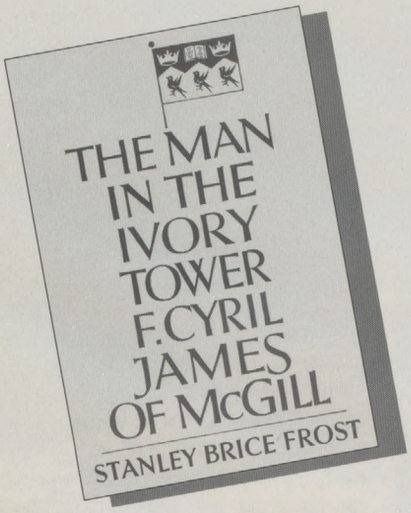
And so, at last, looms the final PhD hurdle. Last fall, he had to phone his parents to tell them not to come to graduation, not this one, anyway. His father, the Dean of Arts and Sciences at Delta State College in Mississippi, told him: "There's a lot of ABDs [all but dissertation] around, so keep at it." Even as an ABD, Larry LaForge is all but done. Soon, there will be first-year professors, and there will be first-year professors, and then there will be Larry.

Janice Paskey is editor of the McGill News.



Larry scales
the Lotus Flower Tower
in the Logan Range, NWT.

The Man in The Ivory Tower
F. Cyril James of McGill
by Stanley Brice Frost
McGill Queen's Press, 1991
314 pp., $34.95



I started reading this book as with any I feel obligated to read: the first chapter, then the last, the second chapter, then the next-to-last. In this way, were I not to make it through, at least the main points would be digested.

With *The Man in the Ivory Tower*, however, I soon abandoned that method and read straight through. The story is warmly told by Stanley Frost, a former dean and vice-principal of McGill who is now director of the McGill History Project. Frost is also the literary executor of Cyril James, the man who was McGill's principal from 1940-62, the longest anyone has held the office.

The role of the university president, or principal as it is known at McGill, has to be one of the toughest leadership jobs in the land. The students, faculty, staff and community each hold compelling interests, all of which must be balanced with the ongoing need to attract public and private funds.

The Man in the Ivory Tower is a study of Cyril James's 22-year endurance test. This book will interest leaders (and would-be leaders) everywhere, especially those with a penchant for McGill's history.

Frost chronicles how Cyril James rose from a poor British family as a competent but not necessarily brilliant student–one who always seemed to have luck on his side. Why did doors open so opportunely for him, again and again? It is a nagging, unanswered question. James graduated from the University of Pennsylvania as a banking specialist and was persuaded to direct McGill's School of Commerce. Just one year later, he was further persuaded to become McGill's principal (and would later turn down an offer to lead Penn as well). We come to know James as an impressive, principled man who served brilliantly, but bore the burdens of the office as a loner—unable to share them even with his wife, Irene, of whom he was fond but not, evidently, enraptured.

Committed to service, James was a deft planner and prepared McGill to educate World War II veterans. Soon after, he successfully lobbied the federal government to fund all Canadian universities more generously. It is largely because of James that Canadians have the accessibility to university education they enjoy today.

Ironically, James was cut off from his own success when the Quebec government of Duplessis forbade the province's universities to accept the newly allocated federal funds. James wanted to break ranks but the Board of Governors voted against him. He desperately wanted to increase faculty and staff salaries and continued to urge acceptance, angering the University's most generous supporter and close friend John McConnell.

The highlight of this book is the personal excerpts from James' diaries, which were bequeathed to Frost. We find a man who, though outwardly stoic, is given to penning his insecurities, hopes and aspirations.

His homelife was volatile and Frost surmises that the marriage would not have survived nowadays, with divorce more socially acceptable. The Jameses had no children and Irene spent long periods in England. In a poignant letter we feel her frustration: "As it is, I feel so out of everything...Talk to me a little more–just try it–I'm sure it will help...I say it now, Frank, you and me–and then McGill . . ."

The book's strength is its insight into the affairs of the day and the private thoughts of a man who took on an important international profile. It also gives yet another example of how heartlessly McGill dispensed with its senior people (Hugh MacLennan and Stephen Leacock come to mind). If this book has a flaw, it's that Frost's portrait seems too kind, too clean; conflict and personality flaws seem to have been edited out. Still, the reader can't help but admire James's leadership and sympathize with this distinguished survivor of the loneliness at the top.

Review by Janice Paskey, editor of the McGill News

History, made in Montreal.

THE MAN IN THE IVORY TOWER
F. Cyril James of McGill
Stanley Brice Frost

Frank Cyril James, Principal of McGill University from 1940–62, made important contributions not only to the growth and reputation of the university but also to the development of higher education in Canada.

Stanley Frost has made full use of James' private papers to reveal the complexity of his personality: his brilliance of mind, high ideals, and acute self-knowledge, as well as his deep-rooted sense of insecurity and his strange inhibitions in personal relationships. The privileged person in the Ivory Tower emerges in these pages as a very human one.

344 pp 6" x 9" 33 illustrations
Cloth ISBN 0-7735-0803-1 $34.95

THE CHURCH OF NOTRE-DAME IN MONTREAL
An Architectural History
Second Edition
Franklin Toker

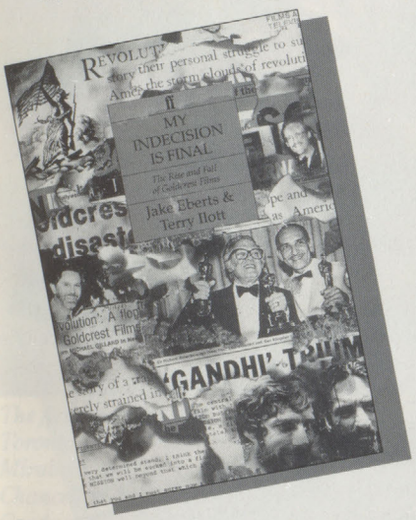
"Franklin Toker's book undoubtedly will prove to be the definitive study of La Paroisse, the parish church of Montreal. From first inception to last coping-stone, no detail of its history has been overlooked. The scholarship is meticulous, the writing style is pleasant ... it is everything a book of its kind should be." **Artscanada.**

"The range of plates is especially resourceful: architects' drawings, early prints and historical photographs, a model, and even an aerial view." **Art Bulletin.**

196 pp 8 1/2" x 10 1/2" 20 photos and 37 illustrations
Paper ISBN 0-7735-0848-1 $19.95

McGILL-QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY PRESS
3430 McTavish Street Montreal, Quebec H3A 1X9

My Indecision Is Final: The Rise and Fall of Goldcrest Films
by Jake Eberts, BEng'62, and Terry Ilott
Penguin Books of Canada, 1990
658 pp., $29.95



Goldcrest is a legend in the film business and so is 50-year-old Jake Eberts. After earning his chemical engineering degree at McGill (1962) and his MBA at Harvard (1966), this nervy Montrealer dove into Wall Street, but he didn't stay long. When he surfaced in London, alive and well in the film industry, a lot of people were amazed.

What was an energetic WASP engineer, financially astute, doing on the stormy and unpredictable seas of film production? Film folk, as we all know, are egomaniacs, flaky and unstable. And making money in the film business is about as easy as prospecting for gold in northern Manitoba.

Perhaps even more nerve was required, though, to write a book about his 10-year experience and still retain the friendship of most of the people he worked with from Hollywood to Oslo. *My Indecision Is Final: The Rise and Fall of Goldcrest Films* is a surgical analysis of the film business and throughout its 658 pages the blood spurts freely. What started in 1977 (as a modest venture with only himself and one secretary) ballooned into a bloated bureaucracy after he fled in 1983. When he was persuaded to return in 1985, it was too late to salvage Goldcrest. The company was sold in 1987, its principal backers weary and broke.

Even readers who know nothing about either the film industry or high finance will find Eberts's story engrossing. When Eberts started out with Goldcrest in 1977-78, he knew little himself about films and discovered that no one else in the financial business knew much more than he did. "My first problem was that no self-respecting investment bank in London would put its name to a document that sought to raise finance for film production. Everyone I spoke to had sometime or other been burned by the film business, or they knew some other banker who had. And one of the reasons they had been burned so often was that in London, unlike, say, in New York or Los Angeles, no one knew anything about the business. They still don't."

Goldcrest invested nearly £88 million (roughly $180 million Canadian) in feature films, TV features and dramas, and documentaries. By the time the company was sold, its revenues had hit nearly £67 million (roughly $140 million Canadian) and its book value approached £8 million ($17 million Canadian). It had financed, either wholly or in part, some of the most memorable films of the eighties–*Chariots of Fire, Gandhi, The Killing Fields, Room With A View, Hope and Glory, The Mission*–which together received 40 Academy Award nominations and 19 Oscars in six years. Jake Eberts was the inspiration behind many successes and only a few failures.

Goldcrest raised the stakes when it shifted its investments from film development (initial script and cast research) into production. A notable example is the making of *Gandhi*. David (now Sir David) Attenborough persuaded Eberts that the story of Mahatma Gandhi (Attenborough's lifelong obsession) would make a commercial film. Goldcrest ploughed $11 million into *Gandhi*'s production and made revenues of $22 million–an improvement from the $1.7 million it recouped on a $42,000 investment to help "develop" *Chariots of Fire*.

After the first string of successes in the early eighties, Eberts decided in 1983 that Goldcrest was getting too big, cumbersome and clumsy. It was moving into television–a field Eberts considered too foreign and unprofitable. Personalities clashed and Eberts, by his own admission and from the evidence of others, wasn't a confrontational person. So he retreated, accepting a high-paying job for an American film production company, Carlton Communications.

"I was no good at building empires for people. I was through with empires," Eberts wrote as Goldcrest was sinking in 1985.

This is not all Eberts's book. His co-author is Terry Ilott, a journalist with deep knowledge of the film industry. Ilott isn't Eberts's ghost writer, either. Instead, as the story unfolds, Eberts writes his version of events, and Ilott chimes in with background and the views of others who worked with Eberts. The method provides a more or less balanced account of all the intricate dealings that went on. It also gives the book a credibility and depth it wouldn't have otherwise.

There are a few judgemental paragraphs in Eberts's fast-moving account of 10 extraordinary years at Goldcrest. Quite obviously, he wanted to come out of the story looking pristine. It doesn't work–Eberts is a deal-maker and motivator rather than a benign administrator. Ilott also takes a poke at Eberts's methods from time to time.

But the fact that Eberts has re-entered the world of films and is steaming along again, having become involved in such successful films as *Driving Miss Daisy, The Adventures of Baron Munchausen* and *Dances with Wolves,* which together received a host of Oscar nominations, is proof of his savvy as a financier and deal-maker and of his uncanny ability to choose the right people and the most compelling scripts.

When it was published last year, *My Indecision*, quite rightly, was gobbled up by the film industry. It exposes boardroom battles in minute detail and dissects many a deal and many a personality in the film business. There are times, especially in a 76-page section where Ilott alone records the intricacies of monumental battles and quotes extensively from the minutes of meetings, that the tale bogs down. But most of the book whistles along on high notes, because Eberts is an enthusiast about the business and about life.

Eberts's success is based on fundamentals that all successful investment managers follow. Chief among them: chase after quality, not quantity; make films that will not only appeal to a broad audience, but also win awards. It can be done. Jake Eberts has done it and confounded Hollywood in the process. He is still doing it. He still has a lot of nerve.

Review by James Ferrabee, Business Editor of The Gazette, *Montreal*

A good book is the best of friends, the same today and forever.
– M.F. TUPPER
The books reviewed are available through the McGill University Bookstore
McGill
BOOKSTORE
3420 McTavish • 398-7444



Clockwise from left: Book jacket cover; Sir William Macdonald and Sir William Peterson; Frank R. Scott; Principal David Johnston joins crew in practice at the Olympic Basin; Macdonald Physics Building

McGill: A Celebration

by Gavin Ross, Executive Director of the Graduates' Society

On May 16, *McGill—A Celebration* was launched at a special reception in the new McGill Bookstore. We expect this hardcover coffee-table book, published by McGill-Queen's Press for the Graduates' Society, to be a runaway best seller at only $49.95 plus tax. The book combines excellent historical photographs from the Notman and McGill Archives with new work by four renowned Montreal photographers. It contains poetry by McGill's own F.R. Scott and Louis Dudek, as well as 10 essays by well-known authors, including Witold Rybczynski, Constance Beresford-Howe and Margaret Somerville.

The book's launch is the culmination of a two-year project, chaired by former Graduates' Society Director JoAnn Meade. Support came from hardworking volunteers: Horst Bitschofsky, Philip Cercone, Professor Derek Drummond, Dr. Stanley Frost, Dr. Robert Michel, Ann Vroom, Janice Paskey, Kate Williams and myself. Special thanks to editor Carol Martin and designer Miriam Bloom.



It's the pride and joy of McGill and rightfully so! The book, McGill—A Celebration *was launched May 16 and highly touted by Gavin Ross, Executive Director of the Graduates' Society, Principal David Johnston, and Dr. Bob Faith, President of the Graduates' Society.*



The first-ever Leacock Lunch was held in Toronto—Committee member Marilyn Mirabelli, BA'69, is surrounded by Chancellor A. Jean de Grandpré, BCL'43, Graduates' Society President Bob Faith, BA'53, DDS'58, and Leacock "Lecturer" and McGill Associate Philip E. Johnston. Missing from the photo is Andrea Alexander, BPE'60, who chaired the Toronto Leacock Committee

Reunion '91

September 19-22

Nearly 100 class parties for alumni who graduated in years ending in 6 or 1 are planned for September. General events are open to one and all. The fun starts Thursday, September 19 with the Society's Awards Banquet and Annual General Meeting at the St. James's Club. The Honours and Awards committee, chaired by Graduates' Society Vice-President Jim Wright, BA'65, will honour:

Harry Galley, BCom'24, Award of Merit (Gold Medal);

Kyra Emo, BSc'53, John M. Little, MD'61, JoAnn Meade, BA'62, John Rogers, BA'49, (Distinguished Service Awards);

Dean of Arts Michael Maxwell and Professor Gordon MacLachlan (former Vice-Principal), (Honorary Life Memberships in the Graduates' Society);

Kate Morisset, James Murphy, Geoff Warren and Joanna Wedge, (Student Awards for Exceptional Leadership).

On Friday, Sept. 20, there will be special events for our 25th reunion class (1966), our 50th (1941) and all those who graduated 55, 60, 65 and 70 years ago. A reunion schedule is on the back page of this issue.

News from the Branches

Thirty events were held in the first six months of this year. Special kudos to the McGill Society of Toronto and to the more than 700 Toronto graduates who attended a performance of *Anne of Green Gables* at the Elgin Theatre, followed by a "Meet the Cast" reception and tour at the Winter Garden Theatre. Less than one month later, more than 250 graduates and friends attended the first-ever Toronto Leacock Luncheon, moderated by Professor Derek Drummond, with Leacock lecturer Philip E. Johnston. It was billed: "Finally... The 1990 Leacock Lecture comes to Metro South Orillia." Seen chuckling at the head table were Committee Chair Andrea Lough Alexander, BPE'60, and McGill Society of Toronto President Mary Cape Usher-Jones, BA'67, Chancellor A. Jean de Grandpré, and Principal David Johnston.

While on vacation in Australia and New Zealand, I met with McGill graduates in Canberra, Melbourne, Adelaide, Sydney and Christchurch. More about this with photos in the next issue.

Other McGill events took place in Bangkok, Brussels, Ottawa, Denver, Fort Lauderdale, London, Southern Alberta, Bermuda, Washington, Philadelphia, Winnipeg, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Chicago, Halifax, Quebec City and Boston. Thanks to the many hard-working volunteers in those cities who continue to help us keep the McGill flag flying.

Dr. J.J. Cohen, BSc'59, MSc'60, PhD'64, MDCM, hosted a reception of the Colorado Branch of the Graduates' Society at his home in April. In attendance was Dr. Gordon Meiklejohn, MD'37 (who will receive an honorary degree from McGill next fall for his work in immunology), with his with his wife, Greta.



Also at the Colorado reception were Brian Seyferth, BEng'80, his wife, Linda, with Thomas Surek, BEng'65 and his wife, Mariam.



Montreal Area

One of our most high-profile events, the one-day conference "Choices and Challenges," was held by the Alumnae Society with the McGill Centre for Teaching and Research on Women. Organizers included Peggy Swaine, BA'51, President of the Alumnae Society, Program Co-Chairs Bunnie Berke, BA'70, and Cheryl Hayes, BA'71, and Peta Tancred, BA'58, Director of the MCTRW.

Keynote speakers included Marion Dewar, Executive Director of the Canadian Council on Children and Youth, and Nancy Jackman, President of the Legal Education Action Fund. Susan Schwartz, a journalist with *The Gazette,* moderated a popular panel discussion. The conference was sponsored by the Royal Bank, with simultaneous translation assistance provided by Lucienne Robillard, the Quebec Minister of Higher Education and Science.

Finally

Considering our Montreal-area activities, as well as those in our outside branches, in any given year, we reckon there is a McGill event somewhere in the world every 30 hours! I don't think anyone could honestly say, "The only time I ever hear from McGill is when they ask me for money!"

THE '20s

ABRAHAM EDEL, BA'27, MA'28, Research Professor of Philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania, published two books in 1990: *The Struggle for Academic Democracy* and *Relating Humanities and Social Thought.*

THE '30s

E.R. DORA (SMITH) CHICOINE, BA'32, has retired after 34 years of teaching and is now a volunteer at Queen Mary Veterans' Hospital in Montreal.

DOUGLAS BARLOW, BCL'33, was inducted into the Insurance Hall of Fame by The International Insurance Society last year for his concept "cost of risk", which set a standard for the treatment of risk by business firms and for the response of insurers to corporate needs.

THE '40s

ETHEL WEBBER, BA'42, Cert- SW'44, is a member of the Board of Directors of Women's World Finance, an international organization set up to develop entrepreneurship in women. The first Canadian Branch is in Sydney, N.S., where she makes her home.

K. JACK MOMOSE, BSc'44, MD'48, is currently serving in the Department of Radiology at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

MONA ADILMAN, BA'45, has edited an anthology of poetry, *Spirits of the Age–Poets of Conscience,* published by Quarry Press, 1989.

GRANVILLE NICKERSON, MD'45, DipPediatrics'50, was an invited guest speaker and session co-chairman at the 150th Anniversary of the Kiev Medical Society, held in association with the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences this past October in Kiev.

RAYMOND LEMIEUX, PhD'46, HonDSc'84, Professor Emeritus in Chemistry at the University of Alberta, is the first recipient of the Canada Gold Medal for Science and Engineering (created by NSERC) for his contributions to carbohydrate chemistry, immunology, immunochemistry and biology.

MARTIN B. GOODWIN, MD'48, is a physician/radiologist in Clovis, New Mexico and reports: "I am now an old has been. Everything I have now is former. I am almost completely extricated of my civic activities, including Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce. I have been chairman of the board of the New Mexico Health and Social Services Dept., councillor for New Mexico for both the American College of Radiology and the Radiological Society of North America and have long been a Fellow of the American Assoc. for the Advancement of Science."

BRIEN LAING, BSc'49, retired in 1988 and returned to college ("Everyone should go back to college after retiring," he writes) and received a BA in history from Jacksonville University in Florida. He is working on a master's in history at the University of North Florida.

GERALD LeDAIN, BCL'49, LLD'75, has been awarded The Justice Gerald LeDain Award for Achievement in the Field of Law by The Drug Policy Foundation of Washington, D.C. He lives in Ottawa.

THE '50s

JOSEPH D. CAMPBELL, MSc'50, is a retired professor, and now has his own business in diet lifestyle and hair mineral analysis in Victoria, B.C.

EDWARD M. FOX, BCom'50, has just retired as Senior Vice-President of E.B. Eddy Forest Products Co., and is now living in Boca Raton, Fla.

S. BOYD WHITTALL, O.B.E., BSc'50, President, British Steel Canada Inc., was recently elected President of the Montreal General Hospital Corporation.

J. WILLIAM RITCHIE, BScAgr'51, an Investment Dealer in Halifax, has sold his company, Scotia Bond, to Midland Walwyn Inc. He remains Chairman of Scotia Bond and is a director of Midland Walwyn.

DONALD K. CAMERON, BSc'52, lives in San Ramon, Cal., and has been appointed Manager of Stratigraphic Sciences for Chevron Overseas Petroleum Inc.

JACQUES E. DACCORD, BEng(Ci)'53, BA'61, DipMan'61, has been elected Chairman of World Vision Canada and a Director of World Vision International.

WILLIAM B. DONOHUE, DDS'53, has been appointed Full Professor in the Faculté de médecine dentaire at the Université de Montréal.

JOHN W. McGILL, BCom'54, President and Chief Executive Officer of Canadian Liquid Air, was recently elected President of The Montreal General Hospital Centre.

SANDRA MAIZEL KOLBER, BA'55, has been named to the Board of Directors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

EMILE A. DAOUST, BEng(Ci)'56, is a Senior Project Engineer with Le Groupe LMB Experts-Conseils in Chicoutimi. Widowed two and a half years ago, he became engaged to Gaétane Gilbert last December.

IAN W. SMITH, BA'56, after having spent 33 years in the food industry as CEO or COO has opened a specialty store, "The Cheese Cupboard", in Owen Sound, Ontario and offers ten percent off to fellow McGill grads.

LIVIO DE SIMONE, BA'57, has been appointed Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of 3M Inc.

DAVID SAUNDERS, MD'57, has recently been appointed Professor of Medicine and Chief of Gastroenterology at the University of Washington Medical School in Seattle.

MORRIS SHORE, BCom'57, CA'61, has received the designation of Chartered Financial Planner from the Canadian Institute of Financial Planning.

DOUGLAS BROCK, BSc'58, has been appointed the first Vice-President, Investments of Dean Witter Canada.

MIRIAM GREEN, BA'58, MSW'60, has been appointed Director-General of Ville Marie Social Services by the Quebec Government.

THE '60s

GERALD GLASS, BLS'62, has written *Academic and General Book Shop* – a brief history published in 1990 at the Academic & General Book Shop, Montreal.

IRVING VINGER, BA'62, MD'66, a Family Physician in Miami, has been elected Chairman of the Florida Health Care Campaign, a statewide coalition of organizations established to promote and implement a State of Florida and National Health Plan, a single payer universal comprehensive health program.

ILZE BERZINS, BA'63, has relocated her gallery and art school, "New Art Space", from Halifax, N.S., to Oakville, Ont.

PREM BAVEJA, MEng(Met)'64, is Deputy General Manager at Hindustan Aeronautics in Bangalore, India.

L. MARLENE STOTLAND, BSc'64, MSc'66, PhD'68, received a master's degree in Counseling Psychology at the Alfred Adler Institute of Chicago last October and is currently counselling at Phoenix Centre in Lachine, Que., as well as having a private practice.

MAURICE J. COLSON, MBA'65, was recently appointed Director, North American Equities by RBC Dominion Securities International Ltd., and has returned to London, England to take up residence.

DON M. DOWIE, BEng(El)'65, after spending 25 years with corporations in Canada, has moved to the USA to fulfill a personal goal of becoming an entrepreneur in the consulting field. He has a management consulting practice specializing in financial services information systems in the South Bay area of San Francisco.

THOMAS GRANT MacGREGOR, MA'65, is retired and lives in Beaconsfield, Que. He recently celebrated 30 years of support of the Canadian Red Cross as a blood donor at McGill. (The Red Cross tallies it at No. 112.)

THOMAS SUREK, BEng'65, is Manager, Photovoltaic Program Branch of the Solar Research Institute in Golden, Colorado.

ROBERT W. AGARD, BCL'66, has moved to Edmonton and is a Partner in the firm Wolff Leia, which merged with his firm, Agard and Company.

RENA FRAJTAG BOROVAY, BEd'66, is a Psychologist in private practice in Ottawa, where she lives with her orthodontist husband and three daughters.

MYRNA L. RABINOVITCH, BA'66, MEd'90, is a Special Education Teacher at the Mackay Center in Montreal in the school for the physically disabled, where she is teaching grade three "project class" and integrating "special needs children" into the regular school system.

W. BRUCE GILLIS, BSc'67, is a Barrister and Nova Scotia Small Claims Court Judge who also raises horses (and children) in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia.

WILLIAM M. MacPHEE, MDCM'67, is Chief of Staff at Presbyterian/St. Luke's Hospitals, Denver's leader in laproscopic laser surgery.

CECILY (MILLS) YAMAMOTO, MSc'67, has moved to Seattle, Wash., where she is Co-Director of Providence Hospitality House, a shelter for homeless women with children.

HAWLEY L. BLACK, MA'68, PhD'80, is a Management Consultant in Calgary and has written three recent books, *How to Sell to the Government* (Macmillan, 1989), *Easy Money: Your Guide to Government Giveaway* (Macmillan, 1990) and *The Canadian Investor's Resourcebook* (Harper & Collins, 1991).

LAWRENCE T. HERMAN, BSc'68, is an oral and maxillofacial surgeon in Washington, D.C. He is one of the founders of a national medical volunteer organization called "Health Volunteers Overseas" based in Washington, D.C. and spends approximately two months each year in third world countries developing programs and performing surgery. The organization seeks volunteers worldwide.

NAOMI LAPIN, BA'68, BCL'71, BSW'89, MSW'90, is a Lawyer and Social Worker at Auberge Shalom ... pour femmes, a shelter for battered women.

RON MARGO, BEng(Mech)'68, has recently been appointed Manager, Eastern Region, Industrial Automation Systems Division, Honeywell, Canada.

ALAIN BERRANGER, BEng(Met)'69, MBA'73, of Beaconsfield, Que., has started an engineering consulting business, ABAI Consulting.

RICHARD PESNER, BEng(Met)'69, was appointed Director, Region of Quebec and the Eastern Arctic, of the Aboriginal Business Development and Joint Venture Program, an initiative of the Government of Canada, Department of Industry, Science and Technology, to assist in rebuilding the aboriginal economy.

THE '70s

SAM BOSKEY, BA'70, BCL'78, has been re-elected to Montreal City Council for a third term, as representative of the NDG riding of Décarie.

EDDY A. BRESNITZ, BSc'70, MDCM'74, is Acting Chairman of the Dept. Community of Preventive Medicine, Medical College of Pennsylvania. He has received a five-year National Institute of Health grant, the Pulmonary Preventive Academic Award.

RONALD MAHABIR, MEd'70, MA'73, is a Teacher at H.S.B. Regional High School, Chateauguay, Que., and is President of the Quebec Association of Teachers of Moral and Religious Education (AMREQ), 1989-1991.

S. NORMAN SPECTOR, BA'70, after having served four years as Secretary to the Cabinet (Federal-Provincial Relations), was appointed Chief of

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Information: Department of Languages & Translation, Redpath Library Building, 398-6160. For a copy of the announcement, please call 398-3725.

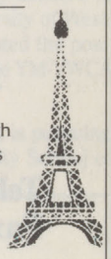
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Staff to the Prime Minister of Canada on September 1, 1990, succeeding another McGill alumnus, Stanley Hartt, BCL'58, MA'61, BCL'63.

SUSAN SPIER, LMus.'70, played violin in the Montreal Symphony Orchestra from 1976-81. She recently moved to North Bay, Ontario as Principal Second Violinist and Administrative Assistant of North Bay Symphony Orchestra.

MALKA FRY, BA'71, MA'74, BSW'81, is living in Australia, working as a Social Worker in Neurosurgery and Intensive Care at the Royal Adelaide Hospital and reports that her three McGill degrees have served her well!

MICHAEL WILLIAM MORSE, BA'71, is a PhD candidate in social and political thought at York University and a freelance musician. He is married to Jo-Anne Clark and they have one son and are expecting another child.

LINDA E. (LEE) NICE, BN'71, Assistant Director of Nursing, St. John Regional Hospital in New Brunswick, received her master's of science in nursing and health-care management from the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, in November, 1990. She has been appointed to the Canadian Nurses Association Committee on Clinical Practice Issues.

MAY POLSKY, MEd'71, has been the Canadian National Director of a project called "IAM CARES" (Eng.) / "AIM CROIX" (Fr.) since October '88. This is a union-sponsored, federally-funded employment service for people with disabilities.

VIDHU PRASAD, BSc'71, MSc'73, has been granted tenure by the University of Lowell, Mass. He is an Associate Professor of Mathematics.

AUDREY WOLFE BERNER, BA'72, MEd'90, is married with two children and teaches writing at McGill.

BARRY JOEL BROCK, BEng(El)'72, MD'76, has a private practice in obstetrics / gynecology in Beverly Hills at the Cedars-Sinai Medical Center and has been elected delegate to the California Medical Association.

EDUARDO F. del BUEY, BA'72, is First Secretary (Political) and Consul at the Canadian Embassy in Madrid, Spain.

RICHARD S. JACKMAN, BEng(Ci)'72, became Chief Executive Officer of the conglomerate group McEnearny Alstons Ltd. in Trinidad on May 1, 1990.

ROBERT WILKINS, BCL'72, formerly Westmount City Clerk, has been appointed Research Assistant in Maritime Law at McGill University.

MICHAEL J.S. DRURY, MEd'73, is Director of the Adult Education Night School Program of the New Brunswick Community College, Fredericton, N.B.

ALFRED GUENKEL, PhD'73, for the past six years Associate Professor of Chemical Engineering at the University of Petroleum and Minerals in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, is now Director of Chemical Engineering with NORAM Engineering, based in Burnaby, B.C.

YIN WU, BEng(Chem)'73, MBA'78, is an Investment Banker living in Hong Kong.

MARGARET (RENNIE) BLANK, BScN'74, has received the Chartered Financial Planner (CFP) designation from the Canadian Institute of Financial Planning, Toronto.

PETER SHEPHERD McMURTRY, BCom'74, recently established McMurtry Investment Management Inc., an investment counselling firm in Hudson, Que., specializing in individuals, estates and trusts and self-administered RRSP's. He and his wife Susan are the proud parents of Lucy and Sarah, ages three and one.

ALVIN H. PERELMAN, BSc'75, is the Director of Pediatric Endocrinology at Phoenix Children's Hospital and has remarried, to Cristina Carballo, MD.

ALLAN ARMET, BEng(Mech)'76, after 14 years at Pratt & Whitney in Toronto, has moved to Cincinnati as Staff Engineer for G.E. Aircraft Canada. He is married, has two children, Rylan, 5, and Keely, 2, and reports missing "the cultural variety in Canada!"

DOUGLAS M. BULGER, BEng(Chem)'76, is Manager, Energy Risk Management with Shell Canada Products Ltd. in Calgary. He is married to Heather (née Nicholls), BA'76, and they have three children: Mark, 7, Shawn, 6, and Kimberly, 18 mos.

GILLES CHIASSON, BA'76, is Regional Psychologist for the RCMP Health Services in Halifax, N.S.

JAYNE DULMAN GORDON, BA'76, is a Social Worker for the mentally retarded in Boston, Mass. She has a son, Phillip Aaron, born October 1990.

KAREN EWART MORRIS, BA'76, has been working for the past two years as Research Analyst for the Edison Electric Institute in Washington, D.C.

WENDY S. PACHTER, BA'76, is an Associate with the Washington, D.C. office of Weil, Gotshal & Manges where she practises food and drug law. In 1988 she received her J.D. from Columbia Law School.

CHRISTOPHER W.S. BROWN, BSc'77, MDCM'82, a Pediatric Gastroenterologist and Nutritional Researcher, has been appointed Visiting Assistant Professor of Pediatrics at the Medical College of Wisconsin.

W. MICHAEL HAYES, BSc'77, is Department Head, Special Education, at Perth D.C.I. in Perth, Ont. He is married with three children.

J. MARK ELLWOOD, BCom'78, is President of TimeCorder, a professional time-tracking system, based in Toronto.

STEPHEN M. KEARNEY, BA'78, has been appointed Treasurer of United States Postal Service, Washington, D.C. He, his wife, Julie, and their two children live in University Park, MD.

SHARON KACZKOWSKI, BSc(OT)'79, is an Occupational Therapist in private practice in Calgary.

CATHY MARCHESSAULT, BEng(Chem)'79, MBA'82, is Business Controller, ABB Process Automation, in Mississauga, Ont. She is married with three children and reports "life is hectic but happy".

DEBORAH ANN MIZENER, BA'79, MA'82, recently completed a doctorate of education at the University of Toronto in Applied Psychology and

has now opened a private practice in Montreal, specializing in pain (migraine and tension headache) and stress management (relaxation training).

BRIAN G. THOMAS, BEng(Met)'79, Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, has received the 1991 Raymond Award from the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical, and Petroleum Engineers for his paper, "Application of Mathematical Models to the Continuous Slab Casting Mold".

JIM VANDERAA, BA'79, President and 50 percent shareholder of Patella Inc., is a contractor in the construction industry in the Los Angeles area.

THE '80s

M. LOUISE FABIANI, BSc'80, is a student in the Faculty of Environmental Studies, York University, with current study involving the epistemology of nature (biological conservation and creative interpretation of the environment).

SALWA FERAHIAN, BA'80, MLS'83, is a Librarian and lives in Westmount. She was inducted into the Quarter Century Club in October, 1990.

ARSLAN EL GUINDY, MBA'80, is Vice-President of Finance and Treasurer of Société Financière des Caisses Desjardins in Montreal.

DARLENE (DOLHY) HENRY, BCom'80, is a Senior Consultant at Oracle Corporation Canada in Vancouver. She gave birth to a son, Gordon Robert, on November 15, 1990.

LUCY ANN KUBINA-HILL, BSc(OT)'80, is Treasurer and Lecturer for the Group Psychotherapy Training Programme (Toronto Section) of the Canadian Group Psychotherapy Association. She is also Occupational Therapist and Group Psychotherapist for the Day Treatment Unit, St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto.

FRANCOISE P. CHAGNON, MDCM'81, has been appointed Otolaryngologist-in-Chief for the Montreal General Hospital and Director of the voice laboratory.

PETER A.E. BETHLENFALVY, BSc'82, MBA'84, has recently completed his master's in political science at the University of Toronto. He is currently Director of Transaction Finance and in the Capital Markets Group of Toronto Dominion Securities Inc.

JANICE LYN LALONDE, BSW'82, has for the past two years been employed by the accounting firm Ernst and Young as Director of Human Resources. She gave birth to a daughter in November 1990.

LUCY (BIALOWAS) TOMIYAMA, BEd'82, is teaching at St. Matthew in Calgary along with fellow BEd'82 grads Gary Strother and Gary Daigle. She is married to a teacher and had a baby girl in May 1990.

STEFAN WISNIOWSKI, BScArch'82, BArch'83, is Engagement Manager at McKinsey & Company International Management Consultants in Toronto. He is married to Anne-Marie Poirier, BSc(OT)'81, and they are expecting their first child in June.

STEPHEN CROSS, BSc'83, BSc(PT)'86, is working as a Physiotherapist at Kinatex Sports Medicine Clinic in Montreal. He is returning for a fifth year as Head Physiotherapist for the McGill Redmen football team.

ALISON (BURGESS) HICKMAN, BSc'83, is a Research Associate at the Center for Advanced Research on Biotechnology (CARB) at the University of Maryland. She graduated with a PhD degree in chemistry from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in February 1990.

M. ANTHONY SHAW, BCom'83, DipPubAcc'85, is Tax Manager at Peat Marwick Thorne in Toronto.

FERN WESTERNOFF, BA'83, has been working as a Speech-Language Pathologist for the Scarborough Board of Education since receiving her M.H.Sc. from the University of Toronto in 1985. She is presently pursuing doctoral studies at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, focusing on communication disorders in multiculturally diverse populations.

WILLIAM J. BROOKS, BSc'84, has received an MSc in Neuroscience from Rutgers University in 1987 and his PhD in Neuroscience/Psychology at the University of Toronto in December 1990. He continues his research at University of Virginia Medical School as a Post Doctoral Fellow, thanks to an NSERC Award.

AMY C. JOHNSON, BA'84, obtained her MBA at Northeastern University in Boston in 1989 and is now working in software sales for ASYMETRIX, selling and marketing the product TOOLBOOK in Washington.

FRANCOIS PICOTTE, BCom'84, is an Economic Adviser for the Ministère du Plan of the Government of Zaire, a project sponsored by the African Development Bank.

ERIC J.M. TAYLOR, BEng(Ci)'84, completed his MBA at the University of Western Ontario in 1989, and is Special Projects Officer with the Canadian National Railway Co. in the finance department.

RANDALL DENNIS BARAN, BA'85, received his BEd in '86 and his LLB in '90 from the University of Windsor and is currently articling at McMillan Binch, Toronto.

SUSAN BARWICK-SHANKER, BEd'85, is a Kindergarten Teacher/ Department Head at Jewish Community Day School, West Palm Beach, Fla.

ROBYN ELIZABETH GARDINER, BSc(PT)'85, has been travelling in China, Pakistan, Southeast Asia, Australia and New Zealand for a year. She is now living and working in Sydney, Australia, as a physiotherapist and has married an Australian.

NEIL JACOBSEN, BEng(Mi)'85, graduated in 1990 with an MBA from the University of Western Ontario and has recently accepted the position of Small Business Consultant, the YM-YWCA Enterprise Centre, St. John, N.B.

The Rev. BOYD MORGAN, MA'85, is pursuing a ThD program at Boston University School of

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Theology and returning to Queen's College, in the summer of 1991 when this present leave/ sabbatical terminates.

LOLA OLCZAK, BA'85, is a Libraran at Paramax Electronics, Montreal.

PAUL DONTIGNY, BCom'86, hasbeen awarded the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation by the Trustees of the Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts.

ERIC H. MELIS, BCom'86, graduated from Nijenrode, the Netherlands School of Business, and earned the MBA/DRS degrees with honours after completing a thesis on globalreal estate investments. He is back enjoying Montreal.

VETTIVELU NALLAI-NAYAGAM, PhD'86, has received tenure at Mount Royal College in Calgary, where he is an instructor in economics and political science. He is President of the Calgary Chapter of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, and an active member of the Canadian Economic Association.

MASSOUD SOULTANI, BSc(AgrEng)'86, MSc (AgrEng)'89, is Research Associate/Research Engineer with the Agriculture Canada Research Station in Harrow, Ont., and works on development and implementation of an integrated soil, crop and water table management system to reduce nitrate and pesticide losses from agricultural land to the Great Lakes.

JEAN WILLS, BEng(El)'86, is currently working at the Royal Bank, Toronto, as aBusiness Analyst and is married to Jean Patrice Auclair, BSc'80, who has been working for Environment Canada for the past 8 years. They have two daughters.

PIERRE CANTIN, BEng(Mech)'87, after working as a Project Engineer at SNCDefence Products, and completing almost a ful year of MBA credits part-time, is studying tovards an LLB/ BCL degree at McGill and plans tofinish his MBA later on.

HOLLY CULLEN, BCL/LLB'87,recently completed her LLM in International Human Rights Law at the University of Essex, England, and is lecturing in Human Rights Lawand European Community Law at the University of Hull, England.

MARSHA LYNN DEWAR, BSW'87, MSW'88, recently moved to Kitchener from Toronto and accepted the Position of Supervisor of Adoption and Foster Care Recruitment Teams of Waterloo Region.

RAGHU N. KILAMBI, BCom'87,DipPubAcc'88, is Manager, Corporate Financial Services & Taxation at Canada Starch Company Inc., Toronto. She is engaged to be married in August 1991 to Shahana Kar, BCom'87, who is an articling student at the firm Woolley, Dale & Dingwall. (She completed her LLB at Osgoode Hall Law School in 1990.)

LALEH NASSIRY, BEng(El)'87, s a Royal Bank of Canada Technology Support Analyst. He was married to Morteza Mahjour, BEng(El)'85 in 1989.

MARIE-JOSEE PRIVYK, BCon'87, has been awarded the Chartered Financia Analyst (CFA) designation.

DENNISE (HARRISON) CAMPBELL, BCom'88, is a Banking Analyst with the Bank of Nova Scotia Executive Offices. She was married in September 1990 and lives in Bowmanville, Ont.

GUY LALANDE, BCL'88, became a Notary in June 1990 in private practice in Ste-Dorothée, Laval.

CLAUDIA LITVAK, BA'88, is Marketing Director at a design firm and has published five books for children (Tortuga Publishing Inc.) She is married to Gary Polachek, BCom'84, LLB'88, BCL'88, Director of Investments at Magil Group in Montreal.

J. PETER NIXON, BA'88, is leaving his position as Associate for American Affairs at the British American Security Information Council to begin a master's program in public policy at Georgetown University.

RHEA NADINE RAGOONANANSINGH, BSc'88, obtained her MSc in medical parasitology from the Faculty of Medicine, University of London in September 1990, then went to Tanzania to work on a research project in vector control until December 1990. She is now a Medical Parasitologist in Trinidad.

CHRISTENE MATTHEWS, CertContEd'89, has been named Information Officer for the Saint John campus of the University of New Brunswick.

THE '90s

CLAUDE GUERTIN, BA'90, has been studying at the Université de Montréal towards his teaching certificate and is planning to go to the western provinces (B.C. or Alberta) to teach for one year in an immersion school.

KERRIDWEN HARVEY, BA'90, is studying toward a master's degree in museum studies at the University of Toronto with an open fellowship.

Letters, *continued from page 2*

injustices in our society are, more often than not, blamed for somehow incurring these very same injustices. Feminists, then, become a convenient expediency when looking for answers to complex social problems. It is far easier to blame feminism, for everything from the dissolution of the family to violence against women, than it is to admit that the blame lies with our misogynist attitudes and not with those who would illuminate this fact.

A fear of examining one's own actions and beliefs is just one of the reasons that so many categorically dismiss the claims of feminists as "ludicrous". Unfortunately, however, it is also a crucial step towards any real change in the status quo, and a step which seems to be monumental for those who see the "praising of feminism" as misguided and at the very least, dangerous.

Nelson Murray, BA'89
Montreal

How to Donate?

The Winter'90 issue was the finest I have ever read. The article "One Final Donation" was extremely well-written and very moving. Could we have more information as to how one leaves his/her body to McGill –are out-of-town donations not practical?

Vernon Forster, BCom'52
Vancouver, BC

Ed. note: Out-of-province donations do pose transportation problems; our Department of Anatomy suggests a donation to a nearby medical school, such as UBC. Quebec residents interested in donating their bodies to McGill can write to receive information and forms to: General Office, Dept. of Anatomy, McGill University, 3460 University Avenue, Montreal, Quebec, H2A 2B2. The phone number is (514) 398-6335.

Others Involved Too

The article "One Final Donation" (Winter'90) was poignant and evoked thoughts, memories and emotions that I, as well as most other health science students, have experienced in the dissecting laboratory of the Strathcona Anatomy Building. However, I felt that the article did not sufficiently explain that students outside the Faculty of Medicine also partake in the memorial service which is held each spring. Undergraduate and graduate students from the Faculties of Science, Dentistry and Physical and Occupational Therapy play integral and active roles in this important event, one which truly enables us to express our gratitude to the donors and their families for the gift of knowledge that they have provided.

Harold G. Green, BSc'87, MSc'90, DDS'94
Montreal

Satisfaction Guaranteed

I wish to commend all of you for a most informative and interesting *McGill News*, Winter'90.

My husband passed along the "One Final Donation" article to our Institute of Medical Humanities here at the University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston. Hopefully they and our anatomists will follow through on a similar local project.

Mary McGanity (BSc'45)
Galveston, Texas

IN MEMORIUM

THE EARLY 1900s

MARGARET M. CAMERON, BA'16, at St. Lambert, Que., on January 21, 1991.

L. ERLE JOHNSON, BSc'17, at Ottawa on October 23, 1990.

THE '20s

HENRY M. CANDLISH, MD'21, at Montreal on February 7, 1991.

J. CHARLES HUMPHREYS, MD'21, at Ottawa on January 2, 1991.

GERALD FRANKLIN, DDS'22, at Montreal on December 4, 1990.

ETHEL (ROSENSTEIN) LEWIS, DipSocWk.'22, at Middletown, Ct., in 1987.

LOUIS J. ROSEN, DDS'22, at Montreal on November 30, 1990.

PERCY GUILFORD (PAT) SMITH, BCom'22, at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., on December 14, 1990.

MARJORIE PICK, BA'23, at Montreal on March 5, 1991.

MARGARET E.B. (CAMERON) GOSSE, BA'24, MD'28, at Halifax on October 22, 1990.

REGINALD A. JACOBS, BCom'24, at Montreal on February 19, 1991.

ROBERT C. PARENT, MSA'24, at Charlottetown, P.E.I., in March 1990.

EUGENE A. FORSEY, BA'25, MA'26, PhD'41, LLD'66, at Ottawa on February 20, 1991.

DONALD A. GRAY, BSc'25, at Thornhill, Ont., on February 5, 1991.

MARGARET (PETERS) JACKSON, DipPE'28, at Rothesay, N.B., in January 1990.

BARBARA (MacDOUGALL) BERNARD, DipPE'29, at Kingston, Ont., on February 27, 1991.

LOUIS M. DORSEY, BA'29, at Montreal on January 12, 1991.

AVALON E. JOHNSON, BSA'29, at Halifax in November, 1990.

HENRI G. LAFLEUR, BA'29, at Montreal on November 12, 1990.

THE '30s

AMY M. COLLIE, BA'30, at Montreal on February 4, 1991.

GRACE (GILLSON) McCULLAGH, BA'30, at Montreal on December 22, 1990.

D. ROSS McMASTER, M.B.E., Q.C., BA'30, BCL'33, at Montreal on February 7, 1991.

RALPH H. BALL, PhD'31, at Mt. Holly, N.J., on October 28, 1989.

RUSSELL B. CALL, BCom'31, at Knowlton, Que., on March 9, 1991.

WILLIAM P. FOGARTY, BSc(El)'31, at Halifax on Friday, March 1, 1991.

E. WENDELL COLDWELL, BA'32, BCL'35, at Cape Breton, N.S., on November 23, 1990.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given of the Annual General Meeting of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

Thursday, September 19, 1991
5:30 p.m.
Saint James's Club
1145 Union Street, Montreal

Graduates' Society Nominations

For Graduate Governor on McGill's Board of Governors
Term — Five years (starting January 1, 1992)

Daniel H. Tingley, BA'63; BCL'63
Partner, Lafleur, Brown, de Grandpré, Kronström
Director and Honourary Secretary,
Graduates' Society of McGill University
Councillor, City of Westmount
Director and Chairman Annual Appeals,
Montreal Association for the Blind
Past President, Canadian Club of Montreal

For Vice-President Alumnae *Term — One year*

Joan Cleather, BSc'58, Dip (P&OT)'54

For Honourary Secretary *Term — Two years*

Gail Johnson, BA'63

For Members of the Board of Directors *Term — Two years*

Joan Fitzpatrick, BSc'49, Dip.Ed.'72
Sarah Marshall, BSc(PTh)'84
Michel Bélanger, BEng'60
Gavin Wyllie, BCL'64
David Fleiszer, BSc'69, MD'73

For Regional Vice-Presidents *Term — One year*

Atlantic Provinces
John William Ritchie, BSc(Agr)'51

Ottawa Valley and Northern Ontario
David McRobie, BSc(Arch)'72, BArch'74

Central Ontario
Donald F. Greer, BCom'56

Alberta
Norman E. Brown, BSc'48, MSc'52

Saskatchewan and Manitoba
Douglas W. MacEwan, MD'52

British Columbia
Michael J.B. Alexandor, BA'58

Great Britain
Richard Jack, MD'62

New England States
David Ulin, BCL'69

U.S.A. East
Richard M. Hart, PhD'70, MBA'73

U.S.A. West
Donna Sexsmith, MSW'55

Caribbean
George L. Bovell, BSc(Agr)'45

Bermuda
John Stubbs, BSc'56, MD'56

Article XII of the Society's by-laws provides for nominations by the Nominating Committee to fill vacancies on the Board of Directors and the university's Board of Governors. Additional nominations for any office received by July 31, 1991, and signed by at least twenty-five members in good standing, will be placed on a ballot and a postal election held. If, however, the Nominating Committee's selections are acceptable to graduates, those named will take office at the Annual General Meeting.

IN MEMORIUM

R. PALMER HOWARD, BA'32, MD'37, MSc'47, at Iowa City, Iowa, on December 8, 1990.

G. HEWLETT JOHNSON, BA'32, at Cheshire, England, on February 10, 1991.

E. GERTRUDE FERGUSON, DipNurs'33, at Ottawa on October 15, 1990.

HUGO R. HOLLAND, BEng(Ch)'33, at Sarnia, Ont., on January 22, 1991.

MARJORIE (LYNCH) RUSSEL, BA'33, at Montreal on November 13, 1990.

WILLIAM A. SHANDRO, MD'33, at Edmonton on October 17, 1990.

CATHERINE (HOLLAND) JOYCE, MA'34, at Wolfville, N.S., on December 16, 1990.

D. CLIFFORD McRAE, BCom'34, at Dorval, Que., on January 8, 1991.

JUDSON T. NICHOLS, BEng(Mech)'34, at Ganges, B.C., on October 29, 1990.

HELEN WINNIFRED (CHISHOLM) TEES, BCom'34, at Montreal on December 22, 1990.

REGINALD A. WILSON, MD'34, at Vancouver on November 12, 1990.

JEAN BRISSET, Q.C., BCL'35, at Ville de Léry, Que., on January 11, 1991.

EDWARD J. HOPE, BCom'35, at Oxford, England, in February 1989.

KATHERINE (FALK) MARTIN, BHS'35, at Montreal on January 6, 1991.

JOHN G. MONTEITH, BCom'35, at Vancouver on December 5, 1990.

MILDRED (BELL) RITCHIE, BSc'35, at Quebec City on January 27, 1991.

J. LAWRENCE (LAURIE) BYRNE, BSc'36, MSc'39, at St. Catharines, Ont., on January 10, 1991.

Hon. CHARLES M. DRURY, BCL'36, at Gatineau, Que., in January 1991.

EUGENE R. PEREZ, MD'36, at Ortanna, Pa., on August 9, 1990.

ARTHUR B. THOMPSON, MD'36, at Saginaw, Mich., on February 27, 1991.

HUGO EMANUELE, MD'37, at Vancouver on February 4, 1991.

HILLIS O. FOLKINS, MSc'37, PhD'39, at Claremont, Calif., on October 27, 1990.

HELEN F. GOULD, BA'37, BCom'48, at Montreal on January 28, 1991.

THORNLEY W. HART, BCom'37, at Cedarhurst, N.Y., on December 16, 1990.

MARGUERITE (DUBOIS) HURST, BA'37, at Waterloo, Ont., on January 25, 1991.

JOHN E. LEDDY, MD'37, at Saskatoon, Sask., on November 27, 1990.

VICTOR W. NEWTON, BEng'37, at Sherbrooke, Que., on January 9, 1991.

ROSA MARY (JOHNSON) ROSE, BA'37, at Montreal on January 23, 1991.

Prof. FRANCES (POPLIGER) FRIEDMAN, BA'38, at Montreal on March 9, 1991.

WALTER A. LYSTER, BCom'38, at Montreal on January 27, 1991.

ROBERT L. McGIBBON, BA'38, at Ottawa on November 27, 1990.

CHARLES C. GRATIOT, MD'39, at Monterey, Calif., on December 22, 1990.

ROBERT N. OGILVIE, DDS'39, at Fredericton on September 29, 1990.

THE '40s

CYNTHIA (ROBLIN) BROWN, BLS'40, at Ajijic, Jalisco, Mexico, on November 30, 1990.

WILLIAM M. KYDD, BScAgr'40, at Kingston, Ont., on December 21, 1990.

GLADYS (COHEN) MARON, DipSW'40, at Waterloo, Ont., on February 19, 1991.

DONALD W. MILLER, BEng'40, at Vancouver in 1988.

THOMAS R. NEWMAN, MD'40A, at Las Vegas, Nev., on October 8, 1990.

D. MARGARET (TYNDALE) GOODLIFFE, BA'41, at London, England, on January 2, 1991.

GORDON G. HARLEY, BEng(Mi)'41, at Lansdowne, Ont., on December 10, 1990.

SYLVIA (LUPU) ROBINS, BA'41, at Montreal on December 9, 1990.

LEON M. WIGDOR, BEng(Chem)'41, at Sarasota, Fla., on February 27, 1991.

MALCOLM REEVES, BEng(Met)'42, at Charlottetown, P.E.I., in December 1990.

L. KEITH KENNEDY, BEng(Mech)'43, at Charlottetown, P.E.I., on July 4, 1990.

GEORGE S.D. BAILEY, MD'43A, at Fredericton on November 27, 1990.

JOSEPH L. WEININGER, BSc'44, PhD'49, at Schenectady, N.Y., in February, 1990.

LOUISE S. (SCOTT) FARR, BScHEc'46, at Hamilton, Ont., on March 29, 1990.

JOSHUA FITCH, BSc'46, at Vancouver on June 16, 1990.

DAN GOLDBERG, BCom'47, at Montreal on January 11, 1991.

LORNE W. HOLDEN, BEng(El)'47, at London, Ont., on January 11, 1991.

PETER M. HOPKINS, BEng(Ci)'47, at Montreal on November 14, 1990.

RICHARD E. PARE, BCL'47, at Montreal on March 11, 1991.

HANNA (WEISS) LAMBEK, BA'48, MA'49, at Montreal on January 4, 1991.

J. LORNE McKEOWN, BA'48, at Montreal on December 22, 1990.

JOHN G. PIESLEY, BSc'48, at Barrie, Ont., on June 13, 1990.

W. EDGAR S. GREENE, BCom'49, at Lachine, Que., on January 29, 1991.

MONICA G. (HARRISON) HARVEY, BA'49, at Montreal on December 31, 1990.

HELENE LAMONT, BN'49, at Montreal on January 28, 1991.

IAN McCALL, BSc'49, at Toronto on February 19, 1991.

J. ROBERT D. McCURDY, BCom'49, at Montreal on February 19, 1991.

THE '50s

GRACE (GIRVIN) ROBERTSON, MSc'50, PhD'52, at London, Ont., on February 17, 1991.

MILTON P.M. THOMAS, BEng(El)'50, at Pointe Claire, Que., on December 23, 1990.

TED TILDEN, BCom'51, at Montreal on March 6, 1991.

ANDREW H. TROOP, BCom'51, at Scarborough, Ont., on November 19, 1990.

ALFRED KURLENTS, BLS'52, at Montreal on December 18, 1990.

GAVIN NICHOLSON, BScAgr'52, at Deep River, Ont., on March 6, 1991.

MARION I. (GILBERT) DOWNES, BScHEc'53, at Troy, N.H., on December 12, 1988.

IAN C. ROSS, BSc'53, at Montreal on February 6, 1991.

HYMAN SOLOMON, BA'54, at Ottawa on January 29, 1991.

WILLIAM G. MARTIN, MSc'55, PhD'58, at Ottawa in December 1986.

FRED C. MILLS, MD'56, MSc'61, DipIn.Med'61, at London, Ont., on September 14, 1990.

JEAN (TAYLOR) BROWN, BLS'57, MLS'72, at Montreal on March 7, 1991.

C. RICHARD MAJOR, BCom'58, at Toronto on February 21, 1991.

Cmdr. R. GERALD ROSS, BEng(Mech)'58, at Ottawa on January 30, 1991.

WILLIAM B. VAN ALSTYNE, MD'59, DipRadiology '64, at Kingston, Ont., on February 18, 1991.

THE '60s

STUART C. HARVEY, MSc'62, PhD'66, at Houston, Tex., on November 18, 1990.

DEAN N. CLAY, BSc'63, at Kanata, Ont., in December 1990.

PAUL R. DUBE, BCom'63, MBA'65, at Montreal on February 12, 1991.

Rev. JOHN G. ELLIS, BD'64, at Lockport, N.Y., on November 14, 1990.

GAIL P. HENNING, DipPT'64, MD'70, Dip.Psych'75, at Hamilton, Ont., on December 8, 1990.

JANA (TANZER) MEISLOVA, DipSW'64, at Brome, Que., on January 22, 1991.

VIVIAN C. SLIGHT, LLM'66, at Sussex, England, on February 21, 1991.



Dr. Romeo Lajoie

McGill was a first step on his road to success.



The 1927 *Old McGill* lists young medical student Romeo "Alouette" Lajoie's hobby as: "Red–hot politician." And throughout his career as a cardiologist, which saw him delivering lectures around the globe, Romeo Lajoie was one of McGill University's ambassadors to the world.

Born in Edmunston, New Brunswick, in 1901, Romeo Lajoie studied medicine at McGill and completed his internship in Montreal. His career ambitions took him to the University of Paris, then on to the University of Edinburgh, and finally to Los Angeles, California, where his growing reputation attracted immediate attention. He was the first French Canadian to gain membership in the Royal College of Physicians. In his later practice, he developed a great interest in forensic medicine, and his expertise in the medico–legal aspects of cardiology was called upon often in the court room.

Throughout his fascinating life, Dr. Lajoie's interest in McGill never diminished. He was one of the organizers of the McGill Society of Lower California in the 1940s and later served as its president. Dr. Lajoie and his wife Gwendolyn always made sure that visitors from McGill enjoyed their stay and were well entertained.

Dr. Lajoie remained in close touch with the Faculty of Medicine. Over five decades, until his death in 1976, he never missed a Class of '27 Reunion.

When Gwendolyn Lajoie died, in July, 1990, the Faculty of Medicine learned that Dr. Lajoie had provided a generous bequest. This money was to be spent for the Faculty's greatest needs.

Such support is invaluable to McGill today. The booklet "A Bequest to McGill" provides more information about planned giving. If you wish to receive a copy, please write to:

Mrs. Ann Cihelka
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Donor Relations
McGill University
3605 Mountain Street
Montreal, Quebec
Canada H3G 2M1

Telephone: (514) 398–3559

When Bob Met Harry.

December 4, 1990

PERSONAL

Mr. Gavin Ross
Executive Director
The Graduates' Society of McGill University
Martlet House
3605 Mountain Street
Montreal, Quebec
H3G 2M1

Dear Gavin:

McGill graduates renew friendships in different places – but can you imagine Harry Galley (BCom'24) and me meeting as patients in the Shouldice Hospital in Toronto.

I had first met Harry in 1964 at his 40th Reunion in Montreal. Herewith a photo – we probably look a lot better than we felt three days after surgery!

All the best,

Bob Tedford



Bob, BCom '63 and Harry, BCom '24

We want your news. (Fax it or mail it.)

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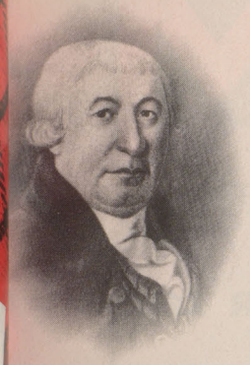
Work

Occupation

What I've been doing

Comments on this issue

Come back to McGill





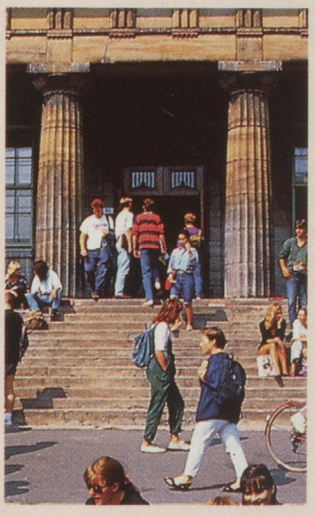


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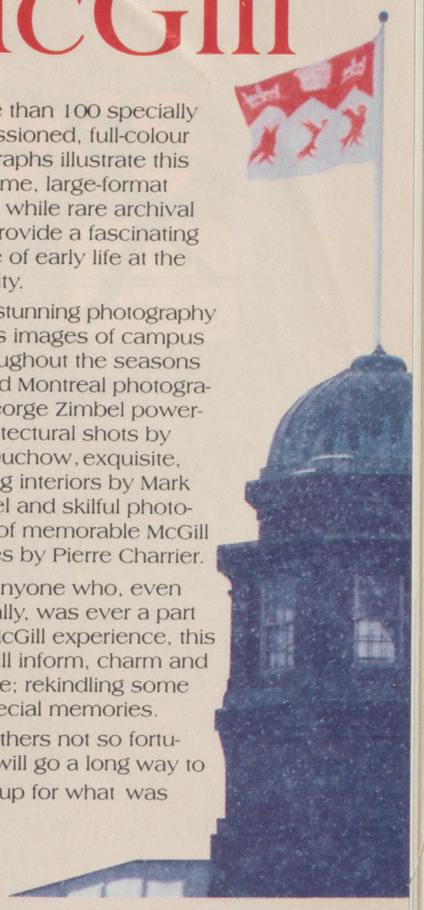
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The stunning photography includes images of campus life throughout the seasons by noted Montreal photographer George Zimbel powerful architectural shots by David Duchow, exquisite, revealing interiors by Mark Ruwedel and skilful photographs of memorable McGill treasures by Pierre Charrier.

For anyone who, even marginally, was ever a part of the McGill experience, this book will inform, charm and captivate; rekindling some very special memories.

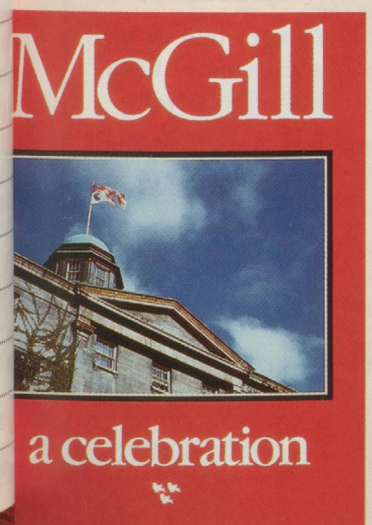
For others not so fortunate, it will go a long way to making up for what was missed.





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Reunion

WEEKEND 1991

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH - SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 22ND

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH

5:30 p.m. — **AWARDS BANQUET & ANNUAL MEETING**

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH

8:30 a.m. — **PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT SEMINARS/RECEPTIONS**

10:00 a.m. — **SOCIAL WORK CONFERENCE**

10:00 a.m. — **WALKING TOUR OF LOWER CAMPUS**

12:00 noon–2:15 p.m. — **LEACOCK LUNCHEON**
Cocktails, music and luncheon to honour the wit of Stephen Leacock.

5:00–7:00 p.m — **PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION FOR THE CLASS OF 1966**
For the 25th anniversary class

6:30 p.m. — **PRINCIPAL'S DINNER FOR THE CLASS OF 1941**
For the 50th anniversary class

6:30 p.m. — **CHANCELLOR'S DINNER**
For the 55th and earlier anniversary classes

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21ST

8:45 a.m.–1:30 p.m. — **LEADERSHIP DAY**

10:00 a.m. — **WALKING TOUR OF LOWER CAMPUS**

10:30 a.m. — **ALUMNAE RECEPTION**
Refreshments for everyone at R.V.C.

11:30 a.m. — **GRADUATES' PRE-GAME PARTY**
Lunch for all
Everyone welcome

1:30 p.m. — **INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL**
McGill Redmen vs Ottawa Gee Gees

3:00 p.m. — **"TRIAL BY JURY"**
by Gilbert and Sullivan
A 35 minute performance by students, faculty and alumni of the Faculty of Law.

9:00 p.m. — **BIG BAND BASH**
All graduates are invited to come and dance the night away

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 22ND

10:00 a.m. — **INTERFAITH CHAPEL SERVICE**

11:15 a.m. — **WALKING TOUR OF OLD MONTREAL**
A one-hour tour of the historic landmarks of Old Montreal

12:30 p.m. — **CLOSING LUNCHEON**
Gibby's Restaurant,
Youville Square,
Old Montreal

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TICKETS (514) 398-3551

"Should auld acquaintance be forgot....."

ATTENTION ALL MONTREALERS!

Why not make a special effort to join us in welcoming your friends and classmates back to Montreal during Reunion Weekend?

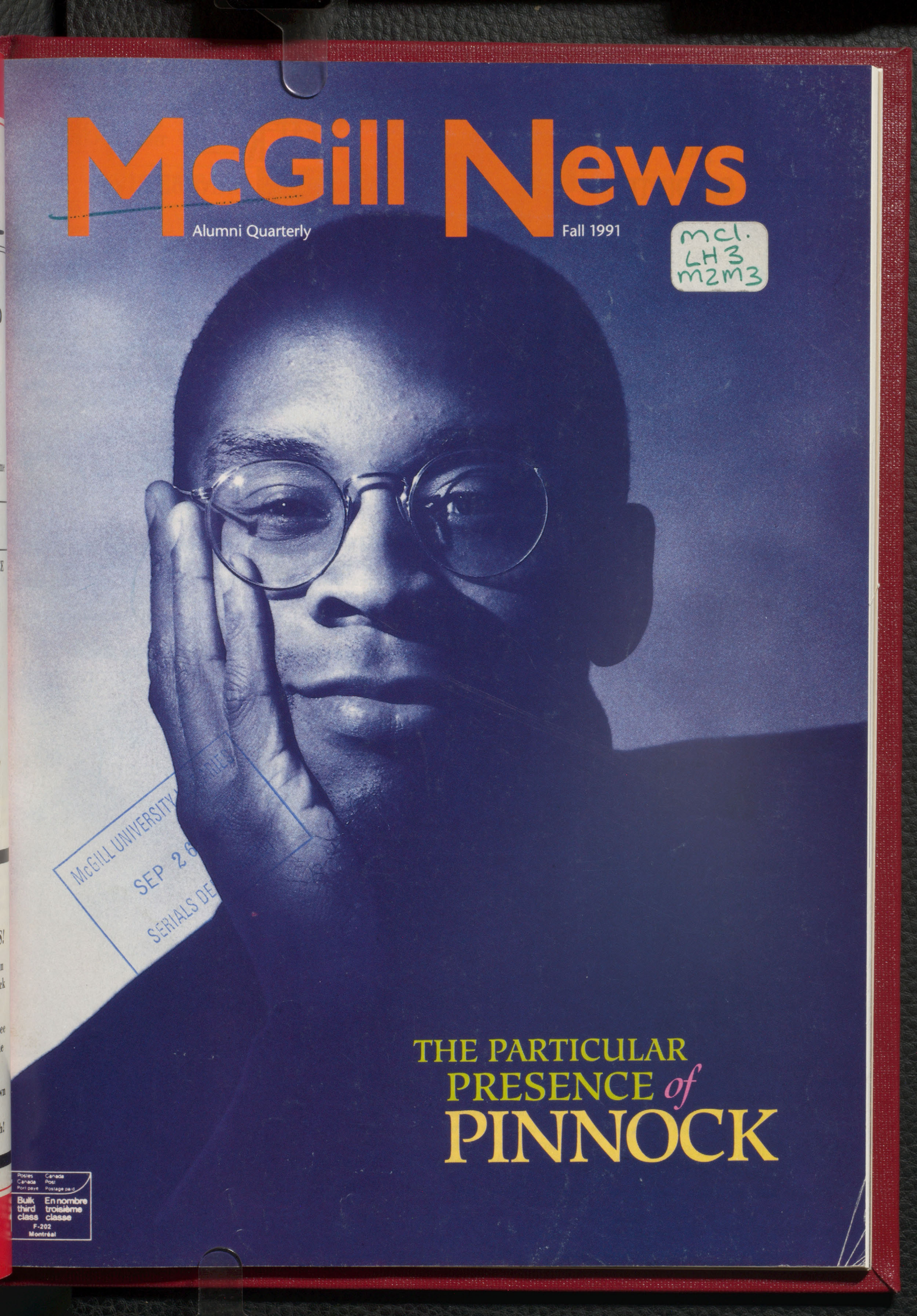
Those returning from afar are hoping to see you, renew old friendships and share some memories. You're probably curious too!

The world you once knew is right downtown from September 19-22. Don't miss the Leacock Luncheon and the Big Band Bash!

McGill News

Alumni Quarterly Fall 1991

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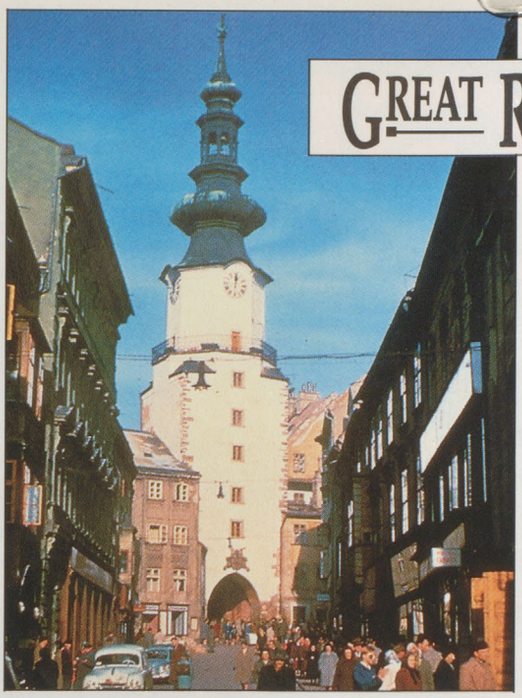
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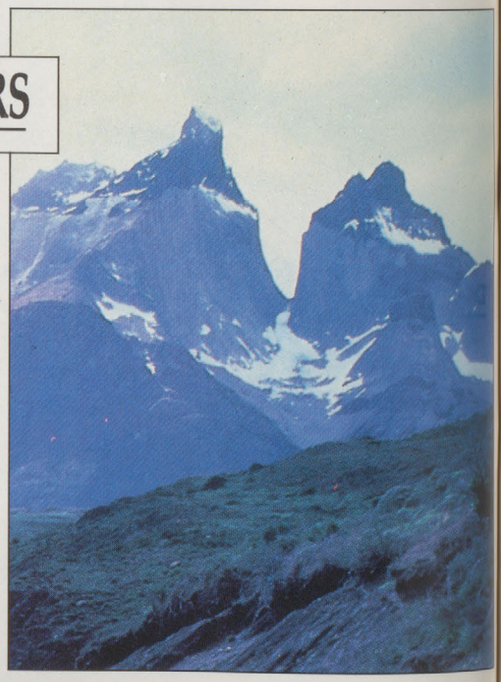
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INTRAV ENCOUNTERS



CHILEAN FJORDS

Departing March 1992 Thirteen Days

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From $5,795 per person, double occupancy including round-trip airfare from Miami

AMAZON BASIN

Departing October 1992 Ten Days

Caracas, Venezuela. **Six-night cruise** aboard the brand-new luxury ship ***Society Adventurer***, launched in February 1991. Cruise Brazil's Amazon and Rio Negro rivers round trip from **Manaus**. Two or more stops will be made each day to explore Indian villages and nature trails. Excursions by Zodiac landing craft are made to explore some of the many tributaries. Pre-cruise option to Angel Falls and the Orinoco River.

From $4,599 per person, double occupancy including round-trip airfare from Miami

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The Particular Presence of Pinnock **12**
From Mississauga to Montreal, where will Densil Pinnock land next? Meet McGill's big music man on campus.
by Janice Paskey

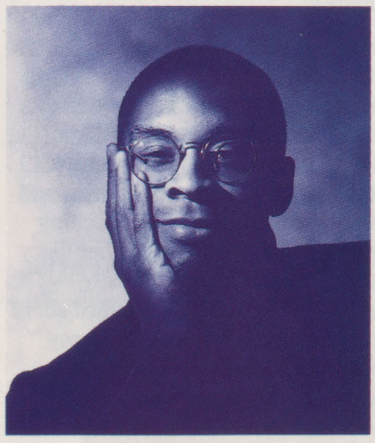
Booze, Women and High Jinks **14**
John Summerskill, BA'46, LLD'71, wrote his memoirs because he thought his life was more interesting than most. His reminiscences about being a soldier at McGill suggest he may have been right.
by John Summerskill

Salute to Service **18**
McGill depends on the leadership of its volunteers and it seldom takes no for an answer when it goes after the off-campus people it wants. The *McGill News* meets some of those people and asks why they give their best.

Crime and Punishment **22**
Cheating must be at least as old as rules, but now with increased competition for university places and jobs, the problem on campus could be getting worse. A new computer program devised by a McGill professor may provide part of the answer.
by Hugh Wilson

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Cover: Densil Pinnock
Cover Photographer: Marc Drolet

LETTERS

Oh, the memories

I thoroughly enjoyed Denise Roig Tarr's article about the Yellow Door ("Don't Even Knock," Spring'91), and it certainly stimulated a lot of fond memories.

I was relieved to learn that it has been saved from closing. Back in the '70s (it seems like yesterday), the Yellow Door was an entertainment favourite for students and the Montreal community as well. Looking back on it, the showcasing of talent there was quite impressive, including new acoustic music, folk and bluegrass. On a stage whose intimate size sparked the odd joke from performer and audience alike, one could hear polished professionals, or, on " open mike" night, anything from promising talent to awful musical intrusions upon the soul.

From the photos, I was delighted to see that performers still get a bird's eye view of of the water pipes, and that the stage lights remain " in yo' face," so-to- speak. (I remember my own "debut" on that stage all too well.) Every time I attend an acoustic music or bluegrass concert here, I think back to the early days. I can still taste the herbal tea and stale muffins!

P.S.: Where and to whom can donations be sent for the Yellow Door?

Eugene E. Benjamin, BSc'74, MDCM'78
Charlotte, N.C.

Ed. note: The Yellow Door welcomes private donations. Write to: The Yellow Door, c/o Reverend Ed MacKinley, 3625 Aylmer, Montreal, Que., Canada H2X 2C3.

Vive Fanny!

Your article on Fanny Burney in the summer issue of the *News* reminded me of a reference to her that I came across some time ago in trying to trace the origin of the expression "French leave." The anthologies of common phrases and expressions attribute it to Fanny, citing its use in the following entry in her diary of December 8, 1762:

"I felt myself extremely awkward about going away, not choosing as it was my first visit, to take French leave."

Whether or not Fanny was the originator of the phrase would seem to be irrelevant. John Trusler, author of *Chesterfield's Principles & Politeness* (1760), states that it was introduced [sic] that one person leaving might not disturb the company. This is the sense in which Fanny Burney used it. It is properly attributed to her and she has rightly come to be regarded as its author.

As your article properly states, "Fanny Burney lives on."

Lionel Rubin, BA'30, MA'31, BCL'35
Montreal, Que.

A word to the wise

O tempore! O mores! [sic] The glaring error on pages 33 and 34 of the Summer'91 issue leads me to suggest that the classics requirement should be restored to the undergraduate curriculum at McGill. While I may not be able to read Virgil as well as I could in Latin 200, 23 years ago, I do remember that "memoria" is a first declension, feminine noun whose accusative form is "memoriam," not "memorium." *Verium sapientiis sat est.* [sic]

(The Reverend Canon) Harold T. Lewis, BA'67
New York, N.Y.

Ed. note: Thank-you to the Reverend Canon Lewis and other readers who wrote to point out this embarrassing error. To preempt a second barrage of letters from outraged classicists, we have not only corrected our mistake, but also drawn attention to two slip-ups in the Reverend Canon's epistle. Surely Cicero exclaimed O tempora! O mores! *and is it not* Verbum sapienti sat est?

Ink blot

Please don't superimpose art over print in a story again. The Summer'91 article on Gerald Bull was interesting, and the related art was well done. But reading page 13 through all that orange ink was almost impossible.

Bill Falconer, BCom'48
Pittsboro, N.C.

Ed. note: You're right, the ink was too dark and for this we apologize to our writer, Michelle Lalonde, and squinting readers.

Bull a leader

Space does not permit me to refute a host of inaccuracies and innuendos in the article "The Bull Years," Summer'91. It seems to me, however, a great shame to read so much negative attitude toward a man who, while he was part of McGill, brought great honour to the University.

I had the good fortune to work for Gerry Bull from 1962 to 1966, the halcyon years of HARP. He was a great leader who gave young engineers the scope to do scientific and engineering projects which we didn't realize we were capable of undertaking. He built up our self-confidence to the extent that we could tell U.S. scientists, with access to superb facilities, what and how to do much in the aeroballistic field. He got more work out of a young and largely inexperienced crew than was imaginable, and always by example.

Gerry had a soft heart. He was incapable of dismissing anyone, no matter how badly the person fouled up. He made jobs and found places at companies involved in the project for many people who could not have otherwise been employed. As youngsters, we railed about his "feather bedding," but in retrospect he exhibited great kindness to some down-and-out people.

What Gerry did after leaving McGill was his own business and he apparently paid the ultimate price for his actions.

F.M. Groundwater, BEng'62, MEng'65
St. Lambert, Que.

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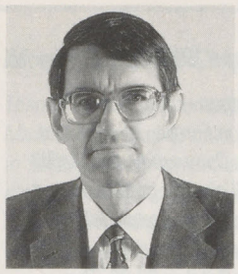
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EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK







From left
Densil Pinnock: Jazz Man

Gavin Ross: Alumni Award Winner

Jim Wright: New Chair

Everybody should be careful who they talk to. Especially the piano player at one downtown Montreal lounge who confessed, as the night wore on, to being bumped from another job in favour of an upstart McGill music student. He lamented that this upstart had little professional experience: he'd done a few local gigs, performed for McGill alumni and sung on the University-sponsored CD "Late, Late Show".

Intrigued by both the competitive nature of lounge singers – they dread taking holidays for fear of being replaced – and by the McGill connection, I sought out Densil Pinnock.

It happened that I had seen him before when he made an impressive entrance to the McGill Associates dinner at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. Arriving late from his job at the Delta Hotel, he pushed open the massive white doors of the dining room and strode by the tables to take his place at the front of the band, all so smoothly, without missing a step or a beat. Eyes and ears perked up: Densil had something, and it was natural talent displayed with zest and style.

Later, he graciously agreed to be quizzed on a number of occasions for the article in this issue: "The Particular Presence of Pinnock".

The cover and inside portraits were taken by Montreal photographer Marc Drolet using Broncolor fiberoptics by Lisle-Kelco, a new system which allows for precise control of lighting. The results, we think, appropriately illuminate an intriguing subject.

In this month of September, when McGill students flock back to campus, it seems fitting to recall an earlier class that was promptly pressed into World War II service upon arriving for the fall term. No one has described that time more jauntily than John Summerskill, BA'46, LLD'71, who wrote memoirs for his family before his death last year. Our excerpts show a "Big Man on Campus", one involved with war, hijinks, women, booze and football. His antics may have cost him the Rhodes Scholarship, but Summerskill went on to become a distinguished academic leader just the same.

One step up from hijinks is the serious offence of academic cheating. McGill has reviewed and revised its exam procedures this year, in good part because of Chemistry Professor David Harpp who developed a computer program to detect the incidence of cheating. Harpp says he was disturbed that the large size of some undergraduate classes made it impossible to separate students during exams. As Hugh Wilson shows in "Crime and Punishment", the issue of cheating, in both the detection and accusation, is fraught with difficulties.

It's impossible to measure the integrity of today's students, but there may be a link with the stiff competition for professional schools where admission is largely based on marks. For example, McGill's Faculty of Law received 1,100 applications for 50 places in the common law program and 600 for 90 places in civil law this year. Only 160 of 1,400 applicants gained entry to McGill's medical school.

With this issue, we happily increase our circulation to 100,000 from 45,000. We will now send the magazine to all our alumni as part of a five-year plan to increase awareness of McGill. Normally, only donors receive all four issues so we encourage our regular annual fund donors to maintain their generosity and nudge the "yet-to-donate" to consider supporting McGill. (Donations can be targetted to your faculty, the library or student services.)

As well with this issue, I sadly bid farewell to Gretta Chambers who gives up her post as chair of our editorial advisory board to take over duties as McGill's chancellor. As a graduate and journalist, she helped ensure the presentation of good stories in the *News*, and encouraged ongoing debate and support for McGill's place in Quebec.

Her able and experienced successor is Jim Wright, now in his third term in the job (and yet to be appointed chancellor, he notes ruefully). Meanwhile, Jim Boothroyd has been appointed as the assistant editor. The two of us report to Gavin Ross, who was recently recognized by the Canadian Council for Advancement of Education with the 1991 Alumni Service Award. You may wish to congratulate him at this year's Reunion, September 19-22. And while you're in town why not take advantage of the *McGill News* alternative restaurant list. They're all casual and exotic with cheap-to-medium prices and they're all situated in the Plateau Mont Royal area. *Bonne bouffe!*

La Raclette, 1059 Gilford
(French, 524-8118)
Brasileirinho, St. Denis
(Brasilian, 847-0088
Eduardo's, 404 Duluth St.
(Italian, 843-3330)
Chao Phraya, 50 Laurier West
(Thai/Indonesian, 272-5339)
Café Rialto, 5721 Park Avenue
(Spanish, counter service, 276-8175)

Janice Paskey

McGill News

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DESIGN AND TYPESETTING: INSTRUCTIONAL COMMUNICATIONS CENTRE, MCGILL UNIVERSITY

McGill in Europe '92

Get on the bandwagon – literally – with the "McGill Days" in Europe. To celebrate the 1992 European Community, the McGill Jazz Ensemble will play for graduates and their friends in Paris and London before travelling to the Cork International Jazz Festival in Ireland, October 23-26. The tentative Paris date is Monday, October 19 and London is Wednesday, October 21.

North Americans can "follow the band" with a special tour scheduled to leave Montreal on October 16 and return October 30. Prices and details are being worked out. Call Mark Peacock for an update at (514) 398-8288.

Graduates who may be in Paris or London on these dates and would like to participate are asked to call Gavin Ross at (514) 398-3553 or fax at (514) 398-7338.

The McCord Reinvented

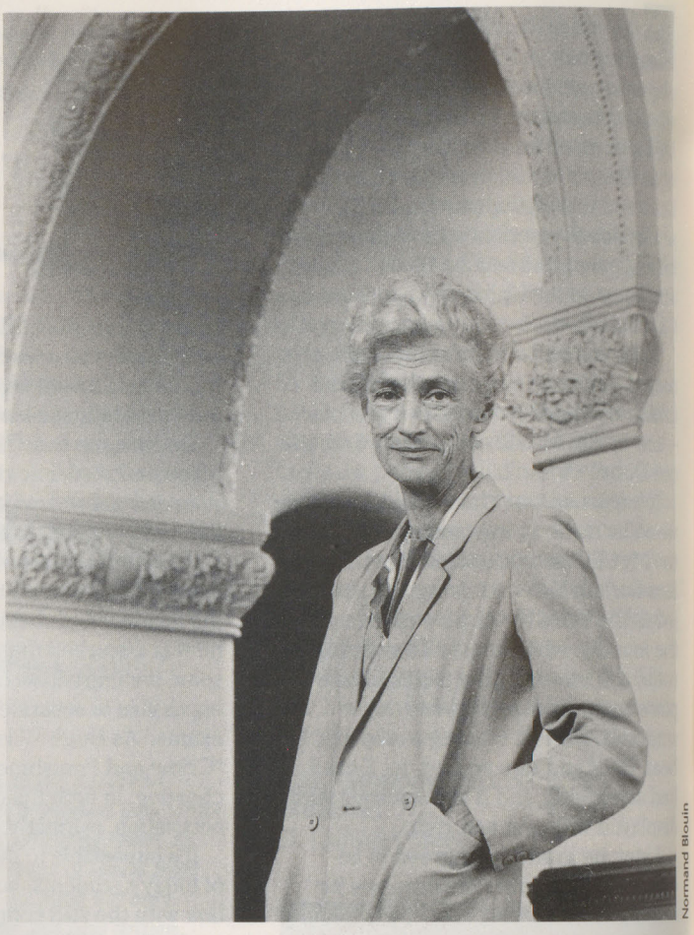
The McCord Museum of Canadian History, across the road from McGill on Sherbrooke Street, will re-open its doors in 1992 after two years of renovation. According to McCord Chairman David Lank, "There is some perverse delight in announcing that more Montrealers stayed away from the old McCord than from any other museum in the city. Of the 37,000 yearly visits, only about 10,000 were by Montrealers."

The problem was attributed to space: "The McCord was too small. It lacked the critical mass needed to keep people interested for a visit of one-and-one half hours. It was too small to accept certain travelling exhibitions from other museums."

The renovation was made possible by a $24.5 million gift from the J.W. McConnell family – one of the largest donations ever to a Canadian cultural institution. The Quebec and federal governments chipped in another $6 million.

The reinvented McCord will give a permanent home to the Notman Archives, costumes, ethnological artifacts, paintings and decorative arts, the library, and archives. There will be a special exhibit dedicated to David Ross McCord, whose private collection formed the core of the museum. Two exhibits will be tied to the celebration of the 350th anniversary of Montreal: the construction of the Victoria Bridge and views of Montreal, both painted and engraved. The Museum will re-open in May 1992. For more information call: Wanda Palma at (514) 398-7100.

Two women pull for McGill in Quebec



Normand Blouin

Gretta Chambers, the newly appointed chancellor

by Caroline Connell

Two extraordinary recent appointments at McGill – the naming of Gretta Chambers as chancellor and of Ginette Lamontagne as director of government relations – signal that the University is serious about strengthening its roots in a changing Quebec.

Chambers, BA'47, sounds eager about the challenge of her new post. "I see my role as serving as a sort of pipeline to the community – a representative *to* the university and *of* the university," she says. "Without universities we are up the creek without a paddle."

Chambers' long association with McGill began as an undergraduate, when she studied political science in the mid-1940s. Since then she has seen her children pass through the University, and for the past 13 years, has served on the Board of Governors.

As Quebec's first woman chancellor she is expected to make waves, but she is already well known, through her weekly column of political analysis in *The Gazette*, as an intelligent, moderate voice of the local anglophone community. The daughter of French and English Canadian parents ("quintessentially Canadian," she likes to say), Chambers is sought after by both French and English media as a political commentator. In previous roles, she has worked as a broadcaster and translator and served on the boards of various arts and social organizations.

The demands of her new office require that she give up some of those commitments, but Chambers intends to continue her writing. (She is famously busy. One friend recalls spotting her walking the dog, while listening to the news through radio headphones, and reading a newspaper. The only time she could spare for an interview was while she packed china for a move from Westmount to Old Montreal with her husband, Egan.)

The choice of a journalist as chancellor breaks with McGill's tradition of choosing from the ranks of the commercial elite: her predecessor, Jean de Grandpré, Chairman Emeritus of Bell Canada Enterprises, is one of a line of distinguished businessmen.

Asked why the selection committee chose to break the mould, Alex Paterson, Chair of McGill's Board of Governors, replied that Chambers was simply the best candidate. "Gretta has a proven commitment to the University, and a profound understanding of the Quebec scene," Paterson said. "It's clear that she was born to be chancellor."

The chancellor's role, which comes with lots of pomp but no pay, is largely ceremo-



Normand Blouin

Ginette Lamontagne, McGill's first director of government relations

nial – presiding at convocations and other occasions. But she can also have considerable behind-the-scenes influence as a voting member of the Board of Governors and its executive committee, as well of the Senate. According to McGill historian Stanley Frost, "Whenever the chancellor speaks, and says an idea is good or bad, people take notice."

Chambers leaves little doubt that she'll exercise her influence. "I think it's one of those very flexible positions that can be used at different times for different reasons.

"I want to promote McGill's advantages as a centre for multicultural studies, and encourage closer links between the University and the community," she says. "The international links, the academic excellence, all things that are generated out of McGill must be thought of not just as belonging to McGill, but as really being of use to Quebec society at large."

In carrying this message, Chambers will work closely with Ginette Lamontagne, who began in her new post last March.

Directors of government relations are a rarity at Canadian universities – the University of Toronto, for instance, has no officer dedicated exclusively to cultivating contacts with government officials and legislators. Prior to the appointment of Lamontagne, McGill dealt with government on an ad hoc basis.

"What was missing was a sort of master plan for the institution," says Lamontagne. "We thought we could be more effective in telling our colleagues in Quebec City about all the good work we do, the world-class research and the contributions to the Quebec community."

To that end, she travels to Quebec City at least once a week, often with a few University colleagues in tow and a full agenda of meetings with officials and members of the National Assembly. As well, Lamontagne arranges visits by ministers and bureaucrats to the campus, and combs the provincial version of Hansard, the *Journal des débats*, for ideas on the special interests of MNAs that could lead to useful connections with McGill researchers or administrators. Soon, Lamontagne hopes to publish a monthly newsletter to inform legislators about what is happening on campus.

The soft-spoken Lamontagne brings a careful, diplomatic style to her work, as well as almost 20 years of experience at McGill. Prior to her new job she worked for 11 years for McGill International, an organization that encourages links between the University and developing countries. She says she's convinced

Montreal's 350th Celebrations

Thanks to Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve and his founding of Montreal in 1642, its citizens – and admirers – will embark on major celebrations to mark the 350th anniversary of Montreal. The kick-off weekend will be Friday, May 15, 1992 with an open air sound and light show blazing depictions of Montreal's history across the south face of the Bonsecours Market. The next night, a procession will march from Old Montreal to Mount Royal, where 15,000 people will form a human chain up the mountain. A fireworks display will cap the evening. On Sunday, there will be a mass at Notre Dame Basilica and a Montreal Symphony Orchestra performance of Hector Berlioz's Te Deum, *with 100 musicians and 250 singers. For more information call (514) 872-1992.*

CÉLÉBRATIONS
MONTRÉAL
1642-1992

And more Montreal art. . .

The Canadian Centre for Architecture at 1920 rue Baile will mount a special exhibit in 1992, "Opening the Gates of 18th Century Montreal." For more information, contact Maurice Boucher at (514) 939-7000.

What a Feeling!

The Best. The Most. Superlatives do fit in this case. The most ever – $3 million – was raised for the Annual Fund last fiscal year. Led by Chair Richard Pound, BCom'62, BCL'67, and Annual Fund Director Tom Thompson, BSc(PE)'58, MEd'78, alumni and friends contributed to help McGill improve scholarships and buy research equipment, books and other key items.



Stephen Eisenberg

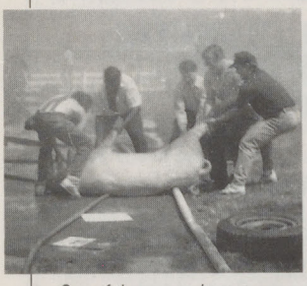
Thomas B. Thompson (BSc(PE)'58, MEd'78), outgoing director of the McGill Annual Fund, hands over the reins to H.W. Scot DeJong (BA'88), incoming director, as Richard W. Pound (BCom'62, BCL'67), Annual Fund Chairman, and John Little (MD'61), Past Chairman, look on

A tale of two fires

The ashes were still warm on the site of what was the Macdonald Campus pig barn when two days later McGill cut the ribbon to re-open Lady Meredith House, another building that was once gutted by fire.

The June 3 fire that destroyed Macdonald's swine maternity facility – a barn used to study ways of raising pigs and fattening them to market weight – is believed to have been caused by sparks from a light bulb that fell on wood chips used for bedding the animals. Some 40 pigs died in the blaze, but a favourable turn of the wind allowed firefighters and some 60 faculty, staff and students to rescue the remaining 300 pigs from their pens.

Roger Buckland, Vice-Principal of Macdonald Campus – which is located in Ste Anne de Bellevue – said he hopes that building will begin by next spring on a new and more efficient piggery.



H. Clarke

One of the rescued sows.

Two days after the Macdonald fire, the University re-opened Lady Meredith House, at the corner of Pine Avenue and Peel Street. Little more than the shell of the elegant, red brick building remained after a fire on a snowy morning in January 1990 (see McGill News, *Spring'90) but those who attended the re-opening ceremony on June 5 found that hard to believe. The meticulous $2.3 million restoration has won praise for McGill-trained architect Julia Gersovitz, BSc'74, BArch'75, and her firm Gersovitz, Becker and Moss, which directed the rescue operation, as well as for Physical Plant employees and a host of expert artisans who carried out the work.*

The renewed Lady Meredith, which will again house the Pulmonary Research Unit – Medicine, Ethics and Law has moved to 2020 University – still has much of the old oak staircase, as well as repaired stained glass windows and copper fleur-de-lys roof ornaments. Additions include insulated windows, heat and water detectors and a sprinkler system. Roy Dalebozik, Director of Physical Plant, says the old house, which was built in 1897, "might now be the most modern building on campus."

that both McGill and the Quebec government stand to gain from this increased communication, and so far, she says, the reception in Quebec City has been enthusiastic. For McGill, the benefits of friendly relations are obvious – about 70 per cent of its revenues come directly from the provincial Ministry of Higher Education.

Daunting questions about the future of Quebec – and its anglophone community – have made her mission all the more urgent, but Lamontagne believes McGill is in a strong position. "It's an asset for McGill to be an anglophone institution," she says. "We can serve as a bridge between Quebec and the rest of Canada, between Quebec and the rest of North America, between Quebec and the world."

The new chancellor agrees. "I think McGill has all kinds of things to do in this gloomy situation," Chambers says. "The University is a place where ideas are conceived and developed; it doesn't have to be political.

"All this may be much too optimistic, but that is the direction I think we should be working in – not each one for himself." You can't help but feel hopeful when she adds: "I just don't believe in folding your tent and giving in."

Deadline for dentists

by Jim Boothroyd

Principal David Johnston has given his approval to a proposal to close McGill's Faculty of Dentistry by 1995, but some faculty, students and alumni are pulling out the stops in a bid to save Quebec's oldest dentistry school.

In July, Principal Johnston announced he would recommend closure of the Faculty as part of a plan to pay off the University's $77 million deficit. The move would save at least $3 million in capital costs, needed for renovations and equipment, and $1.5 in annual operating costs.



Dean of Dentistry Ralph Barolet

At a press conference called by the Faculty of Dentistry, July 17, Johnston spoke of the Faculty's "outstanding record of service both to the community and to the profession." However, he said money was not available "to provide appropriate human and physical resources for the Faculty to maintain the level of excellence in teaching and research expected of McGill."

He told the Dean of Dentistry, Ralph Barolet, that he hoped the proposal would pass through various committees and Senate for a final decision by the Board of Governors by January 1, 1992. If the proposal is approved, McGill will admit its last first-year dentistry students in the fall of 1992, and close its doors after graduating its last class in the spring of 1995.

Seated beside Principal Johnston at the July 17 press conference, Dean Barolet told reporters the Principal's announcement caused "shock and concern" among those "closely associated with the faculty," and he appealed to the community to show its support for the McGill dentistry school.

He said the move would cause the closure of the Faculty's dental clinic at the Montreal General Hospital, which serves some 4,000 Montreal residents with low incomes and hundreds of handicapped children.

As well, Barolet said closure would force Quebec students who want to study dentistry in English to apply to expensive American universities, because other Canadian dental schools seldom take out-of-province candidates.

"We feel we've been given little time to do anything, so the first thing we'll do is try to extend the deadline," Dean Barolet told the *McGill News*. "We will appeal to dental associations, government officials and the community in order that our appeal will receive broad support."

Many observers agree that McGill, which acquired its dentistry school from Bishop's University in 1904, produces good practising dentists; however, the Faculty has a poor reputation for research. In 1990-91, only one student out of a total of 125 at the Faculty was studying for a PhD.

Bob Faith, BA'53, DDS'58, a Montreal orthodontist (and President of the McGill Graduates' Society), who has taught part-time at the Faculty for the last 30 years said: "Dentistry has always been the stepchild of the University.

"We turn out first-rate graduates, with the smallest operating budget of any dental school, but never has the University provided us with enough money so that we could hire the researchers we need."

Teaching space

by Jim Boothroyd

Dr. Nicolas Matte admits to having visions. The irrepressible Director Emeritus of McGill's world-renowned Institute and Centre of Air and Space Law (ICASL) is marking the fortieth anniversary of the beginning of the air and space law program with a bid to bring a whole new university to Montreal – one that would grant degrees in astronautics and hold seminars in outer space.

"This would make Montreal a high-technology centre of space-related research, bringing in new blood and economic spin-offs for the community," says Matte. "Montreal could become a sort of Silicon Valley North; Canada would be the leader of the world – it's too beautiful sometimes to be true."

To an outsider, entering the dowdy Victorian building on upper Peel Street that houses the Institute and Centre, Matte's vision sounds pie in the sky. Certainly the shining linoleum floor, dark oak wainscoting and pictures of famous airplanes – including the A.E.A Silver Dart taking off from a frozen lake at Baddeck, Nova Scotia in 1909 – belong more to the age of Billy Bishop than that of Blade Runner.

But don't be mistaken. Ever since 1951, when the Rockefeller Foundation came up with the money to back the new Institute of Air Law, McGill has flown in the vanguard, bringing law to a rapidly expanding frontier. After the Soviets launched the first artificial satellite, Sputnik, in 1957, the Institute added space law to its curriculum. When the Centre for Research of Air and Space Law opened in 1975, McGill could argue it had the best teaching and research facilities in the world.

In 1989, McGill professors demonstrated their preeminence in the field during the run-up to the important Ottawa conference on Open Skies, when they played a key role as advisers to the Canadian government. No treaty was signed, but as a confidence-building measure, the conference cleared the way for disarmament talks between members of NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries.

As well, ICASL faculty have acted as consultants to the United Nations on legal aspects of the militarization of outer space and they've advised the federal government on such things as Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense ("Star Wars") Initiative and how to secure the best "parking slots" for Canadian telecommunications satellites. In preparation for the 1992 launch of Canada's MSAT – a satellite that will provide a long-distance telephone service for mobile telephone operators from sea to sea – satellite placement has become of keen interest to Canadian officials. Dr. Ram Jakhu, the Institute's assistant director who has advised the Department of Communications on a continuing basis, says parking your satellite is much trickier than parking your car.

"It may sound like a contradiction, but space in space is limited," says Dr. Jahku. "So one has to see who has the right to put satellites there and to determine which ones get which vertical positions, or 'parking' slots," says Jakhu. "A satellite to be used by Canada needs to be over South America or the Pacific; it's no use if it's stuck above Indonesia."

While Jakhu helps Canada prepare for the launch of MSAT, Matte is busy lobbying industry, universities and government to back his campaign to bring the International Space University (ISU) to Montreal. He is convinced that McGill could only benefit and he should know. Along with other spaceniks, like Arthur C. Clarke, he is one of the founders of the ISU, which held its inaugural session in Boston in the summer of 1987. Since then the university has become a sort of moveable feast of post-graduate space education, with tuition in such exotic subjects as space architecture and law, engineering and policy, management and business. Strasbourg, Toronto and Toulouse have all played host to the summer programmes, and at least six cities will enter bids for the permanent site before the competition closes in February 1992.

When the ISU opens in 1995, it will have a campus of its own, places for up to 200 graduate students – perhaps 10 to 15 percent of them Canadian – and courses leading to a master's degree in aeronautics. Eventually it plans to branch out with eight or nine "advanced campuses," located around the world but linked to the main campus by a satellite network; the seminars in space should begin around 2010.

"McGill and all Canadian universities will have access to the new facilities – the libraries, laboratories, and space technology – and these will be second to none," says Matte.

"Some people won't understand [why the ISU is important]; they will say, 'Look, people are hungry in Africa, you should concentrate on cleaning up the environment, resolving our other problems, but you have to have a vision, you have to dare."

Research by Phoebe Monroe



Douglas Sharpe

Dr. Nicolas Matte, Director Emeritus of McGill's Institute and Centre of Air and Space Law

Beating cancer without blind faith

by Gerald Batist, MD'77

Occasionally in my work as a medical oncologist, a specialist in cancer research, I meet anxious patients who present me with a series of newspapers articles and ask, "Can I get this new treatment?"

It's only natural that cancer patients want to be treated with the latest and most effective methods, but as a scientist who studies the latest anti-cancer therapies I am also aware of the haphazard way the media report on developments in cancer research. Whether it's some new link between a food and cancer, or a story about a breakthrough treatment (reported after just a handful of experiments), people need a way to assess these reports – otherwise the media provides a very mixed blessing.

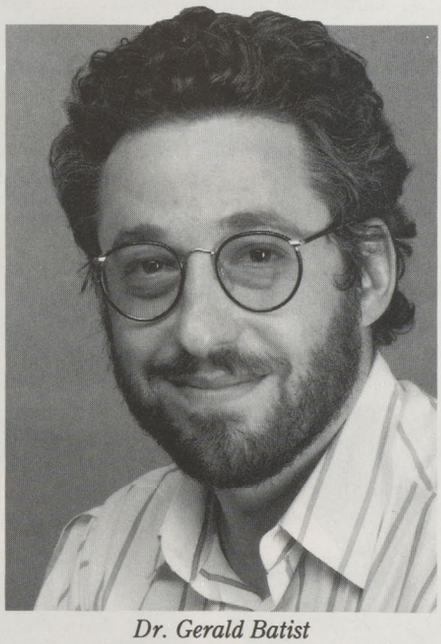
The McGill Department of Oncology – which celebrated its first anniversary last January – is committed to educating the public about cancer: we want patients to take an active role in their treatment and to demand hard information rather than following media reports or even their doctors with blind faith.

Information, however, is difficult to digest unless it is placed in its proper context and this is a shortcoming of many media reports. We hear about a growing list of carcinogens in food – one day we're warned off apples, the next it's red meat – and too often reporters focus on cancer experiments which are conducted in test tubes or on animals and produce results potentially meaningless to human beings.

Recently *The Gazette* in Montreal ran a lead story about a woman who was awarded a large sum of money by the company that produced her breast implant. The woman had developed breast cancer and the key evidence in the case was a report about experiments which had caused liver tumours in mice. Even though scientists are still undecided on the issue, the lay jury ruled in her favour.

A smaller article on page nine of the same issue of *The Gazette* told of a study of chemotherapy used after surgery in the treatment of rectal cancer. This careful survey looked at several hundred patients and produced reliable results that show the treatment prolongs survival. This would bring hope to hundreds of thousands of people who suffer from the disease, but my guess is that, because of its placement, few readers saw the article – neither patients nor physicians.

Sometimes doctors are the last to know. In the United States, oncologists have discovered that it is often easier to educate the public than it is to change medical practice. This is because doctors, like most human beings, tend to trust time-honoured methods and are resistant to change. For example, a decade ago a clinical study involving tens of thousands of women with breast cancer compared the results of radical mastectomy, removal of the breast and underlying muscles, with lumpectomy, excision of only the cancerous lump in the breast. After a number of years of follow-up studies we have indisputable proof that



Dr. Gerald Batist

there is no difference in the survival rate of patients subject to either treatment. Nevertheless many physicians – firmly believing in their approach – continue to recommend mastectomies. In this case, the media have played a positive role by informing the public about the new findings. This has empowered many people to seek out the treatment of their choice.

To take the "belief" out of treatment, the Department of Oncology at McGill is developing a twin-track approach with its cancer information bureau and system of clinical trials, which is among the best in North America. The bureau, or Educational Support Office, provides a library and phoneline (call (514) 398-8303) open to patients and families with queries about different treatments; soon, we hope to offer a similar service to the media.

We advise all cancer patients, or their friends and relatives, to consult a specialist: a medical, surgical, or radiation oncologist. These specialists coordinate the overall care of the patient and have expertise that most general practitioners lack. (Who would have open-heart surgery without seeing a cardiologist first?)

In all six McGill teaching hospitals we have "tumour boards" – weekly conferences attended by all the specialists at which specific cases are reviewed and recommendations developed with all perspectives in mind. The best treatment is obtained in the context of clinical study, which is why McGill's oncologists emphasize this approach.

As with other hospitals, there are strict checks and balances. Before a treatment can be tried, it must be approved by federal government regulatory bodies – such as the Health Protection Branch – and by a local ethics committee, which includes representatives of patients and the clergy.

At this stage, I encourage patients to bring any newspaper clippings so we can talk about what we know and don't know concerning the newest forms of treatment. This frank discussion continues once a particular drug is chosen for trial. The patient is informed in writing of all known risks and benefits of the treatment, and of other therapies available – as a rule of thumb, the test drug has to be at least as good as the current "gold standard". Some patients are disturbed to discover that their physician is not certain of the best possible treatment for them, but I prefer to reveal the limits of medical knowledge.

The results of clinical studies will be published for scrutiny in the medical journals. After just one year, it's too early for the Department of Oncology to report conclusively about our studies but we've had some extremely positive preliminary results. We have 15 different studies underway involving more than 150 patients. A promising one involves the old breast cancer drug Adriamycin, which has now been put into tiny fat droplets (liposomes) and injected into patients whose cancer has spread. Another study examines the effects of the radio sensitizer BSO (Buthionine Sulfoximine) which may make cancer tumours more responsive to therapy.

The treatments may not work, but at the very least the patient will have the peace of mind of knowing that no stone has been left unturned. Doctors must help find ways to improve communications about cancer, and we're doing that at McGill. Things can only get better and they will.

Gerald Batist is Director of Experimental Therapeutics at the McGill Department of Oncology.

Old beasts and new beginnings at the Redpath Museum

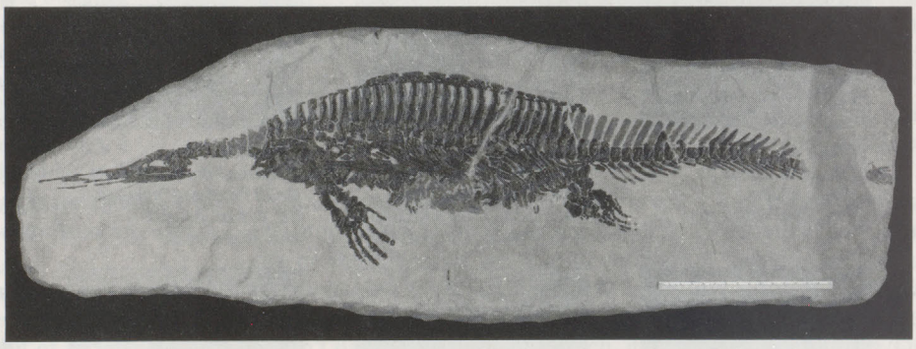
by Stanley Frost

No building on campus is so redolent of the past and so full of memories as the Redpath Museum. The Arts Building and Dawson Hall are indeed older, but only as to their outer appearance – the interiors have been rebuilt and remodelled several times. But (owing largely to a lack of funds, which enforced benign neglect) the exterior, the grand staircase and the main exhibition hall of the Redpath Museum are still as generations of McGill students fondly remember them. Here in their ordered displays are the fierce-eyed falcon, the snarling fox, the plodding beaver, the alligator, the snake, scorpion, beetle, just as they always were. (Actually, they are not – all have been re-examined many times, exchanged, regrouped, redisplayed – but your memory would play you false because the general effect is the same.)

The Museum has indeed suffered its vicissitudes. Opened in 1882 with a flourish as the first museum building in Canada, the Redpath was Principal William Dawson's pride and joy. He believed that a rich collection, properly described and displayed, was a necessary extension of the classroom for all the natural sciences. Geology, botany, ichthyology, ornithology, entomology and other branches of zoology, and especially his own fascination, palaeontology, none of these sciences could be properly taught, he believed, without appropriate displays of samples and specimens. He had the rare gift of engaging the interest of others – not only of Peter Redpath, who gave the museum, but also of wealthy benefactors such as John (J.H.R.) Molson, who regularly attended the management committee, and others, men and women, who gave substantial annual donations for the enrichment of the collections.

But that generation passed away, and their successors were interested in many other things, and in the years prior to World War I the flow of financial support gradually dried up. There were always the faithful few who studied the rich materials already gathered, sought new additions, often by exchanges with other museums, and added constantly to mankind's knowledge of our planet, our co-inhabitants and our common past. Also, from the beginning, the Museum had always welcomed visitors. In the thirties and forties visits were organized for school children, and after World War II a corps of volunteer guides gave conducted tours.

One of the thrills of those tours was to gaze at the cast of the huge, sloth-like megatherium skeleton, or to gaze at Old George, the ferocious stuffed gorilla. The children came in such numbers, and with such excitement, that the quiet studies of resident and visiting scientists and the regular teaching sessions at the Museum suffered serious competition. Nevertheless, the research continued and the scientific reputation of the staff was steadily enhanced.



Redpath cast of fossilized bones of Hupehsuchus, *an aquatic reptile that lived in the Orient between 60–200 million years ago*

In the sixties, more developments brought more changes. The new Ministry of Education decreed that running public museums was not part of a university's métier and that no government funding could be given for support of such activities. It became necessary in 1970 to close the Redpath to the general public, to reorganize the displays for teaching purposes only, and to convince the Ministry that the Museum was as much an educational and research institution as any other part of the University. This made the Redpath eligible for an equal place in the calculation of the University's annual operating grant, but one of the casualties of the new policy was the megatherium. It was packed up and sent away on long loan, and the space it occupied was put to "better" use.

But times and views have changed again. The general public has again become aware (if they ever forgot) that visual displays and picture galleries are not only culturally necessary but, in this age of leisure-tourism, good business. The City of Montreal and the Province of Quebec are now busy transforming the former Olympic cycling palace, the Vélodrome, into a biosphere for the display of several varied habitats, including an aquarium and, it is rumoured, a miniature zoo. The Redpath has seized the opportunity to reopen its doors, and to welcome again the general public and, by appointment and suitably hushed, the eager classes of school children. Old George is still there to welcome them – and to add a little spice of terror to the visit – and, best news of all, the megatherium is to be called back and redisplayed in all his megatherian might.

The federal government has supplied funds for plans to be made for rehabilitation of the exterior of the building, the restoration of the auditorium to its original size and the construction of a new underground wing, with windows looking out at ground level onto the football field of the Lower Campus. Once the plans are agreed, the question of finding the funds will arise, but when you are reaching 110 (as the Redpath is) you take things one at a time.

That has certainly been the philosophy of one who has worked quietly, productively and with the great esteem of his colleagues at the Redpath for nearly 70 years, Professor Emeritus Tom (T.H.) Clark. Although approaching his centenary, he still comes almost daily to work in the Museum. The Geology Curator, Louise Stevenson, will next year have held that office for 40 years, so these two devoted researchers have together served the Redpath for as many years as the building itself has stood in all its classical solidity on the McGill campus. Professor Valerie Pasztor, the present director, has good reason to believe that, splendid as the past has been, for the Redpath Museum the best is yet to come.

The Museum is open Monday to Thursday, from 9 am to 5 pm. Admission is free.

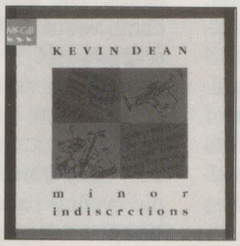
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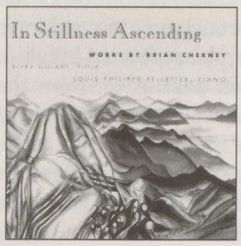
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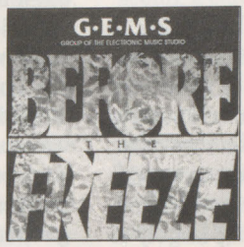
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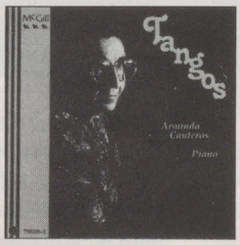
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McGill: the view of an insider on the outside

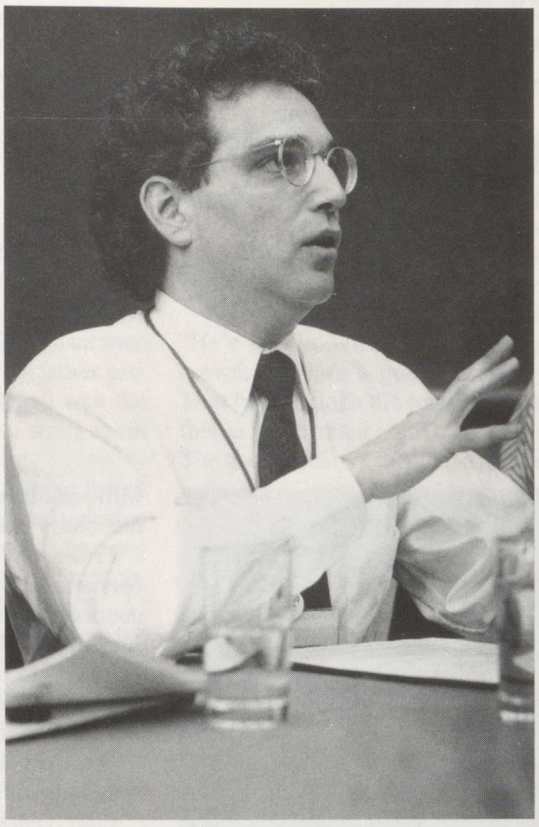
by Stephen Bornstein, Senior Ontario Representative to Quebec

I am now in a rather peculiar position. I find myself both an insider and an outsider as far as McGill and Quebec are concerned. When I came to Quebec in 1979 to teach at McGill, I was an outsider to both. I was born and raised in Toronto, went to graduate school in the States, spent time in Europe, and arrived in Quebec smack in the middle of the referendum debate and found myself trying to figure out what this was all about.

I was obviously also an outsider to McGill. But recently, I had become an insider, I think, in both senses. I was an insider to Quebec. I had lived here for 10 years, I understood the culture and politics, I thought. And I was an insider to McGill in the sense that I had taught for a number of years and had become an Associate Dean at the University.

Now I'm an outsider again in a way, and doubly so. I'm on a leave of absence from McGill but I'm still a bit of an insider, because I know people, and the institution. I'm still plugged in. And I'm on a leave of absence from Quebec, given that I work for the Ontario government. This situation provides a perspective which I believe real insiders or real outsiders might not have.

From this perspective, I'd say there are three important things that strike me about McGill's situation in Quebec. The first is that it is in an extremely difficult situation. The second is that this situation is one to which McGill, as far as I can tell, from my inside/outside perspective, has devoted little systematic effort. We have done very little to arrange our relationship with the province other than hiring the occasional highly placed administrator with good Quebec City connections, giving an honorary degree occasionally to a "good" francophone, and generally beefing about how little money we get from the province. Thirdly, there are a number of positive things that McGill is starting to do, such as appointing a director of government relations.



Neal Herbert

Professor Stephen Bornstein: now working for the province of Ontario

McGill can do more. The University could put more people into positions of authority or visibility who are able to conduct meetings and negotiations and to make phone calls and speeches in French. It doesn't have to be brilliant French, it just has to be French.

When I came to McGill, I was amazed at how much mileage one could get dealing with colleagues at other French universities, dealing with the Quebec bureaucracy, dealing with the government, dealing with associations simply by speaking French. They were surprised that someone at McGill – particularly someone coming from Ontario, and from the States – would speak French. I was under the impression that I got things done that would not have been possible if I had negotiated in English. I may be flattering myself, but I think it's true.

As well, I think we should be doing much more to set up permanent liaisons and permanent connections with Quebec's social and political institutions. We should make more concerted efforts to play active and visible roles in provincial forums: at administrative institutions, assemblies of professors, deans and rectors. We should send our top people to these meetings. As well, we must be much more visible in the granting agencies. McGill does not fare well in those competitions, and it's largely because McGill professors and students don't tend to apply for grants. It's also because we don't have our people on these committees; it's not because McGill is not wanted. McGill administrators, staff and students need to apply to be on these committees and we need to encourage our researchers to apply for grants. We have to play a greater role in the associational life of Quebec academics. McGill should be pushing its professors to join various groups.

"We have done very little to arrange our relationship with the province other than hiring the occasional highly placed administrator with good Quebec City connections."

Most importantly, though, McGill should be tailoring the content of its academic programs to reflect and take advantage of the unique situation it is in. Let me do my insider/outsider routine again. When I first arrived at McGill, I was astonished at how little teaching and research was done on Canada/Quebec issues. When one tried to decide where to send a graduate student to study Canadian politics, or Canadian social structure, or Quebec politics, one rarely said: "Stay at McGill". I think we have to spend more of our resources building up Canada/Quebec studies. We are wonderfully positioned to be the place in North America to study Canada/Quebec relations, federalism and the problems of national identity and national unity.

We need to emphasize that component of Quebec education rather than spending an enormous amount of effort deciding what we should name the Centre for French Canada Studies. We should just give it a name, and it should really be "Quebec/Canada Studies." French Canadian Studies is an insult to *Québécois* and we should not use that term.

I think we can do more and we can do better. And we ought to do more and do better regardless of the outcome of the current constitutional battle. It's very important for McGill to work hard at its place in Quebec.

Stephen Bornstein is on leave from his position as professor of political science at McGill. He is a former Associate Dean, Fellowships and Exchanges.

THE PARTICULAR PRESENCE OF PINNOCK

by Janice Paskey

McGill will grant them a degree, but when BMus students (that's Bee-muzz, for those in the know) leave here, they need talent and tenacity to make it to the top. Densil Pinnock has both, plus presence. Will even this be enough?

Some people have it and, well, some people don't. Some people are in the right place at the right time and, well, some aren't. Hence, the people that don't and aren't pay to see those that are and do, and thus begins the separation of entertainers and artists from fans and admirers. Consider now, the entry-level artist. Consider Densil Pinnock.

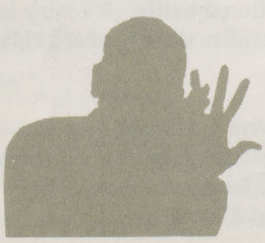
On this particular summer night, Pinnock finds himself at work with classmate Alec Walkington, replacing the piano player and singer who was unceremoniously bumped from the Delta Hotel last fall. It's a tenuous, competitive business. With any two weeks notice, this act, too, can be gone.

Tonight the second-floor lounge is long, dark and peaceful, in contrast to the rush hour hustle outside. Here the afterwork crowd and hotel guests have found detente, and settle into dark padded chairs.

As the crowd sinks into relaxation, pianist Pinnock rises to the occasion with sobering energy and style. At 5 pm, this tall, lanky man, possessed of a goatee beard and plenty of poise, slides onto the piano bench. With a glance at bass player Alec Walkington, BMus'90, he begins to play tunes from a classic lounge repertoire: *What's New, Just Friends, It Had to Be You.*

For the next three hours Pinnock, 25, will both entertain and earn his living. For this McGill music student, the job is a natural. Unlike most undergrads, Pinnock has been schooled to perform. But that he actually is performing – full time – already separates him from his peers. That voice, that formal, yet fluid, mellifluous manner. How far will he go? In a competitive, fickle field, Montreal jazz fans are learning his name.

"People say he has a wonderful voice," says server Tracy Fisher. "Many of them call up to ask if he's singing, even the hotel staff come in to hear him." The Montreal media have compared Densil Pinnock to Nat King Cole, he has received invitations to play at jazz festivals across Canada and has demo tapes in the hands of Capitol, Polygram and CBS Records. Some are asking why Densil Pinnock is bothering with a university education at all. What can it teach him about a music form that is filled with spontaneity and defies rules, even a precise dictionary definition?



Professor Gordon Foote, Chair of the Jazz Performance Department, taught Pinnock and conducted his singing as part of the McGill Jazz Ensemble I. He says, "Densil has got a lot of things you need to be recognized as a talent. He has real stage presence. He steps to the stage, he hasn't done anything, and everyone is . . . " Gordon Foote leans forward in his chair, and imitates an entranced spectator: his eyes open wide and mouth agape.

Four years ago, Foote chose Pinnock on the strength of his piano playing. (Just 30 students are accepted from about 130 applicants who apply for the jazz program each year.) But soon after, Pinnock was cast as lead singer with the McGill Jazz Ensemble, and his voice was recorded on the compact disc recording, *Late, Late Show*, sponsored by the Graduates' Society.

"He's got a voice that is a throwback to Nat King Cole, in that mode. It's the same way that people look at Harry Connick, Jr. and compare him to Frank Sinatra" Foote won't say whether Pinnock is any more talented than his other students, but concedes, "I think there are exciting things in the works for Densil."

The modest and affable Pinnock admits to feeling cautiously optimistic: "It's only lately that I've become somewhat obsessed with my career. For the first time, I think I'm on a roll." After being hired last October to sing five nights a week at the Delta, he decided to take just one course: jazz composition. During the day, he practises, learns new songs and spends much of his time being his own manager: arranging gigs, sending out demo tapes, and trying to arrange financing for his own compact disc.

This year he plans to take one more course, jazz improvisation, as part of reaching his longterm goals: singing in a big band, making money and becoming known. "I thought, you can always go back to school, but you can't always go back to an opportunity," he says.

Traditionally, many jazz artists have worked their way up by playing with experienced musicians, doing studio work and performing on the lounge circuit, but Pinnock says that for him, the academic route also makes sense. "There's the social aspect;

you get to play with other musicians. Private lessons are included in the price of tuition," he says. As well, there is parental pressure to graduate from university.

"The degree is very important to my parents," he says. "I'm first generation Canadian and it's important to them that I'm successful at something.

"I'm sure they'd feel happy saying 'Densil's got a degree', but even more, they'd rather say to their friends: 'he's been called to the Bar'." Well, it might be a jazz bar.

That's where he has been headed ever since his early days in Mississauga, Ontario. His parents emigrated from Jamaica and today, his father is a maintenance worker for a glass company while his mother works for the Ontario Hospital Insurance Program (OHIP). As Pinnock tells it, his father provided piano lessons for the kids – Densil was the eldest of three children – and was also strict about nightly curfews.

Pinnock spent his housebound time playing the piano and Nat King Cole records, and practiced imitating the singer's style. (Today he says, "That's an amazing compliment, but I don't want to be a Nat King Cole, that's not what I do. I don't sing exactly like him.")

By his last year of high school, Pinnock was looking for jazz lessons but Mississauga had little to offer so he chose to study for two years in York University's music program. But without experience, he wasn't admitted to the jazz courses. A friend suggested applying to McGill's jazz performance program: one demo tape and a piano audition later, he was in.

Only a few jazz vocalists are admitted to McGill's program each year, and then with a warning: there's not much support and no full-time vocal coach. Part-time instructors fit teaching sessions around their busy careers. But Pinnock had some luck: the McGill Swing Band needed a vocalist for its corporate and alumni performances. Foote says the piano player proved to be a natural. "Now, I think he's a better vocalist than piano player," says Foote.

With Pinnock fronting the band, the McGill Jazz Ensemble has gone from strength to strength, winning fans at varsity jazz festivals in the United States and with its compact disc recording. It's little surprise that, on campus, Pinnock has taken on the status of a minor celebrity. His lunch, at a cafe across from the lower campus, is frequently interrupted by friends and other "Bee-muzz" students, inquiring about what he's doing, asking about his school plans. One man, a regular from the Upstairs Club on Bishop Street, where Pinnock once performed, is keen to know whether he will accept a cameo role in a local film.

Even behind his back, the adjectives are glowing: talented, sincere, a great guy. One voice teacher allows that Pinnock's body position needs improving and that his neck is a little tense when he sings, then frets that he might have said something offensive.

Despite increased attention, Pinnock remains critical of his own talents. "I really don't like my voice. When I hear myself, I hear how much I have to work on and how far I have to go." Recently he began private lessons with McGill Professor of Voice Jan Simons, who says the young jazz singer needs to work on his posture and breathing control, but that he has "a super vocal range and a great deal of musical honesty. He allows music to speak through him rather than imposing his personality on it," says Simons.

"But he does have a distinctive jazz style which enhances the music, and this is a great source of his appeal."

Pinnock is determined to improve so he can become a regular big band singer. When pressed, he says his ideal is to be an entertainer, perhaps along the lines of Harry Connick, Jr., who has renewed interest in the big band sound, and who has lured a younger audience to concerts and record purchases.

Pinnock sees Connick's qualities in this order: "He's goodlooking, has got image, can work a crowd, and he's a good piano player and singer." That he mentions the image before talent is telling: this is performance after all, and presence is key. The goatee beard lends him a particular presence . . .



As the hours slip by, the crowd in the Delta Lounge is in transition, conservative after work attire is replaced with a parade of crisp clean shirts, bigger, shinier earrings, and fitted dresses. Walkington and Pinnock wind down, and the piano cover clips shut. They chat and say good night to some regulars.

Soon after, the duo gets the word. They are being fired, and replaced with a solo act. No reflection on their work, says the manager, just time for a change.

Not dismayed, Pinnock leaves the air conditioned lounge and walks into the hot summer night when anything still seems possible. What the heck, dream a little. Would he rather be rich or famous? He hums and haws, not enamoured by the question, though a little intrigued. "Well, I just want to be secure." Publicly admitting to wanting money is still somewhat vulgar; just don't rule out fame.

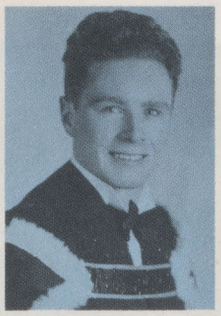
Pinnock has been signed to make a CD with Uptown Records in New York.

"The degree is very important to my parents," he says. "I'm first generation Canadian and it's important to them that I'm successful at something."

BOOZE, WOMEN AND HIGH JINKS:

Confessions of a soldier at McGill

Excerpts from the memoirs of John Summerskill



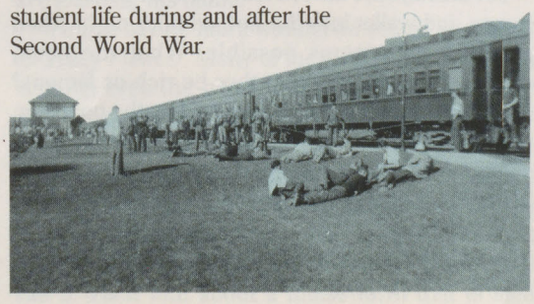
"All hell broke loose! Chickens were squawking and hopping and flying, white feathers all over the place, as I raced round and round, swinging my hatchet at the nearest unfortunate fowl."

Before he died in June 1990 Dr. John Summerskill, BA'46, LLD'71, wrote his memoirs because, as he explained in the preface: "I convinced myself that my life is more interesting than most – more exotic places, more careers, more women." The author certainly led a full life. Trained as a clinical psychologist, Summerskill began his career at Cornell University, where at 33, Summerskill became Cornell's first vice-president for student affairs. In 1966, he was spirited away to become president of San Francisco State College, where his two-year tenure was stormy.

An early opponent of the Vietnam War, Summerskill was criticized for failing to control student demonstrations, and together with other heads of colleges and universities he clashed with political leaders in California, including Governor Ronald Reagan.

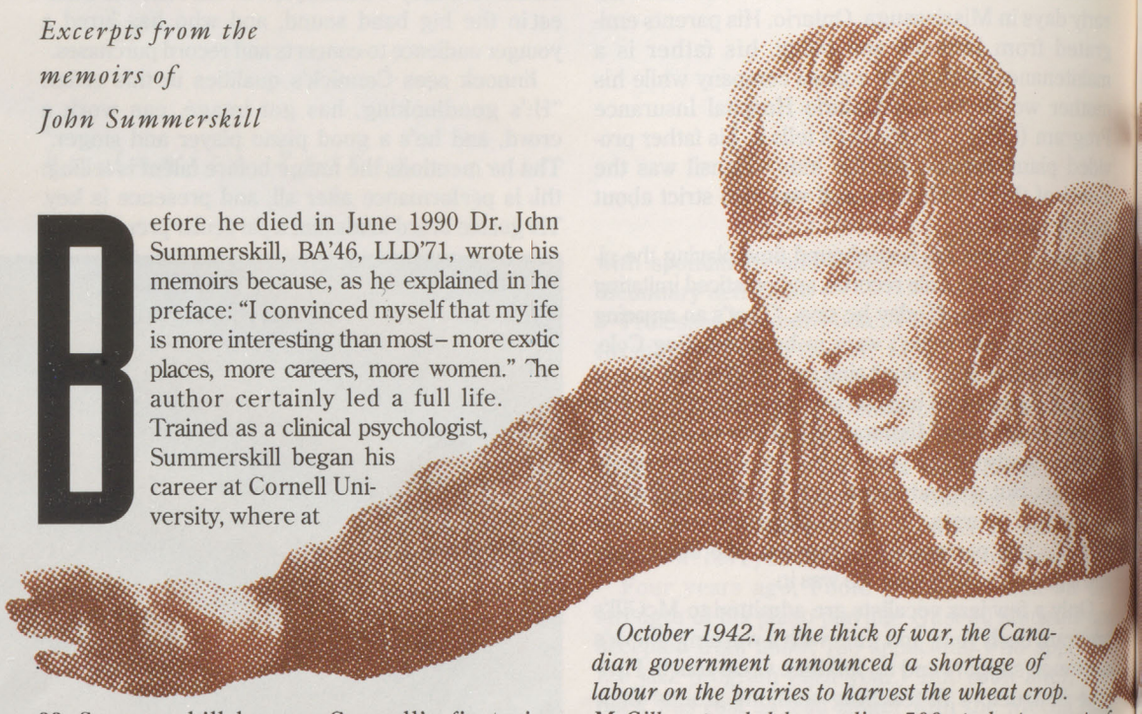
Thereafter he and his wife Miriam lived and worked extensively abroad. In the early seventies, he was Ford Foundation adviser at Haile Selassie University in Ethiopia, and from 1979-1985, president of Athens College in Greece. In 1985, Summerskill returned to New Jersey to devote himself to his vineyard and winery.

His memoirs were written for his children and grandchildren, but his widow Miriam allowed the *McGill News* to print excerpts that recall some of the uncommon – and common – experiences of a McGill student life during and after the Second World War.



Top: John Summerskill at graduation, 1946

Right: Students by the harvest train, 1942



October 1942. In the thick of war, the Canadian government announced a shortage of labour on the prairies to harvest the wheat crop. McGill responded by sending 500 students, most of them from the Faculty of Arts and Science, to join a special harvest train bound for Manitoba and Saskatchewan. John Summerskill had just arrived for his first year at McGill when he was immediately excused from classes.

■ Hundreds of McGill students boarded the special train for western Canada the next evening. That's how I began my university career.

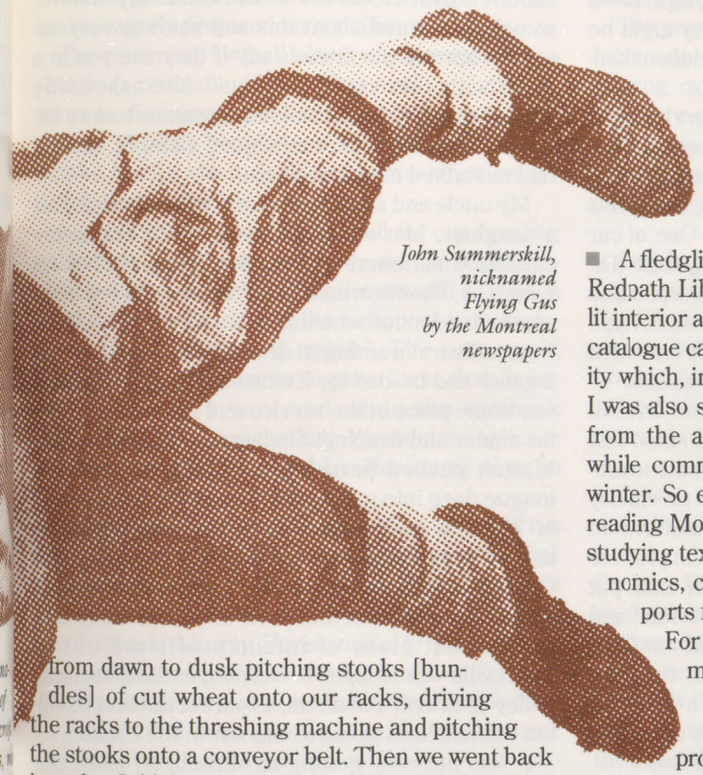
We arrived in Regina, Saskatchewan, around midnight about 48 hours later and there were a lot of farmers milling around, glad to have new farm hands to take the place of their sons and workers, who had gone off to war. Eventually we were all divided up and three of us climbed onto a pickup truck, in chilly weather, and were driven off to a farm in Fillmore, a couple of hours southeast of Regina.

The next morning we were woken by the farmer, who said we had to go out to harness our teams. We staggered out in the darkness to face an infinite array of leather straps, buckles, and after admitting instant defeat, the farmer set his jaw in resignation. He helped us harness the teams, two horses and one wagon, or rack, per student, and told us to water our animals at the pond.

"The pond's frozen," we pointed out.

"Take an axe and chop holes," said the farmer in disgust.

In a few days we got the hang of it and worked



John Summerskill, nicknamed Flying Gus by the Montreal newspapers

from dawn to dusk pitching stooks [bundles] of cut wheat onto our racks, driving the racks to the threshing machine and pitching the stooks onto a conveyor belt. Then we went back into the field for more stooks. Social life was confined to a few grunts at dinner before we fell comatose; I never did see Fillmore.

By the beginning of November our wheat was in and it was time to go back to University. The farmer's wife, a cheerful, rounded woman, said she wanted to roast some chickens for us to take on the long train ride to Montreal. She handed me a hatchet, pointed to the chicken yard and said, "Bring back three."

All hell broke loose! Chickens were squawking and hopping and flying, white feathers all over the place, as I raced round and round, swinging my hatchet at the nearest unfortunate fowl. The farmer's wife came rushing out the back door. "You idiot," she screamed. "Catch the goddam chicken first and then use the goddam axe."

Back at McGill, Summerskill began his studies at a university geared up for war. McGill chemists refined the manufacture of high-grade explosives, while scientists at the Pulp and Paper Research Institute produced wet strength paper for sand bags and digestible paper which could be eaten by soldiers or spies caught by the enemy. All physically fit male students of "British nationality," (which at the time included all Canadians), were required to do weekly military training; women students did physical training, as well as courses in first aid, nutrition and air-raid precautions.

■ A fledgling scholar, I fell in love with the old Redpath Library. Built of grey stone, the quietly lit interior and the patina of the wooden desks and catalogue cases gave a sense of long use and serenity which, innocently, I associated with scholarship. I was also seduced by the warmth when I came in from the accumulated cold of waiting for buses while commuting and walking on campus in the winter. So every day I spent hours in the Redpath, reading Molière, expanding my French vocabulary, studying texts for introductory psychology and economics, completing (without enthusiasm) lab reports for basic botany, writing papers.

For a busman's holiday, two nights a week, I moved to the Law Library because McGill helped finance my education with a bursary in recognition of "high general proficiency" and the quid pro quo was to work at the front desk, signing books in and out.

In this heady atmosphere I began to have delusions of grandeur – maybe I'd get a permanent place [as a professor] at a university like McGill.

Reality, however, was closing in. Already, by the time I turned 18 on March 28, 1943, many Canadians had been killed in the skies over the United Kingdom, in the North Atlantic, and on the beaches at Dieppe. I finished the academic year and went to an induction centre on St. Helen's Island near Montreal. The guy sitting beside me in the physical exam line was helpful: "Here, swallow this tobacco. It'll be in your chest in the X-ray and you won't have to go in the army.". It didn't work – I was in as soon as they could find a uniform.

■ "Left, right, left, right . . . About face! . . . Platoon, halt!"

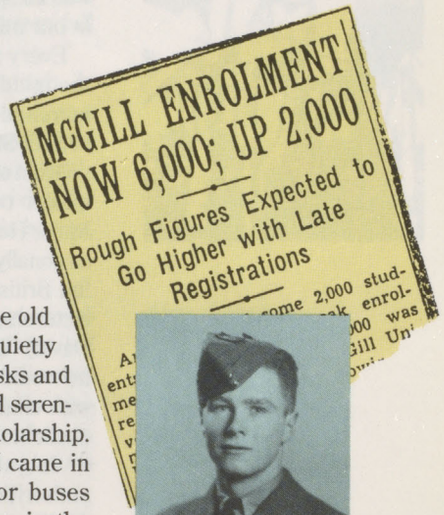
We'd wait.

"Platoon, fall in! Attention! Shoulder arms . . . present arms . . . order arms. Fall out!"

And wait, and wait.

That was basic training at the dilapidated camp at St. John's, Quebec, where I spent the summer of 1943 as a private in the Canadian Infantry Corps. We slept in an abandoned ward for soldiers with venereal disease. The walls were covered from floor to ceiling with crude calendars drawn by soldiers crossing out each day until they were released for more of the same.

My career as an infantryman was shortlived be-


McGILL ENROLMENT NOW 6,000; UP 2,000

Rough Figures Expected to Go Higher with Late Registrations

"My career as an infantryman was shortlived because someone in Ottawa decided there was an acute shortage of engineering officers, so they marched us back to McGill to study engineering."

Top: Clipping from The Gazette (Montreal) about dramatic increase in student numbers after WWII, October 18, 1945

Below: John Summerskill, 1944

cause someone in Ottawa decided there was an acute shortage of engineering officers, so they marched us back to McGill to study engineering.

The Canadian Army University Corps (McGill Wing) was 200-strong. Actually strong is the wrong word, because some of us were kind of puny, but our commanding officer believed in us. Major J. C. Hope was all spit and polish and he insisted on perfection in our military dress and bearing.

Every morning he marched us to class, right down the middle of University Street, and every night he marched us back again, right up the middle of University Street.

Most of us were putting in very long hours trying to master two years of engineering in 12 months, but Major Hope barely tolerated our classroom work. Occasionally he'd burst in, stand to attention, and give a full British salute to a startled professor. One of our lecturers, the distinguished Canadian physicist (Dr. David) "Daddy" Keys, never knew how to respond, so he would just stand there in his rumpled suit covered with chalk dust and wave pathetically with a piece of chalk in the general direction of our commandant.

■ It was good news! The military and McGill authorities had pooled their wisdom and ruled that soldiers who were students could participate in university athletics. I immediately went to varsity football practice and they let me put a uniform on my massive 152-pound frame. Next week in practice scrimmage I played end. When the other team put the ball in play I ducked my block, cut inside, and saw this water buffalo coming straight at me. This water buffalo had a name: Johnny Hall, the first-string fullback. I put my head down into his stomach and to everyone's astonishment, especially mine, the water buffalo stopped in his tracks.

When the scrimmage was over I overhead Doug Kerr, the head coach, speaking to the manager: "Put the kid in the locker room". I was on the varsity team!

The Canadian Intercollegiate Football League was suspended due to the war, so we played only exhibition games in Molson Stadium. We played a Canadian Army team which had several professional players at that time. The guy opposite me on the line was a professional from the Montreal Alouettes, Alex Fleming, but he must have been in the Quartermaster Corps because he was fat and out of shape. From the first kick-off, Fleming just reached out and grabbed my jersey when he could and held me until he figured the play was over. It took me the whole first half to learn how to stay out of his clutches and he was grinning at me all the time.

In the spring of 1944, the Army announced that it did not need engineering officers after all, so Summerskill and other soldiering students were told they would be transferred back to the Canadian Infantry Corps. In his memoirs he recalls "putting away his books and doing a lot of drinking and hell-raising." Shortly after, Summerskill was ordered to report for officer training in Brockville, Ontario. The winter of 1944 was bitterly cold but training continued, often in deep snow. When Summerskill had leave, he made the most of it, often in Montreal.

■ Her name was Betty McAvoy. She was a nursing student at the community hospital in Brockville where I was stationed. She had brown eyes which shone with affection, warmth and humour. We spent evenings together whenever I could get a pass and we would go to movies or have something to eat or just stay in the nurses' social room and talk.

When I graduated from officers' training school we took the train to Montreal and stayed in the Mount Royal Hotel for a weekend. My mother somehow learned about this and she was very upset: "What will our friends say if they see you in a hotel with this young woman?" she asked. My mother did not know we had separate rooms because Betty McAvoy was a good Catholic and we had not talked about marriage.

My uncle and aunt, Stacey and Bernice Irish, had a daughter, Marion, who I played with during my childhood summers in Vermont. They all lived in Evanston, Illinois, where Uncle Stacey was assistant superintendent of schools. Once, when I got a leave from officers' training at Brockville, I followed an impulse and headed for Evanston. Marion's husband was some place in the service and I asked her to go for dinner and dancing. She agreed, and in the taxi, Marion pushed herself against me and put her tongue deep into my mouth.

■ The war in Europe was slowly grinding to an end, at tremendous cost to the Allied forces and the Canadians who served. In May 1945, the German High Command surrendered unconditionally and the newest class of infantry officers out of Brockville was shipped to Vernon, in the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia, as part of the first battalion of Canadians going to the war in the Pacific.

It was not easy getting to Vernon, let alone the Pacific theatre [of war]. We sat on a train for four days and four nights from Montreal to Vancouver, only to be told on arrival that we were being sent back to Montreal. Once we had returned, the military authorities then made a firm decision to send us back to Vancouver where once again we were rejected and sent back to Montreal. It was pretty clear the Canadian Infantry Corps did not want us but somehow, on our third cross-country attempt, after 20 days and 20 nights on trains, we ended up at battle training camp in Vernon.

We never did see action but the training was sometimes dangerous. A soldier in my company at Vernon pulled the pin in a grenade, flung his arm back, and dropped the lethal weapon. A sergeant who rushed to pick up the live grenade to get rid of it, caught the full blast in his stomach and died there. Another soldier standing nearby was hit in the arm by fragments of the grenade. He was able to smoke a cigarette while waiting for medical care, but the next day he died.

The Japanese surrendered to General MacArthur on September 2, 1945 and within days the Canadian Army permitted all soldiers with a letter of admission from university to leave the service. Summerskill was back at McGill the following week, but he found the campus a changed place. Owing to mass demobiliza-



"At high noon, we put Tex Dawson, another guard, on a serving cart, covered him with a table cloth, and solemnly wheeled him through the Royal York's cavernous lobby."

Above: The soldier, Summerskill in the Okanagan Valley, 1945

tion, student registration at McGill grew from 3,905 in the spring of 1945 to 6,370 in the fall; in September of 1946-47, the number had swollen to 8,237.

■ It was very exciting, with men and women in uniform pouring into McGill from all parts of Canada and Europe. Servicemen met with old friends and lovers. Younger brothers and sisters who entered the University during the war now sat in class alongside their grizzled elders. Veterans like me, who were broke, eagerly prepared for a civilian career.

The returning football players had reunions, too – raucous reunions. Coach Kerr made an initial attempt to discipline his returning veterans, with their quickly growing reputation for booze, women and hijinks, but he wisely decided to concentrate on discipline on the playing field.

Molson Stadium was nearly full for our opening exhibition game against McMaster College. Surrounded by defensive backs, I managed to grab a pass in the end zone and the newspapers were delighted with my "circus catch". The next week, Queen's University came to play. I was first downfield covering a punt and when the halfback fumbled, I recovered the ball. We went on to score and the sequence featured by *Movietown News* in Montreal's downtown cinemas.

When the University of Toronto came to town I ran into a ball carrier so hard there was a gasp from Molson Stadium crowd. Against Western Ontario, I caught their defensive end with an open field block and our star halfback, Murray Hayes, made 17 yards. Montreal newspapers called me "Flying Gus".

It was my lucky year in football, everything seemed to go right and I was chosen as an all-Canadian end. But our off-field antics got us in trouble.

"Unfortunately," Coach Kerr said to us during a trip to play Queen's and University of Toronto "the celebration after the game in Kingston was too exuberant and there was damage at the hotel. I don't want to hear the details, I just want $550 in the manager's hands before you leave here tonight. Understood?"

We understood. After the Saturday game, Hart Finlay, one of our ends and a former pilot in the RCAF, got bombed and he dropped a brass spitoon from five floors up through the glass skylight over the lobby of the Hotel Lasalle. When the police came to investigate, Finlay took the antennae off their squad cars.

Another weekend, in Toronto's Royal York Hotel, we were having a post-game party with some of the Toronto players and lots of McGill girls when someone noticed that Wally Kowal, our stocky guard, had gone to his room to sleep. Someone else grabbed a fire hose and put it through the transom into Kowal's room and someone else turned on the water full force. That cost the team $1,500.

The prank the next day was harmless enough. At high noon, we put Tex Dawson, another guard, on a serving cart, covered him with a table cloth, and solemnly wheeled him through the Royal York's cavernous lobby. Affluent Torontonians arriving for Sunday lunch stood respectfully aside, heads bowed, as we passed.

Despite his antics, Summerskill enjoyed high standing as an undergraduate. He was chosen by Principal Cyril James to help appoint a new athletic director, and on graduating he won a fellowship from the University of Pennsylvania to study clinical psychology. Nevertheless "Flying Gus" was an unrepentant prankster to the end.

■ It was 2:30 a.m. We rang and waited, rang and waited some more. Finally, we took matters into our own hands. We took the massive front doors to Douglas Hall off their hinges, and laid them neatly on the front lawn. As we marched into the Hall, we awakened the night porter.

The next day I had two interviews. The first was with Professor [R.D.] MacLennan, Warden of Douglas Hall, who was surprisingly angry about the dismantling of the doors the night before. The second interview was with the same Professor MacLennan, Chairman of the Rhodes Scholarship Selection Committee. I was one of two anglophone finalists for the scholarship to Oxford and the other candidate, James Patterson, was a very good student, but did not have the athletic qualities dear to Cecil Rhodes.

It was a bad day all around. The committee had no intention of selecting someone from Quebec whose extracurricular activities included door bashing. The committee was probably right.



Above: Canadian Infantry Training Corp summer camp, circa 1943.

Below: Some of the McGill University Canadian Officers Training Corp, St. John's, Quebec, 1944



Photos: McGill Archives and the Summerskill family

A SALUTE FOR SERVICE:

McGill volunteers who lead the way

by Janice Paskey

McGill never easily takes no for an answer, especially when recruiting volunteers. But as the McGill News *discovered, none of them regrets it; indeed, some are having the time of their lives.*

Have you ever tried to contact Sheila Kussner? Via answering machines and car telephones, public phone booths and personal visits, she connects with the world. Tracking her movements demands sophisticated technology and high-grade intelligence as she speeds through her day: running her "Hope and Cope" group for cancer patients and raising money for McGill's Department of Oncology. When McGill caught up with her, once last spring, it took the opportunity to reward her efforts with an honorary doctorate.

Kussner, BA'53, is just one of the numerous volunteers who give their best for McGill. Many, like her, are graduates; others are community leaders. To the University, they're all good friends: providing expertise, offering sound advice and, when necessary, supporting it through thick and thin. A common story you'll hear from these volunteers is that McGill doesn't readily take no for an answer. It has a reputation for getting the people it wants and keeping them involved for years and years.

To understand the work of McGill's volunteer leaders and the influence they exercise over planning and policy, it's worth looking at three key University institutions: the Fund Council, the Board of Governors and the Graduates' Society Board of Directors.

Kussner was recruited to the Fund Council last



photographs by Yassaman Ameri



year after establishing a reputation as one of McGill's most gifted fundraisers. A standing committee of the Board of Governors, the Fund Council is responsible for establishing policies and providing leadership for all fundraising activities at McGill. It is composed of members of the Board of Governors, senior University administrators and alumni, and volunteers from the outside community.

Kussner was a shoo-in for a place at the table. She played a key role in securing the $1,500,000 with which the Bronfman family established the Minda de Gunzberg Chair in Oncology. Since then she has helped to raise no less than $17 million of a targeted $25 million for the Department. The money will fund research, teaching and improvements in patient care. After Kussner has finished with the Oncology campaign, she plans to move on to help in other areas, perhaps securing funds for the proposed new building for the law library.

As a member of the Fund Council, she brings to the job boundless enthusiasm, sound principles and a keen awareness of how and how not to go about asking for money. "I find it very exciting, very stimulating to raise money for a good cause," she says.

"But you have to know your prospect and do your homework on the person. You have to know where they are coming from, and where their interests lie.

"I won't go to anybody unless I know they can give [because] I don't want to embarrass anyone. I think of myself as an assertive fundraiser, not aggressive, not bombastic. I don't just get the gift, I also show [the donor] where their gift is going, what's happening with their money."

The Fund Council meets annually, but its executive committee meets on a quarterly basis. Its chairman, Hugh Hallward, BA'51, is president of Argo Corporation and chairman of Southam Inc. As a child, Hallward grew up in Martlet House, the mansion that now houses McGill's alumni and development operations. He recently finished an eight-year stint as Chairman of the McGill Board of Governors, and has travelled internationally with Principal David Johnston to meet graduates and prospective donors. He continues to works closely with Johnston and Nicholas Offord, Executive Director of the McGill's Development Office.

Hallward says he serves McGill as a matter of principle: "The truth is that McGill is the most important English-language institution in the city – it matters that McGill flourishes."

Recently, the Fund Council advised the Board of Governors on McGill's plans to launch the biggest-ever capital campaign. The resulting resolution for the University-wide campaign sets an initial target of $200 million, which is to be confirmed in 1993. A campaign office has been established, and Fund Council members are busy enlisting volunteers, meeting prospective donors and explaining the mission of McGill University.

The Fund Council is a unique committee of the Board of Governors in that its members do not have to be members of the Board. Rather, members are recruited for their expertise, people such as Marvin Corber, an accountant and partner with the firm, Richter, Usher & Vineberg. Unlike other members of his family, Corber is not a graduate of McGill, but he says he has come to know the University because his firm employs McGill graduates.

He has been involved with numerous campaigns in Montreal and is currently leading a study of the city's Jewish community, seeking ways to reverse a decline in its numbers. He says he agreed to work for McGill when he was asked to serve on the executive committee of the Fund Council, a small group which allows its members to become intensely involved.

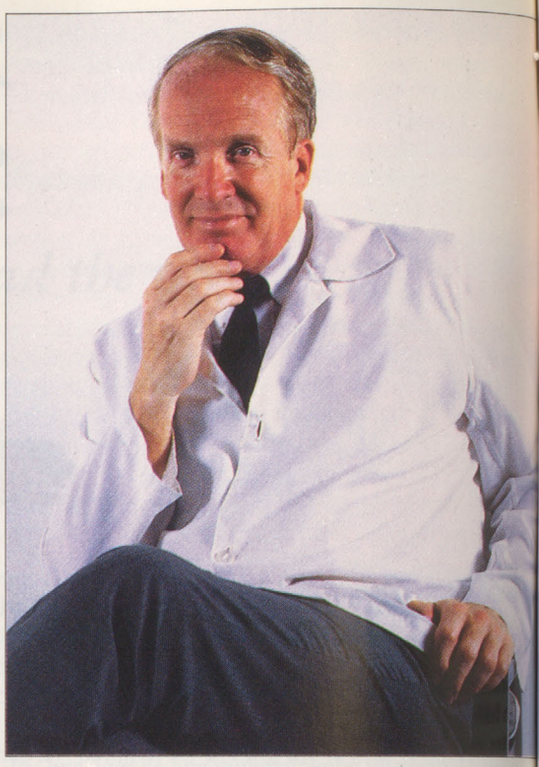
Corber says he wants to contribute something in the field of education. "I want to express my commitment to Quebec and to be associated with institutions in Quebec," he says. As an accountant, he keeps a keen eye on the provincial economy, and is able to advise the Fund Council from that perspective.

The Board of Governors depends on standing committees such as the Fund Council for advice and recently it reduced the frequency of full meetings to allow governors to play a more active role in these committees.

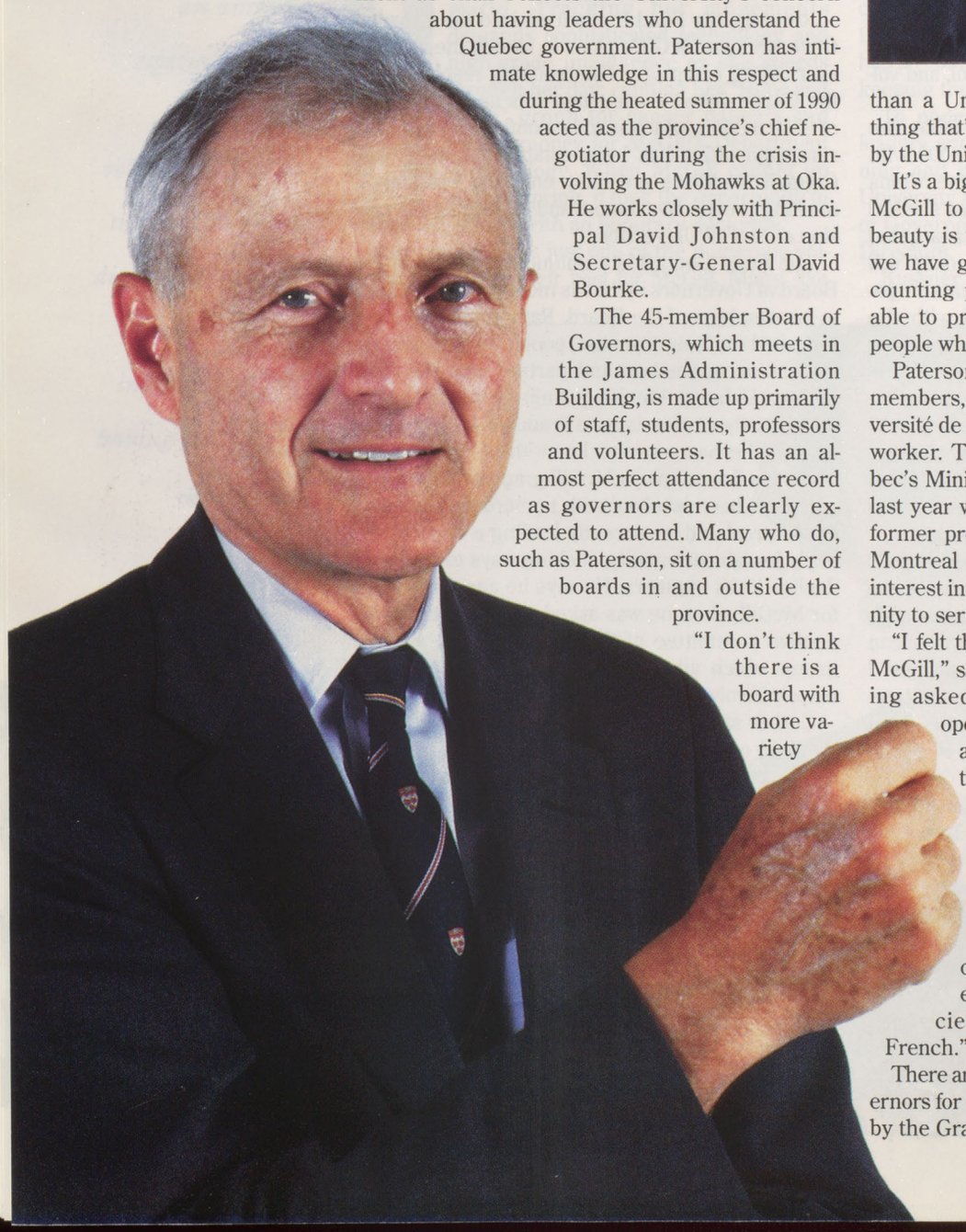
Board of Governors' Chair Alex Paterson, BCL'54, says that in the past people have hankered after a place on the Board for the prestige it brings. However, he says, "One doesn't get away with that

Above: Alex Paterson, Chair of the Board of Governors

Left: Sheila Kussner, a fundraiser for McGill Oncology



Hugh Hallward, below, leads the McGill Fund Council



anymore. Our Board members work – they're very involved and are called on between meetings."

Paterson, a senior partner with the legal firm McMaster Meighen – which acts as counsel for McGill's teaching hospitals – has spent nearly a decade on the Board of Governors. His appointment as chair reflects the University's concern about having leaders who understand the Quebec government. Paterson has intimate knowledge in this respect and during the heated summer of 1990 acted as the province's chief negotiator during the crisis involving the Mohawks at Oka. He works closely with Principal David Johnston and Secretary-General David Bourke.

The 45-member Board of Governors, which meets in the James Administration Building, is made up primarily of staff, students, professors and volunteers. It has an almost perfect attendance record as governors are clearly expected to attend. Many who do, such as Paterson, sit on a number of boards in and outside the province.

"I don't think there is a board with more variety than a University board," Paterson says. "Everything that's going on in the world is touched upon by the University."

It's a big board, but Paterson believes this allows McGill to draw on a multiplicity of talents. "The beauty is that you can cover all the requirements: we have generalists, people who can help with accounting problems, engineering problems. We're able to provide a backup for the administration – people who can reach out into the community."

Paterson has succeeded in attracting new board members, including Thérèse Lavoie-Roux – a Université de Montréal graduate who trained as a social worker. Thereafter she went on to serve as Quebec's Minister of Social Services from 1985-89 and last year was appointed to the Canadian Senate. A former president of the Catholic School Board of Montreal (1970-76), she has always taken a keen interest in education, so she welcomed the opportunity to serve McGill.

"I felt there was a contribution I could make to McGill," says Lavoie-Roux. "All universities are being asked to rationalize as much as they can; operating costs are rising fast and resources are scarce. It's important to emphasize that education should not regress."

As a member of the Board's communications committee she believes she can help as McGill sets its priorities in terms of Quebec. "I don't see myself as a government lobbyist, but I can help with a general orientation and establish priorities. I think McGill is making a great effort to position itself in Quebec, in a society that is becoming more and more French."

There are five spaces reserved on the Board of Governors for "Graduate Governors," who are nominated by the Graduates' Society Board of Directors.

Left: Bob Faith, orthodontist and President of the McGill Graduates' Society

The Graduates' Society was founded in 1857 and was granted a Royal Charter in 1880, so it is a partly autonomous organization even though it is funded by the University. Its Board of Directors, meets five times a year. The President of the Graduates' Society is Bob Faith, BA'53, DDS'58, a Montreal orthodontist. It is Faith's duty to guide the Society in fulfillment of its mission: "[of] binding, the graduates more closely to each other and to the University." He oversees the 75 worldwide branches of the Society, and arrangements for Reunion Weekend, the Town and Gown Reception for graduates, the McGill MasterCard and travel programs.

The Society President needs to have a good sense of humour and an affinity for socializing; many come from the liberal professions. These traits have been much in evidence in past-presidents: accountant David Laidley, BCom'67, and lawyer Keith Ham, BA'54, BCL'59.

Faith has served a lengthy apprenticeship. Twenty years ago he was reunion class chair for his dentistry class. He says he remains involved at McGill because he feels a strong attachment to that class, and because he enjoys the people who get involved with the Graduates' Society.

Another long-time and key Graduates' Society member is Jim Wright, BA'65, a Montreal real-estate lawyer with the firm Martineau Walker. In his graduating year, he was recruited as class agent for the Alma Mater Fund by then Graduate Coordinator Lorne Gales. McGill has not let go of Wright since, and assigned him various duties, such as Vice-President of the Graduates' Society, chair of the Francization Committee, which aims to improve communications with francophone graduates, and now, for the third time, Chair of the *McGill News* Advisory Board. He enjoys working with the people involved in the Graduates' Society, and finds it hard to turn down an appeal for help, despite a busy schedule. "One of the real joys of working for McGill is that you are appreciated," he says, and he mentions that McGill is always careful to send out thank-you notes, a simple but important gesture.



Behind the scenes, Board members such as Faith and Wright consult with Graduates' Society Executive Director Gavin Ross. With Ross, they are currently helping organize an extraordinary alumni trip to Europe in 1992 with "McGill Days" planned for Paris, London and Cork. On an ongoing basis, they discuss such things as nominations for the Board of Governors and the task of explaining McGill's admissions policy to graduates, many of whom want their children to attend McGill. The problem is that some do not understand that McGill's admissions policy gives no preference to the children of graduates. Bob Faith understands the dilemma, as he is also chair of admissions for the Faculty of Dentistry.

"One thing I've learned is that parents are not objective about their own children, and marks have to be the prime indicator of future performance," Faith says. He is, however, in contact with the Admissions Office and keeps up-to-date on new policies and procedures and quickly communicates them to graduates.

Like Faith, many volunteer leaders are engaged in the day-to-day affairs of the University, keeping in touch, whether by answering machine, fax, phone or visitation. Their energy and leadership is indispensable as McGill looks to the millenium.

Above: Jim Wright, a long-serving volunteer who heads the McGill News *Advisory Board*



Left: Senator Thérèse Lavoie-Roux, a Université de Montréal *graduate who sits on the McGill Board of Governors*

CRIME & PUNISHMENT:

McGill grapples with academic dishonesty

by Hugh Wilson

It is the nature of Ambition to make men Lyars and Cheaters.
Cowley, Verses & Essays (1663)

It was the first exam of the semester in a science course for Arts students, and the main lecture theatre of the Frank Dawson Adams Building was packed. Some students sat on the steps, others leaned against the back wall high above the front of the theatre. To discourage cheaters, students were given different versions of the same multiple-choice exam, but the various versions of the test were clearly marked and students were free to choose where they sat. The one professor present reminded his students to keep their eyes to themselves. Otherwise, the exam was an open invitation to cheat – one that some students found too good to pass up.

"There was cheating everywhere," said one geography major. "People were whispering to each other, and copying answers. It was ridiculous. The prof couldn't even see the people sitting along the back wall. The average mark for the exam was 92 percent; I got 82 percent without cheating."

The problem of cheating is not new at McGill. (It's been 10 years since the University published its first *Handbook of Student Rights and Responsibilities* – a lawbook which is updated each year – and developed disciplinary procedures.) However, some people at McGill, and at universities throughout North America, fear that bigger classes – some McGill courses take as many as 500 students – and stiffer competition for graduates are exacerbating the problem. One such person is chemistry professor David Harpp, who says that until 1989, he didn't think much about cheating. "I had this naive faith, that most profs still have, that with proper spacing and invigilators present during exams, students wouldn't cheat," Harpp says. When a "Deep Throat" informant told him of a blatant case of cheating during one of his final exams, he decided to find out just how bad the situation was.

Together with another McGill chemist, Professor James Hogan, Harpp developed a two-part computer program for detecting cheaters. The first part isolates unusually similar answer patterns for multiple-choice exams by comparing answer sheets; the second calculates the probability that these patterns could happen by chance. Harpp also checked dozens of other exams from previous years and found many more likely cases of cheating. He says the results showed a consistent five percent incidence of "obvious, hard-core copying" and adds, "Goodness knows how many cases of cheating were not so blatant." In early 1990, Harpp presented these findings to the Senate's Academic Policy and Planning Committee and suggested that McGill tighten up its examination procedures.

That got the ball rolling. Another committee was struck, which last fall drew up a basic list of exam regulations. These require professors to provide scrambled versions of the same multiple choice exams. For final exams, the different versions are written in adjacent rows – a set-up known as stripe seating – so that no two neighbours write the same exam. For midterms, stripe seating is not obligatory but professors are obliged to ensure that the students are randomly seated to prevent collaborators sitting near each other.

Harpp praises the decisive action of the Senate but he wonders whether the regulations will be properly applied. "Few universities in North America would have done this because convincing faculty of the need is like moving a mountain." He claims that the measures, if uniformly introduced, could virtually eliminate cheating during multiple choice exams by taking away the opportunity. Unfortunately, the regulations have yet to be applied for all midterms – the exam in the Frank Dawson Adams Building certainly did not conform to the new system. And some professors argue that the measures will mean more work, so it remains to be seen how the University, and its various departments, will enforce the regulations.

One of the intriguing new rules states that students must be notified before a final exam that "computer monitoring programs may be used to check for correspondence between answers." For now, though, there is uncertainty about how computers will be used. The University says computers will not be used for surveillance – randomly sifting through exam results in search of possible cheaters – but rather to provide evidence in specific cases to corroborate the eye-witness reports of invigilators.

However Scott Mitic, president of the Students' Society, fears that programs such as Harpp's may "create a test-taking environment in which students

Illustration by Evgeni Tomov



are presumed guilty." Mitic says a Senate committee which was formed to examine the program devised by Harpp and Hogan ground to a halt in the spring when students and administrators disagreed about a submission from a student. The student says he was wrongly identified as a cheater by the new program and claims that he has information showing that the program is far from foolproof. Harpp, however, says his findings have been confirmed by an entirely different anti-cheating program developed at Virginia Polytechnic in Blacksburg, Virginia.

Harpp and Hogan's scheme compares the answer sheets of all possible pairs of students who have written an exam. While correct answers in common are not revealing, a marked similarity in identical wrong answers implies possible collusion. (Remember, with the usual five choices for each question, there are four possible wrong answers and only one right one.) With each identical wrong answer two students have in common the statistical probability of collaboration substantially increases. The likely cases of cheating are those that are wildly out of line with the standard answer and error patterns of the other exam takers. When the program reveals strong similarities in answering patterns, the students' seating assignments are checked; invariably, the people with a highly suspicious number of exact wrong answers in common sat near each other.

Dean of Students Irwin Gopnik welcomes the use of computers for seating plans and the scrambling of multiple choice exams, but he is against using them for detecting cheaters. "I don't think we should be Sherlock Holmesing the system; we need to deal with the problem by building on trust with students."

Aware of the Orwellian implications of computer monitoring, Harpp notes that his computer program can just as easily prove innocence as guilt. In a recent case two students were prosecuted after invigilators observed them communicating throughout an exam. (The two were seated one behind the other and one was said to have repeatedly made noises and kicked the back of the other student's seat.) The computer program, however, revealed far too few identical wrong answers to confirm the evidence of cheating.

But academic dishonesty consists of more than just cheating on exams. It also encompasses plagiarism, unfair collaboration and, depending on the university, a host of other offences. According to recent American surveys of students and teachers, cheating on campus is on the rise. Depending on the study, between 30 percent and 80 percent of American students have cheated in some way, at some point, in their post-secondary careers. A survey published in 1990 by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching found that almost half of all teachers believe undergraduates these days "are more likely to cheat than before." A UCLA study of 200,000 first-year students found that 57 percent had at some time copied another student's work. There is no comparable Canadian research, but the most recent figures on cheating at McGill indicate that the problem is a persistent one.

In the 1988 calendar year, there was a total of 39



Depending on the study, between 30 percent and 80 percent of American students have cheated in some way, in their post-secondary careers.

alleged academic offences, 16 cases of cheating and 12 cases of plagiarism. Of the alleged cheaters, one was exonerated; the others were punished. None of the alleged plagiarists was exonerated; 10 were failed on courses and placed on conduct probation. In 1989, there were 26 alleged academic offences, 18 of which resulted in punishment. (Owing to time delays, some disciplinary hearings are carried over from one year to the next, thus distorting these figures.)

Professor Roger Rigelhof, Associate Dean of Science, says that this year he dealt with a few more cases of academic dishonesty in his faculty than he did last year. However, he warns, this may reflect normal fluctuations and better invigilation. Professor Alfred Jaeger, an Associate Dean in the Faculty of Management, says he has prosecuted only a handful of cheating and plagiarism cases in each of the last three years. But Jaeger suspects that official figures are misleading because many students tell him the problem is widespread: "What students tell me, off the record, is that many students do it. They say that there is a lot of pressure and that you are at a competitive disadvantage if you don't [cheat]."

The definition of academic dishonesty is broad and students can break the rules in many ways – sometimes innocently. The *Handbook on Student Rights and Responsibilities* lists five types of academic offences, three of which are plagiarism, cheating and the use of "confidential materials." Plagiarism is the use of another's words as one's own. Cheating includes: attempting to copy answers from another student or from concealed materials during an exam, sitting a test for another student, re-submitting one's own work, using a bogus bibliography, and making statements known to be false. Obtaining advance copies of exams or lab results falls under the use of confidential materials.

But the definition of cheating is forever changing. Twenty years ago, electronic calculators were forbidden during exams; today they are seen as necessary tools and professors now debate the acceptability of programmable calculators. Slide rules once prompted similar discussions.

Then there are the grey areas. Students are encouraged to work together, yet they must ultimately submit their own work. Some do not intuitively know where cooperation stops and original work begins. Moreover, the University's billboards and newspapers advertise professional "editors" who offer to improve students' papers. The line between polishing the form of an essay and improving the content may blur in the process. A first-year student may not be familiar with proper citation procedures; another may honestly believe that his own work can be reused. A student in a packed examination hall who happens to see and copy a neighbour's answer does not do so with the same intent as a deliberate cheater.

In the University's eyes, though, everything is black and white; students are liable for all academic offences. Associate Dean of Arts, Professor Jagdish Handa, says that cheating is cut and dried: "There are not different levels of cheating or plagiarism; either a student has or hasn't done it." Rigelhof is equally clear. "At McGill, we expect students to be responsible," he says. "We make no exceptions, even for first-year students who may not know the rules. They get a copy of the student handbook and a good orientation lecture."

Mercifully, the nature of an offence is taken into account when punishment is meted out. The sanction could be as gentle as an admonishment with no record, or as severe as expulsion. "I judge the guilt first," says Handa. "But I also question the student to find out why it occurred. Afterwards, I may send a student back to the professor; if I sense that there are psychological pressures, I will recommend counselling."

Pressure is a commonly cited reason for cheating. First semester students, who were closely supervised in high school, are often unprepared for the "end of term crunch" when exams and term papers converge. Later in a student's academic career, a few marks can make the difference between being rejected and accepted for competitive programs such as medicine and law. It deserves noting, however, that Rigelhof says he has as many cases of ambitious A- students accused of cheating as he has of failing students.

Simple naïveté and inexperience also contribute to the problem. Teachers should cover the basics of essay writing with first-year students, yet every semester new students plagiarize because they do not know how to write and use references for essays. Jaeger says many he meets are "woefully unaware even of what plagiarism is and often . . . have no training in referencing."

In a society that occasionally tolerates dishonesty as a means to a worthy end, anxious students may be evermore willing to bend the rules. "Don't get caught" rather than "Don't do it" is a common enough attitude.

What no one disputes is that cheating is first of all a crime of opportunity. Students cheat if they believe they will not get caught – and the odds are in their favour. That is why simple security measures may help to ease the problem. Even the knowledge that a computer program will monitor the answers discourages students who know they will "be watched." York University's Professor of English Janet Webber, who has studied why students cheat, says research shows that "the certainty of a sanction is much more of a disincentive than its severity."

The new regulations will not eliminate cheating but they may reduce the opportunity for it. Better teaching may also be part of the answer. Webber says, "Part of the solution is good pedagogy. If instructors are more involved with the students' work . . . it allows them to spot problems along the way." She recommends that lecturers ask for early drafts of essays as well as giving more short assignments in class and not repeating old ones.

Cheating will always be a problem on campus, because it will remain a problem in society. But much can be done to discourage it. For now, it seems that reducing the problem is a joint responsibility of the University, and of its teachers and students.

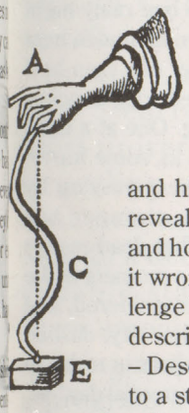
Hugh Wilson is a Montreal writer, and past assistant editor of the McGill News.

Black Magic and the Secrets of Sewage

by Jim Boothroyd

Wasn't it René Descartes who said "*Je pense, donc je lis* McGill News?" Certainly the great 17th-century philosopher would have enjoyed this expanded book reviews section in which we hope to cover more books and to include a few words about the McGill authors who wrote them.

Descartes however might not have approved of Professor William Shea's latest work, **The Magic of Numbers and Motion: The Scientific Career of René Descartes** *(Science History Publications, 1991, 371 pp, $63.00)*. That's because the book explores the relation between his philosophy and his scientific reasoning to reveal curious inconsistencies and how often the great man got it wrong. Not only did he challenge William Harvey's correct description of blood circulation – Descartes likened the heart to a steam engine, Harvey to a pump – he also poured scorn on critics who questioned his hypothesis that light is transmitted instantaneously, and he explained magnetism in terms of invisible micro-organisms.



Descartes hoped to produce a theory that would encompass the universe, so it would be meanspirited to nitpick over a few errors and Professor Shea doesn't. The professor – who is also the author of books about Copernicus and Galileo and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada – is after all an enthusiast who loves his subject. His introductory course on the history and philosophy of science at McGill is oversubscribed and this book is littered with exclamation marks. Shea's chapters about mathematics, musical harmony, optics and the rules of motion give a sense of Descartes' prodigious intellect. He was the first to formulate the law of refraction of light, for example, and the principle of inertia.

Throughout the book the reader is offered tantalizing glimpses of the man's personal life. We read about how the young French philosopher brandished a sword to fight off two Dutch thieves, how he was tempted by the medieval, cabalistic ideas of the Rosicrucian Brotherhood, and how he was convinced of his purpose in life on the basis of three prophetic dreams.

"Descartes is identified as 'the father of modern rationalism' but ironically a lot of occult beliefs survived in both his philosophy and science," Shea said, speaking to the *McGill News*. He says he enjoys studying 17th-century thinkers because they lived during a time of enormous upheaval and had such free-ranging minds.

"If you're a physicist today, your focus is likely to be pretty narrow," he said. "By contrast, these early modern thinkers thought about everything – Descartes studied physics, math and medicine and wrote poetry; Galileo wrote plays; Isaac Newton, theology."

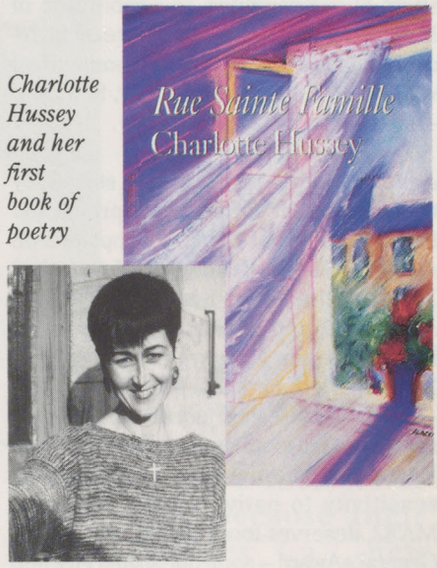
These great minds however did not concern themselves with methods of sewage treatment in Ganges, British Columbia. Nor with the *Beggiatoa* bacterial mat at the bottom of a Scottish loch. Nor did they consider the secret regulations governing the Yabulu nickel smelter in northern Queensland.

But Professor Derek Ellis, MSc'54, PhD'57, did. The resulting book, **Environments at Risk: Case Histories of Impact Assessment** *(Springer-Verlag, 1989, 329 pp, $68.00)* is full of inside dope on the hottest topic of the nineties and it's a surprisingly good read. Good, because not only is Ellis a respected scholar – this book is meticulously documented and full of illustrations, diagrams and maps – but he is also able to write lucidly for people outside his field. His case assessments have a gritty, first-hand feel to them, because more often than not Ellis was involved in the inquiries, or visited the sites about which he writes. We're treated to hearings on sewage treatment in Victoria, to a tour of the beaches of Brittany, where the hideous Amoco Cadiz oil spill came to shore, and best of all, allowed to eavesdrop on the mutinous annual general meeting of the London-based multinational corporation, Rio Tinto Zinc PLC.

"Individuals can play a crucial role in public inquiries if they provide hard information – rather than making motherhood statements," Ellis told the *News* during a telephone call from the University of Victoria, where he teaches marine sciences and animal behaviour. As well, he directs a marine pollution assessment training course, jointly undertaken with the University of the South Pacific in Fiji.

He gives the example of a woman homemaker who made a submission to a public hearing about an oil terminal in which she said that she had noticed, by looking out the kitchen window of her house, how driftwood and floating debris on the bay below followed predictable wind and tidal-driven patterns. This information contradicted the scientific evidence about which way an oil spill would float and raised serious questions about the safety of the proposed oil terminal.

Ellis urges people outside industry and government to contribute to environmental assessments, but he says scientists must be true to themselves. He recalls the advice of McGill zoologist Norman Berrill, who warned him when he first undertook work for the government: "Remember you are a biologist – you are not an administrator or a biochemist – you are concerned with life."



Charlotte Hussey and her first book of poetry

Spiro Arniotis

Charlotte Hussey was never a student at McGill but she now teaches at the University and loyal readers will recall that for six years in the eighties, she edited this magazine. Her first collection of poems (**Rue Sainte Famille**, *Véhicule Press, 1990, 79 pp, $8.95*) shows that she hasn't looked back.

"When I left the *McGill News* I joined a tour of Zurich, Geneva and Paris to look at private collections of African art," says Hussey. "They were going on to West Africa but I never made it; I ran out of money, so I came back to Montreal and took an African dance course instead."

These startling and sensuous poems are crowded with images from her past: the Thomson House Grad Club on McTavish and grotesque Haitian masks, Spandex-clad dancers and bag women, a crippling bed and a child firing a gun:

"Control the kick. This I learned,
steadying my sweaty shoulder with nerves
trained now and expectant, eyes following
the flight of the scattering, black shards
blown apart like blighted petals,
nose filled with the brunt scent of ripped air,
as I savored the report."

By turns vitriolic and generous, sombre and absurd, the poems change like the sea. "Defying the Matriarch" begins:

"Until your ninety-seventh year,
you were the stormy point
around which we anchored, riding out
the swells of your dark parlor."

"Most of the poems came to me as I was lying in bed or dreaming," Hussey says. "But since I became a mother, I didn't think I could continue that way. I didn't have a camera, so I began writing sonnets as snapshots of my daughter – a combination of Mother Goose and Shakespeare – but recently that's changed and the sonnets deal with other things: the Gulf War, feminism – and Mohawks."

Jane Brierley's translation of stories by the last seigneur of Saint-Jean Port Joli and founding father of Canlit, Philippe-Joseph Aubert de Gaspé (**Yellow-Wolf & Other Tales of the Saint Lawrence**, *Véhicule Press, 1990, 160 pp, $12.95*), was finished long before the Mohawk siege at Oka in 1990. That's remarkable because the book – which was released just after the siege – reveals to anglophone readers an early European colonist who showed great sensitivity to native culture. Brierley, MA'82, deserves more than her Governor General's Award – someone should give her, and the publisher, a prize for prescience.

"The interesting thing about Philippe-Joseph Aubert de Gaspé is that he was not a scholar looking at papers and drawing conclusions. He was there," says Brierley. "He was born before the French Revolution and died after Canadian confederation."

This is a careful and elegant translation, so one might assume that Brierley – the president of the Literary Translators' Association of Canada – had studied the craft all her life. Not so. She took a circuitous route to becoming a translator. After finishing a BA at Bishop's University, she worked as a journalist for local papers in Montreal before moving to Paris with her lawyer husband.

There she found work as a translator with an international advertising agency; three years later, she was back in Montreal rewriting newspaper editorials from the francophone press for *The Globe and Mail*. Only after that did she come to McGill to further her study of literature and produce an acclaimed translation of de Gaspé's memoirs as her MA thesis.

In "Yellow-Wolf, Malecite Chieftain of Old," de Gaspé paints a portrait of a stoical, contemplative old chief who, during the author's childhood, would pitch his wigwam each summer on the beach of the family estate, just below Quebec. In the form of a dialogue between the old man and the young boy, the story tells how Yellow-Wolf was captured by the Iroquois who gouged out one of his eyes, ate his toes and smoked his nails in a pipe. This fascination with the brutality of the native people reflects the European bias of the age, but de Gaspé was equally critical of white colonists. He writes: "... today the poor Malecite often has nothing to offer travellers but the shelter of his wigwam. In order to sell pelts, the Palefaces have seized our forests and destroyed the game that the Great Spirit put there to feed his children."



Yellow-Wolf as he appears on the cover of Jane Brierley's translation

Other stories, about an Abenaki woman slave, a Huron who tells the legend of the Great Serpent, and a statue of General Wolfe are crowded with vivid characters and suffused with a rueful feeling about the passing of an age.

The golden age of the Canadian Yiddish community may have been the twenties and thirties – the topic of **An Everyday Miracle: Yiddish Culture in Montreal** (*Véhicule Press,1990, 169 pp, $13.95*), a joyous book edited by the Director of the McGill French Canada Studies Program, Pierre Anctil, and Concordia University professors Mervin Butovsky, MA'61, and Ira Robinson.

Between 1891 and 1921, when the Canadian population doubled, the Canadian Jewish population increased twenty-one fold: 48,000 out of a total 125,450 Jews lived in Montreal. Thousands of East European Jews arrived in the city, many of them poor, most of them unwelcomed by the dominant anglophone and francophone communities. As a result, Montreal Jews were quick to create their own network of schools, labour unions, synagogues, hospitals, literary journals and newspapers – a vibrant, cosmopolitan community knitted together by some extraordinary people and a common language: Yiddish.

This is not another book of stuffy academic essays. We meet the Hassidic Rabbi Yudel Rosenberg, a prolific writer of "disguised" fiction, Hirsch Wolofsky, who founded The Canadian Eagle – "The first and largest Jewish daily in the Dominion" – and we dip into the diary of the Polish immigrant Yaacov Zipper, who one rainy night in 1925 was invited to a synagogue to hear prayers for the dead father of a man he'd never met: "Cold, neglected, long benches and tables, lights burning. One at a time, men dragged themselves in, some hurrying from their work, others passing by ... saying Kaddish for a stranger had brought us together ... That dead man is not even recalled, not for a moment is the man who lived and died considered, and his son, in a distant foreign city, dashed about searching out strangers in order to recite the Kaddish on his memorial day."

Research by Mary-Patricia Cormier, BA'89

A good book is the best of friends, the same today and forever.
– M.F. TUPPER

The books reviewed are available through the McGill University Bookstore

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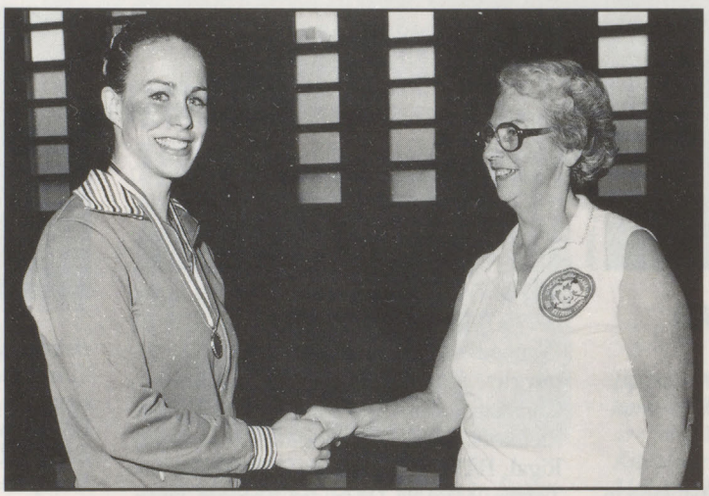
GLADYS BEAN: PORTRAIT OF A LEADER

The life of M. Gladys Bean (BA'40, DipPE'41) tells the story of women's athletics at McGill and in Canada.

In the late 1940s and early 1950s, most universities were struggling to establish women's athletics. At McGill, a dedicated and capable staff, Gladys Bean among them, was refining and expanding a program begun just after the first women students entered McGill in 1884.

After graduating from McGill, Gladys Bean taught in New Brunswick; two years later, she returned to McGill to teach in the School of Physical Education. As her teaching, administration, and coaching duties increased, she shared more responsibility with her students. McGill, she believed, was unique as a setting where students develop experience as leaders. Her Ph.D. research took up her favourite subject: fostering leadership. In 1966, she became McGill's fourth Director of Women's Athletics, Physical Education and Recreation.

McGill University lost an important friend and leader when Gladys Bean passed away in December, 1986. She left part of her Estate to establish the Gladys Bean Fund for Women's Athletics and designated other funds to establish an Alumnae Scholarship Fund.





For over forty years, Gladys Bean inspired and led women athletes at McGill. She coached swimming and diving, and started the synchronized swimming program even before McGill had a pool of its own. Students referred to her as "McGillite to the core."
(Top): Gladys Bean presents Kiki Anderson with the Dempsy Award for synchronized swimming solo figures.

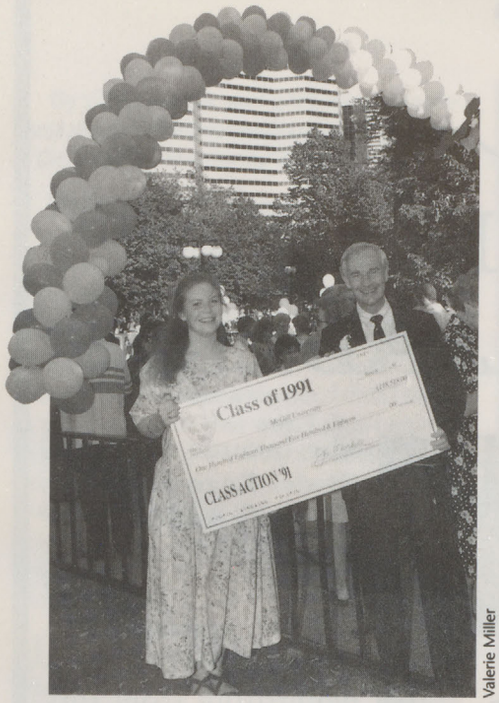
The income from the Gladys Bean Fund for Women's Athletics will be distributed for the first time in 1991-92. Appropriately, the student group benefitting from this thoughtful endowment will be the McGill Synchronized Swimming team.

Gladys Bean believed that the best leaders eventually make themselves unnecessary because their work inspires a new generation. Her bequest to McGill continues her life's work.

Gifts such as Gladys Bean's permit McGill to offer the finest education to tomorrow's leaders. More information about Bequests and Planned Giving many be found in "A Bequest for McGill," a booklet available in English and in French.

Please contact:

Mrs. Ann Cihelka
Director, Planned Gifts and Donor Relations
McGill University
3605 Mountain Street
Montreal, Quebec
Canada H3G 2M1
Telephone: (514) 398-3559



Valerie Miller

Left: At the Town and Gown reception, University Chair of Class Action Judith (Jai) Marshall, BSc'91, presented Principal David Johnston with a cheque for $118,000, pledged by the graduating class to the University

Town and Gown

by Gavin Ross
Executive Director of the Graduates' Society

The Graduates' Society is still basking in the glow of good reviews for *McGill: A Celebration*, which we published last spring. Besides providing a colourful and literary record of the University's history, the book also serves as an attractive McGill gift.

New graduates and their parents were enthusiastic about the book at our annual Town and Gown reception for graduates and their families. In all, 2,200 flocked to the dell on the main campus where the Three Bares presided over the celebratory affair. It was a glorious summer day and members of the McGill family dug into dozens of sausage rolls, chicken wings, and the appropriate beverages. We are now faced with the strangely pleasurable problem of trying to maintain this new tradition; our attendance has tripled over the three years the Graduates' Society has sponsored the event.

The Town and Gown Celebration also served as the opening event for our Alumni Branch Leaders' Weekend. Thirty volunteer leaders from across North America, including Mexico and Bermuda, flew in to attend the three-day event. Panel discussions were held on admissions, McGill's position in Quebec, fundraising, branch programs and alumni services such as travel and merchandising, and there was a little fun on the side as well. We discussed local branch follow-ups with accepted students from their areas and everyone left feeling closer to the University and eager to do more in their branches.

In attendance were John N. Baird, BCL'65 (San Francisco), Barbara Boudreau, BSc'61 (Boston), Simone Chambers, BA'80 (Colorado), John Collis, BCom'79 (Bermuda), Eileen Cronin, BEd'83 (Boston), Ian Davidson, BCom'67 (Bermuda), Douglas Durr, BA'86 (Ottawa), Alison Edgar, BSc'70 (Ottawa), Phyllis Fasola, BSc(PE)'50 (Los Angeles), Angie Ferguson, (Winnipeg), Tracey Flinn, BA'89 (Halifax), Les Jackson, BCom'80 (Chicago), Rhoda Knaff, BA'52, MD'54 (Washington, DC), Allyn FP. Lean, BA'75 (Florida), Dawn Longshaw, BSc'81 (Vancouver), John F. Markey, BSc'62 (Pittsburgh), Alex Murphy, BA'65, (London), Christian T. Nolan, BA'81 (New York), Steve Richards, BA'84 (Washington, D.C.), Betsy Rigal, BA'54 (Ottawa), Jose E. Tellaeche-Torres, MBA'84 (Mexico), Samuel Tirer, BSc'72, MD'76 (Philadelphia), Mary Usher-Jones, BA'67 (Toronto) and Rosemary Wrong, BA'76 (Calgary). Montreal branches were also well-represented.

A special thank-you is extended to Carol Bromley, BEd'62, and Gavin Wyllie, BCL'64, who co-chaired the Town and Gown event and to David D. Cohen, BCom'52, who was the coordinator of Alumni Branch Leaders' Weekend.

Below: Macdonald Campus held its annual Toronto reception for graduates at the World Trade Club. Pictured here are chair of the reception Murray McEwan, BSc(Agr)'53, Wilson Spencer, BSc(Agr)'39, Thomas Keefe, BSc(Agr)'49, MSc(Agr)'51, and Richard Archibald, BSc(Agr)'52



Below: Members of the Town and Gown Committee gathered briefly before the event. In the first row are David D. Cohen, BA'52, Jutta Offord, BA'83, Malak Sidky, BSc'85, Carol Bromley, BEd'62, Eleni Bakopanos, BA'76, Vice-Principal (Advancement) Michael C. Kiefer, Gael Krasny, BA'61, and the Executive Director of the McGill Graduates' Society, Gavin Ross. Back row: Vicky Tumiotto, BCom'81, DipPubAcc'82, Valerie Jones, David Covo, BSc(Arch)'71, BArch'74, Debbie Yacoulis, Ray Satterthwaite, BA'90, Malak Sidky, Gavin Wyllie, BCL'64, McGill Public Relations Officer Nancy McHarg, and Maria Battaglia, BCL'89, LLB'89

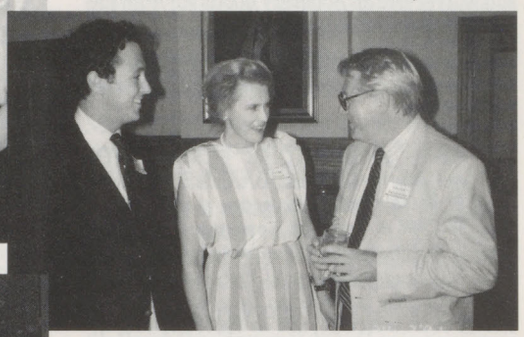


Valerie Miller



Above: The Adelaide, Australia branch gathered recently. Pictured are Nancy Newson, DipEd'89, Dr. John Willoughby, PhD'77, Heather Paterson, MSc'75, Kathleen Badger, BLS'47, Gavin Ross, Malka Fry, BA'71, MA'74, BSW'81. Back row: Roland Byron-Scott, Hamish Paterson, MSc'75, Ian Grant, BSc'50, MSc'52, Jeffrey Gerrard, DipMed'70, Gordon Pfeiffer, BCom'48, David Corbett, PhD'54, and Betty Yeatman, BA'35

Below: Ross Kerr DDS'89, Susan Butler BEd'59, MA'63 (President of the McGill Society of Sidney, Australia), Dr. Gordon Maclachlan (Former Vice-Principal Graduate Studies and Research)





Above: Members of the Melbourne, Australia Branch: Bruce McGurty, Susan Ward, BSc'85, MSc'88, Paul Burton, MSc'87

Below: The Canberra Branch met at the home of Peg and Roger McLean. Seated are John Ferguson, MSc'58, Betty Kitchener Cornhill, PhD'65 and Roger McLean, PhD'65. Back row: Frank Tough, MA'80, David "Dingle" Smith, MSc'59, Jack Doyle, BSc'57 and Gavin Ross

New Staff

We are pleased to announce the appointment of Ray Satterthwaite, BA'90, as Associate Director (Programs) of the Graduates' Society. Ray studied psychology at McGill, where he was elected to the Students' Society. During the last year he has served here as Alumni Relations Officer. This is the second most senior position in the Society and we were delighted to have been able to find the right person on staff.

Meanwhile Jim Boothroyd has been appointed Assistant Editor of the *News*. He previously held this post in the fall and winter of 1989-90 and has worked as a journalist and editor in London, England and in Montreal.

Writing Award

Finally, congratulations to *McGill News* editor Janice Paskey, whose article"One Final Donation"won the award for best achievement in features/issues writing (English-language) from the Canadian Council for Advancement in Education. Guy Laverdure helped with research for that piece.



THE '30s

NATE GROPPER, DDS'36, is retired and has three granddaughters who are undergraduates at McGill.

B. SEYMOUR RABINOVITCH, BSc'39, PhD'42, is Professor Emeritus in Chemistry at University of Washington, Seattle. He recently published *Antique Silver Servers* (Joslin Hall Publishing), and will receive an honorary doctorate from the Israel Institute of Technology.

THEODORE L. SOURKES, BSc'39, MSc'46, has been appointed Professor Emeritus of McGill University.

THE '40s

BLANCHE LEMCO VAN GINKEL, BArch'45, Professor of Architecture at the University of Toronto, has been awarded a Citation for Citizenship by the Minister of Multiculturalism and Citizenship. In 1977, she became the first woman Dean of a Canadian school of architecture, and in 1986, she was appointed President of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture of North America.

PATIENCE WHEATLEY, BA'46, a Kingston, Ont. poet and fiction writer, won first prize at the 1991 Kingston Literary Awards for her story *Rescue, 1923: The Nymphs Are Departed.*

ROGER L. BEAULIEU, QC, BCL'47, has been appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors of Canada Post Corporation.

OTTO M. CEPELLA, BEng(Mech)'47, has retired as Director, Management Systems Development Division, Health and Welfare Canada.

GRETTA CHAMBERS, BA'47, has been appointed Chancellor of McGill University, effective July 1, 1991.

JOHN A. GALBRAITH, BCom'48, MCom'50, PhD'59, was made Honorary Member of the Canadian Association for Business Economics. He is an Adjunct Research Professor at Carleton University in Ottawa.

GEOFFREY H. MERRILL, BA'49, MA'66, retired as Headmaster of Lower Canada College in December 1989. He teaches part time and is learning to curl and play bridge and reports that he is "more busy than ever."

THE '50s

HERBERT BLADES, PhD'50, has been awarded the gold Lavoisier Medal for Technical Achievement by DuPont. He invented the polymer engineering processes to commercialize Kevlar – aramid fiber and Tyvek – spunbonded polyethylene.

ROSA FINESTONE, BA'51, is School Principal at Solomon Schechter Academy in Montreal.

PIERRE J. JUTRAS, BSc(Agr)'51, is a Consulting Agricultural Engineer who has worked in developing countries on a part-time basis. He and his wife Alice live on Lake Memphremagog, Que.

GERALD SHELDON McCAUGHEY, BA'51, has retired from the University of Alberta, but continues as President of the Association of Professors Emeritus, Director of Publications for the Canadian Circumpolar Institute and President of the Aspen Close Condominium Association.

LENNOX K. BLACK, BCom'52, was special guest of The McGill Society of Philadelphia at the University of Pennsylvania Faculty Club. He discussed the Huntsman Marine Science Centre in St. Andrew's, N.B., where he is on the Board of Directors.

PATRICK J. SORRENTINO, BEng(Ci)'54, is an Engineering Consultant and President of RR Consultants of Town of Mount Royal, Que.

RICHARD J. COWAN, BA'55, has retired as Personnel Director of Procter & Gamble (Canada), is now a Consultant in food service management and lives in Toronto, Ont.

EMILE A. DAOUST, BEng(Ci)'56, has been appointed by CIDA to serve as Project Manager in Commonwealth Dominica as part of its waterworks and sanitation program with Groupe Conseil Saguenay and Dessau in Canada.

LESLIE JONAS, BSc'56, has been elected a Director of General Trust of Canada. He is President of Riscapital Inc. and a Director of a number of Canadian companies.

PETER MACKLEM, MD'56, was awarded the 1991 John B. Stirling Montreal Medal by the Queen's Alumni Society. He is Physician-in-Chief at the Montreal Chest Hospital, Senior Physician at Royal Victoria Hospital, and Professor of Medicine at McGill. As well, he is Director of the Respiratory Health Network of the Centres of Excellence.

PETER TARASSOFF, BEng(Met)'56, is Vice-President and Chief Scientist of Noranda Inc. He has been named Fellow of The Minerals, Metals & Materials Society (TMS), the highest honour of that society.

REA BROWN, BSc'58, MD'62, MSc'66, Head Surgeon at the Montreal General Hospital, has won the Trauma Achievement Award, North America's most prestigious award in surgery.

DAVID C. SMITH, BEd'58, MA'61, was recently elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts (London, England).

STEPHEN VINEBERG, BCom'58, has been elected President of the Sir Mortimer B. Davis Jewish General Hospital's Centre Board, Montreal.

BRIAN BOUSKILL, BCom'59, has been appointed regional Quebec Vice-President, Employee Benefits Sales, of London Life Insurance Company.

C. STEPHEN CHEASLEY, BA'59, BCL'62, has been named to the Board of Directors of the Montreal newspaper, *Le Devoir.*

KATHARINA (NEIDICH) KROOS, DipPT'59, and her family manage a riding school, "Sans Souci", an English-saddle equestrian centre in the Chateauguay Valley, Que.

WALTER MLYNARYK, BEng(Chem)'59, has been appointed Vice-President Manufacturing, Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Limited and Manistique Papers, Inc., USA.

JOHN E. UDD, BEng'59, MEng'60, PhD'70, is Director, Mining Research Labs, at the Canadian Ministry of Energy, Mines and Resources. Named the Cy & Emerald Keyes Lecturer in Mining Engineering for 1991, he spoke on "The Industrial Revolution in Mining, Where We're Headed." Udd is also an Adjunct Professor of Mining Engineering at UBC

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THE '60s

SANDRA SAMUELS, BSc'60, MD'64, is Director of the Rutgers Student Health Services (RSHS) in Newark, N.J. and has been elected President of the New Jersey Medical Women's Association.

HAROLD C. STRAUSS, BSc'60, MD'64, Professor of Medicine and of Pharmacology at Duke University, Durham, N.C. was named Edward S. Orgain Professor of Cardiology, effective July 1.

THOMAS E. KIERANS, BA'61, President and Chief Executive of the C.D. Howe Institute was a Commissioner on Keith Spicer's Citizens' Forum on Canada's Future, and will become the part-time Chairman of First Marathon Inc., an investment corporation.

MARY ELLEN (BACON) REISNER, BEd'61, a Lecturer in English at Laval University, has earned her PhD in English literature at Laval. Her thesis *The Diaries of James Reid*, was a scholarly, annotated edition of the journals of a 19th century clergyman in the Parish of St. Armand in Quebec's Eastern Townships.

GEORGE ANDREW DOIG, BEng'62, has been appointed Executive Vice-President and Chief Operating Officer of Johnson-Yokogawa Corp., in Atlanta, Ga.

MOHAMMAD ANWAR KHAN, PhD'62, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Peshawar in Pakistan.

RON MACKENZIE, BLS'62, has been appointed Director, Public Library Services for the Government of the Northwest Territories.

JOSEPH MANGIONE, BEng(Ci)'62, has been appointed Vice-Chairman, Canadian Standards Association (CSA). He is Vice-President of Oliver, Mangione, McCalla & Associates Ltd., of Nepean, Ont.

JURIS MAZUTIS, BEng(El)'62, Project Director at CBC, has just completed Oasis Project at the House of Commons and is working on a communications strategy for the executive information systems at CBC's head office.

JOHN B. ARMSTRONG, BSc'63, MDCM'65, PhD'75, has been made the first President of Neuromedica in Vancouver, B.C. The company develops and markets pharmaceuticals for the treatment of nervous disorders.

WALTER W. DULEY, BEng'63, has been appointed Professor at the University of Waterloo, Ont., with a joint appointment in physics and mechanical engineering.

DWIGHT I. PERETZ, MSc'64, is Clinical Professor of Medicine and Cardiology at the University of British Columbia and Head of Critical Care Medicine at St. Paul's Hospital in Vancouver, B.C. He was elected Governor for the British Columbia Chapter of the American College of Physicians (ACP) in April 1991.

WILLIAM R. ROBERTSON, BSc'64, is a Partner of Ward Howell International, Inc., an executive search firm, in the new Atlanta office. He is a Director of the British American Business Group and the Canadian American Society of the Southeast.

CAROL WEIDMAN, BA'64, who has been painting professionally in Ottawa since 1980, will have her first solo exhibition in Montreal at the Galerie Atelier Lukacs from September 22 to October 6.

PETER G. KEVAN, BSc'65, has been promoted to Full Professor in the Department of Environmental Biology at the University of Guelph.

STEPHEN KROLL, BCL'65, has been elected Director of Harrington Financial Ltd.

MALCOLM H. MORRISON, BSc'65, is Director of Research & Program Development, National Association of Rehabilitation Facilities, in Columbia, Md.

BARBARA K. (ELLIOTT) VANDERGRAFT, BA'65, has been promoted to the position of Quality Manager, North Central District, of Digital Equipment Corporation in Minnesota.

JACQUES A. DROUIN, MBA'66, Chairman of the Board, President and CEO of Laurentian Group Corporation, has been appointed Chairman of the Leadership Gifts Division (Quebec) of the Share the Vision Campaign Steering Committee.

ROBERT J. KERR, BSc'66, Chief Executive Officer of Kerr Financial Consultants Inc., has been re-elected Chairman of the Canadian Association of Financial Planners. He is Editor of the personal finance section of *C.A. Magazine* and is the author of *Retire in Style*.

JIM PANTELIDIS, BSc'66, DipMgmt'74, MBA'77, has been appointed President, Products Division, Petro-Canada, Calgary, Alta.

PERRY A. PETERSON, MD, CM'66, has just returned from two years as Obstetrics and Gynaecology Department Chairman for FHP Health Care Inc., on Guam, Mariana Islands. He will continue to practise medicine in Salt Lake City, Utah, where he lives with his wife.

STEVEN POTASHNER, BSc'66, PhD'71, has received a Claude Pepper Award for superior research skills and outstanding productivity, from the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders. He is an Associate Professor of Anatomy at the University of Connecticut Health Centre.

DOROTHY (GREEN) WILLS, MSW'66, is a recipient of the Excellence in Race Relations Award from the Canadian Minister of Multiculturalism and Citizenship. She is a member of the Convention Refugee Determination Division of the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, on leave from a teaching post at Vanier College in Montreal.

HOWARD S. KATZ, BSc'67, MSc'70, PhD'73, DDS'77, has been appointed Director of Clinics and Chairman of the Department of Clinical Dentistry at McGill.

BRIAN L. BARGE, MSc'68, PhD'72, has been appointed President of the Alberta Research Council.

FIKRET BERKES, BSc'68, PhD'73, has been appointed Director, Natural Resources Institute, at the University of Manitoba. He recently published *Common Property Resources*. He is co-author of the standard ecology textbook used in Turkish universities.

SARI (SALMON) SCHIFF, BA'68, DipEd'69, teaches kindergarten and English as a Second

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REUNION '92 HOMECOMING

Language classes with the Edmonton Public School Board. She is also serving as local chairperson for the *Organisation Mondiale pour l'éducation prescolaire Canada*.

BLUMA LITNER-ROSENSTEIN, BA'69, has been awarded the Doctor of Education degree by the University of Toronto.

MICHAEL WHITE, BA'69, who is Office Head at the Edmonton branch of William M. Mercer Limited, will move to the Calgary office to work in pension group insurance and pension administration consultancy.

THE '70s

RONALD S. PURCELL, BCom'70, has been appointed President of Reckitt & Colman Foods of Markham, Ont.

ALLAN G. REYNOLDS, PhD'70, was the Editor of *Bilingualism, multiculturalism and second language training. The McGill Conference in honour of Wallace E. Lambert*, and wrote the chapter *The cognitive consequences of bilingualism*.

ARMAND BRAJTMAN, BCom'71, is Deputy Director of the Endowment Funds Authority of Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel.

NORMAN MONTCALM, BCL'71, formerly Corporate Secretary and Counsel for Imasco Limited, is now with the Beaupré, Trudeau law firm in Montreal.

DOUG YOUNG, BSc'72, is a Senior Communications Consultant with Bell Canada Corporate Communications, Public Relations Group.

MICHELE M. GORRY, MA'73, is Interim Headmistress at Miss E gar's and Miss Cramp's School in Montreal.

ROBERT HUM, BEng'74, MEng'75, is Manager of the Canadian Aviation Electronics (CAE) Systems group at Bell Northern Research in Ottawa, Ont. He leads a team developing self-test circuitry for digital chips.

J.D. PULFER, PhD'75, is Associate Dean of Science for Students, and as of January 1, 1992 will be promoted to Senior Lecturer in physical chemistry at NCD in Papua, New Guinea.

CHARLIE CLARK, BA'76, recently Managing Editor of *National Journal* a Washington, D.C. weekly on government and politics, has left to become Staff Writer with a major competitor, *Congressional Quarterly*.

MICHEL R. DEMERS, BCom'76, is President of Demers & Associates Inc., located in Old Montreal. This firm specializes in organizational development, formation and project management in information systems.

MICHAEL GERRIOR, LLB'76, has been appointed Chairman of The Ottawa Hydro Electric Commission. He is a Partner with the law firm of Perley-Robertson, Panet, Hill & McDougall.

Rev. RICHARD C. KUNZELMAN, BTh'76, is Chaplain of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada, and lives in Neepawa, Man.

JOAN (RUSSELL) MACLAUGHLAN, BMus'76, LMus'84, is writing her master's thesis in the McGill Faculty of Music and is Associate Editor and Partner, of Knightmusic Publications.

KUMARASIRI KANKANAN PATHIRANA, MSc'76, PhD'79, is Professor and Head of the Department of Animal Science at the University of Ruhuna, Kamburupitiya, Sri Lanka.

JEAN BARTKOWIAK, BSc'77, has been nominated Executive Director of the Hotel-Dieu d'Arthabaska Hospital Center in Arthabaska, Que.

ROBERT CLARKE, BA'77, MLS'83, is 1991-92 President of the Corporation of Professional Librarians of Quebec. He is Head Librarian of the Howard Ross Library of Management at McGill.

PAUL DESMARAIS, Jr., BCom'77, has been named Vice-Chairman of the Power Corporation of Canada. He is also Chairman of Power Financial Corporation.

DALE MacCANDLISH-WEIL, BSc'77, MBA'79, is Director of Sales, Ault Foods Limited (Sealtest). She is married to Greg Weil, McGill Development Officer for Macdonald College, and they have four children.

ELAINE G. (GOLDBLOOM) VEGOTSKY, BCom'77, has opened E.V. Litigation & Financial Services Inc. in Toronto, Ont. to provide litigation accounting services to the legal and insurance communities.

VIVIANE A. MATTEY, BCom'78, DipPub-Acc.'80, has been appointed to the position of Vice-President, Investor Relations & Corporate Taxation of Domnion Textile Inc.

DAVID R. MORRIS, MSc'78, is involved in Solar Energy Research and product sales in Cyprus, where he gives professional seminars on solar energy and how to start a small business.

GEORGE SACHEWSKY, BCom'78, owner of Westmount Auto, has won an award for having the top Esso Station in 1990 in the Montreal region. He paid his way through McGill by fixing friends' cars, and was recruited by Esso in his first year of the MBA program.

MAY QUEN WONG, BA'78, is Senior Policy Adviser for the Office for Seniors of the British Columbia Ministry of Health. In March 1991 she was elected President of the YMCA/YWCA Board of Directors in Victoria. She is married and lives in Victoria.

HOWARD BURSHTEIN, BCom'79, is a Partner with the law firm of Salter, Apple, Cousland & Kerbel, and lives in North York, Ont.

BRIAN COUSENS, BSc'79, earned a PhD in geological sciences from the University of California, and has accepted a position in the Geology Department at the Université de Montréal as a *Chercheur Invité*, specializing in isotope geochemistry.

AUSILIO (SILVIO) M. GASBARRINO, BSc'79, is Product Manager, International Marketing Operations for G.D. Searle & Co., and lives near Chicago, Ill.

KATHY KEALEY, BEd'79, teaches physical education and music in a French immersion school in Dorval, Que.

FRANCINE LORTIE, MSc'79, has been appointed Vice-President, Medical Affairs of Whitehall-Robins Inc.

COMING ATTRACTIONS! McGill Branch Events

Toronto	Sept. 24th	*McGill : A Celebration* Book Launch	45 Front Street E. Info:(416)777-BOOK
Ottawa	Sept. 22nd	Picnic and Tour of The *Mill of Kintail*	Info:(613)236-8168
	Oct. 25th	A Night at the Races	Info:(613)236-8168 (613)232-3270
	Dec. 5th	*National Gallery*	Info:(613)232-5381
Germany (Frankfurt)	Oct. 5th	Oktoberfest Picnic	Info:(49)6129-8846
Calgary	Oct. 17th Nov. 28th	Pub Night Glenbow Museum with *Dr. David Berkuson*	Info:(403)278-2146 (403)278-5496
Washington	Oct. 20th	Brunch	Info:(301)469-7566
Boston	Oct. 20th	*Head of the Charles Regatta*	Info:(617)739-1955
Vancouver	Week of Oct. 21st	Annual event	Info:(604)520-0045
New York	Nov. 10th	McGill Chamber Singers & McGill Symphonetta: *Mozart Bicentennial at Lincoln Center*	Info:(212)769-3379

LEONARD NOVICK, BCom'79, an Advertising Account Director, was appointed to start a new Direct Marketing Department at Noordervliet & Winninghoff/Leo Burnett Agency in Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

RANDA SABBAGH, BEng(El)'79, recently joined Shawflex Inc., as National Sales Manager. He lives in Burlington, Ont.

HALINA SIEDLIKOWSKI, BSc'79, MSc(N)'86, is a Family Worker, in Intensive Family Based Services, at the Baird Center for Children & Families, and lives in Burlington, Vt. In 1991, she received a Direct Service Merit Award (Northeast region) from the Child Welfare League of America in recognition of leadership, commitment and dedication to children, youths and their families.

THE '80s

KENNETH R. KAPLAN, BSc'80, MSc'83, obtained his MD from New York. Medical College in 1987, and is a Resident in radiology at Thomas Jefferson University Hospital in Philadelphia, Pa. He is married to Johanne Melançon-Kaplan, BSc'81, PhD'86.

SUSAN KEALEY, BA'80, received a BA in translation at Ottawa University in 1984 and her AOCA from the Ontario College of Art in '89. She is presently on a residency scholarship in Stuttgart, Germany at the Akademie Schloss Solitude.

ROBERT W. NEVIN, BA'80, BSc'82, DDS'87, is a Dental Surgeon in partnership at the Yonge Finch Dental Centre in North York, Ont. He is thrilled to announce the birth of his first child, Melissa Heather, December 28, 1990.

MONICA (LEITHAM) HANTHO, BEd'81, taught gym at a private primary school in London, England where she moved with her husband Mark, BA'81, in August, 1988. They have two children, Annika (1989) and Karl (1990).

JOHANNE (MELANCON) KAPLAN, BSc'81, PhD'86, heads the Immunopathology Unit at Smithkline Beecham Pharmaceuticals, Philadelphia, Pa.

HENRY OLDERS, MDCM'81, is a Psychiatritst, and has been appointed Director of the Psychogeriatrics Program at Douglas Hospital, Montreal.

SPYRO PETSALIS, BEng'81, MEng'85, is an Account Representative at Union Carbide.

LAURENCE T. GLICKMAN, MD'82, MSc'85, has left his position as Plastic & Reconstructing surgeon at Sunnybrook Medical Centre in Toronto, Ont., to start a new career in Long Island, N.Y.

CHRISTINE NENES, BCom'82 is Administrator to Canadian Aid Projects. After 5 years in Hong Kong and Indonesia, she moved to Geneva, Switzerland.

MICHEL RAVACLEY, MBA'83, has been appointed to the position of Partner with the Montreal office of Peat Marwick Stevenson & Kellogg.

SONYA JOO, BA'83, DipEd'84, has temporarily retired from teaching. She is married to Bernard Houde, BA'84, LLB/BCL'88. They have two children, Sarah and Alyssa Marie, and live in Pierrefonds, Que.

TOM POTTER, BEd(PE)'83, MA'89, has taken a leave of absence from Marianopolis College in Montreal to pursue a PhD in physical education at the University of Alberta. He is married to Teresa Socha, BEd'83, MEd'90.

GERARD M. ST-CYR, BCom'83 after five years in Hong Kong and Indonesia, has just moved to Geneva, Switzerland and is working for a Swiss multinational company specalizing in fragrances and flavours.

TERESA SOCHA, BEd(PE)'83, completed her master's degree in physical education at McGill last year, and is studying at the University of Alberta for a PhD in physical education, exercise physiology where she is also teaching part time. She married Tom Potter (see above) in Montreal, July, 1990.

PETER R. BRAWN, BSc'84, DDS'86, is a Dentist and Partner in Discovery Dental Group, Burnaby, B.C. He announces the birth of his daughter Jenna Elizabeth Watson-Brawn, January 14, 1991.

ABEEKU BREW-HAMMOND, MEng'84, was promoted to Senior Lecturer in the Department of Mechanical Engineering at UST, Kumasi, Ghana. He teaches thermodynamics and conducts solar energy and energy policy research. He recently completed a project sponsored by the Canadian International Development Research Centre (IDRC).

JANET SHIDELER, MA'84, received a PhD in French language and literature from the University of Massachusetts at Amherst in February 1991.

BERNADETTE COLLEY, MMus'85, has won the 1991 Design for Arts in Education Reston Prize for her article, *Finding Common Ground: Art Schools and Ed Schools*. She teaches part-time at Harvard University's Music Department and is an independent Researcher and Consultant for arts education organizations and public schools.

RICHARD LATENDRESSE, BA'85, is a Journalist with Télé-Métropole (TVA) at the international desk in Montreal. He has a diploma in journalism and a master's degree in political science from Université Strasbourg III.

GLENN J. NASHEN, BA'85, is Marketing Director, Nashen & Nashen Consultants, Inc. He was elected to the Council of the City of Côte Saint-Luc in October1990.

WARREN WISHART, BSc(AgrEng)'85, and his wife Kathy, announced the birth of their son Brian Douglas on March 30, 1991, in London, Ont. He is a brother for Andrea.

LAURIE BETITO-BELL, BA'86, BSW'87, is working as a Sex Therapist at the Montreal General Hospital's Human Sexuality Unit. She is also studying for a PhD in psychology at Université du Québec à Montréal, with a specialization in child sexual abuse.

KATHARINE CARPENTER, BSc'86, is a Research Associate, Nuclear Magnetic Resonance, and has received her PhD from the University of Toronto.

DOUGAL W.M. CLARK, BCL/LLB'86, is a Lawyer with the firm Martineau Walker and qualified as barrister and solicitor for Ontario. He has been re-appointed to the Board of Directors of Les Grands Ballets Canadiens and appointed as Secretary and Director of Info-Crime Inc.

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ELLIOT F. EISENBERG, BA'86, is studying at the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse University in the master's in public administration studies program.

JANIE GOLDSTEIN, BEng(El)'86, received an MBA degree from the Harvard Business School, and will join Monitor Company in Toronto as a Strategy Consultant.

JOHN F. JOHNSON, BA'86, has completed his first year of a two-year law (LLB) degree at the University of Kent, in Canterbury, England.

SHARA JOHNSON, BA'86, is Director of Development at Providence Country Day School, R.I., and was married to Spyro Petsalis, BEng'81, MEng'85, on September 29, 1990.

BERNARD MALUKI MASAKU, BEd'86, is Teacher/Headmaster of a high school in Kenya.

STEPHEN SHAPIRO, BCom'86, graduated from University of Chicago with an MBA and will join the Department of Mergers and Acquisitions of Rothschild Canada.

MIRIAM STOPAR, BEd'86, is a French Teacher for the Ottawa Board of Education. and graduated from the University of Ottawa with an MEd in December 1990.

JOHN TSANG, BEng(Chem)'86, is a Reliability & Calibration Engineer with Philips Liquid Crystal Display factory in Hong Kong. He is a Visiting Lecturer at Hong Kong Polytechnic Institute and is married to Nervisa Luk; their first child was born this year.

MARK WARNER, BA'86, is an Articling Student with the Toronto law firm Davies, Ward and Beck.

DONALD F. WOLOSHYN, LLM'86, is a Senior Partner at Mitchell, Taylor, Mattison, Ching and a Lecturer on international law at the University of Saskatchewan College of Law.

AMIR K. AFKHAM-EBRAHIMI, BEng(El)'87, is a Digital Microwave Systems Engineer with Northern Telecom in Montreal.

YVAN CAMPBELL, BEd(PE)'87, graduated from Université de Montréal in with an MSc in exercise sciences. He founded Actiforme Consultants, a wellness consulting firm based in St-Jean-sur-Richelieu.

MICHAEL (MIGUEL) P. FENELEY, BSc'87, BEng(Mech)'91, is a spacecraft Test engineer at Alcatel Espace, a French space firm based in Toulouse, France.

IRIS LE SIEUR, BCom'87, has received her MBA from the Harvard Business School, and will join the Corporate Planning Group at Culinar Inc. in Montreal.

CALLIE (MARZOLI) MADY, BA'87, received her BEd at Brock University and is presently a French Secondary School Teacher for the Peel Board. She was married in 1987.

TERESA LANG, BA'88, won the Silver Award in the student category at the Houston International Film Festival for having written, directed and animated a short film entitled *License to Kill, Part MCMXC*. She has also been awarded the Norman McLaren Award for overall excellence in the Film Animation Programme at Concordia University in Montreal.

I. DEWA PUTU RAKA-RASANA, MEd'88, is a Teacher in Bali, Indonesia.

LYNE ROBICHAUD, BA'88, will hold an exhibition of her painting, *Femmes Primitives* in Montreal in November and December 1991 in collaboration with Théâtre 1774.

ALAIN BOUCHARD, BEng(Mech)'89, is Applications Engineer with Huyck Canada Ltd., in Ottawa.

DENISE CIEBIEN, BA'89, has been accepted into Environmental Law at University of Puget Sound, Wash., after an exchange semester at Dartmouth, N.H.

JEAN-MARIE JOLICOEUR, MSW'89, is an Adoption Social Worker at Richelieu Social Services Centre.

MAURA KEALEY, BA'89, is a Writer and Broadcaster with CBC radio in Montreal.

MARC-ERIC LAROCQUE, BSc'89, is an Analyst with the Operations Research Division of C.N. Rail in Montreal. He is attending McGill part-time to obtain his MBA.

LINDA LIBBY, BSc'89, is a Forecaster with Environment Canada at Gander, Nfld.

RHONDA LISBONA, BA'89, BEd'90, is a Teacher at Solomon Schechter Academy in Montreal and was married to Mark Wineck in August.

MOSES MUCHINA NJOROGE, MSc'89, is Assistant Lecturer at Jomo Kenyatta University College, Kenya.

THE '90s

SUSAN CHRISTINA AHN, BA'90, is a student in the Faculty of Law at the University of Ottawa.

MONICA FREEDMAN, BA'90, has enrolled in a master's program in mass communication at Emerson College, Boston, Mass.

FRANCINE GUERRA, MEd'90, is Coordinator of the home day care program of Catholic Community Services in Montreal, and has her own multi-level marketing organization. She plans to start working towards a DEd in counselling at McGill but says her favourite activity is being mother to Alicia, 1, and Daniel, 3.

KERRIDWEN HARVEY, BA'90, is working toward her master's degree of museum studies at the University of Toronto and was a Summer Intern at the Institute of Contemporary Culture at the Royal Ontario Museum.

ELAINE LAPIERRE, BEng'90, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant with the Department of National Defence. She is Troop Officer of the 706 Communication Squadron, CFB Borden, Ont.

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IN MEMORIAM

THE EARLY 1900s

ALICE M.S. LIGHTHALL, BA'13, at Montreal on May 18, 1991.

JOSEPH LEAVITT, BA'14, MD'16, at Montreal on March 14, 1991.

GERALD GOLDWATER, DipCom'17, at Montreal on June 2, 1991.

ERIC H.W. ELKINGTON, MD'18, at Victoria on December 24, 1990.

THE '20s

PRESTON McINTYRE, MD'21, at Montague, P.E.I., on May 3, 1991.

CHARLES H. GOREN, LLB'22, HonLLD'73, at Encino, Calif., on April 3, 1991.

AUSTIN (DINK) CARROLL, LLB'23, at Montreal on April 8, 1991.

HELEN (ROBERTS) EARL, DipPE'24, at Belleville, Ont., on April 5, 1991.

GEORGE ANDREW GRIMSON, BCom'25, at Calgary, Alta., on March 28, 1991.

THEODORE FRANCIS NEWTON, BA'25, MA'27, at Montreal on April 20, 1991.

JAMES SHARPE, BSc'25, at Montreal on January 22, 1991.

MARGARET (McKEEN) ARAKELIAN, BA'27, at Kew Gardens, N.Y., in February, 1991.

BERT E. BAUMAN, BSc'27, at Chilliwack, B.C., on April 20, 1991.

HENRY A. BARON, MD'28, at Montreal on May 3, 1991.

MAXWELL W. MACKENZIE, BCom'28, CA'29, HonLLD'73, at Peterborough, Ont., on March 26, 1991.

ISIDORE ASPLER, BA'29, at Montreal on April 18, 1991.

REGINALD KEITH GIDDINGS, BCom'29, at Granby, Que., on April 22, 1991.

THE '30s

HUGH CHAMBERS, Agr'31, at Montreal on January 25, 1991.

GASTON W. MASSE, BSc(El) '31, at Sherbrooke, Que., on March 20, 1991.

THEODORE ERNEST ROY, MD'31, at Oakville, Ont., on May 10, 1991.

H. ADRIAN GILBERT, BSA'32, MSc'39, at Beaumaris, Victoria, Australia, in October 1989.

MARY EDITH (ANDERSON) NEFF, Cert-Nurs'32, at San Carlos, Calif., on April 29, 1991.

ROBERT W. ROSENTHAL, BCom'32, at Ottawa, October 16, 1990.

DONALD C. TURNER, BA'32, at Oakville, Ont., on April 23, 1991.

JACQUES J. BERNARD, BCom'33, at Toronto on March 26, 1991.

BERNICE HOWE, DipPE'33, DipPT'48, at El Paso, Tex., in March 1991.

CHARLES S. MAXWELL, BSc'33, at Page, Ariz., on October 29, 1990.

The Rev. WILLIAM C. MERCER, BA'33, at Toronto on April 18, 1991.

FRANCES (GRAHAM) BLENKHORN, BHS'35, at Carmel, Calif., on March 16, 1991.

HENRY J. HEMENS, QC, BCL'35, at Montreal on April 6, 1991.

JOSEPH GARDNER, BCom'36, at Montreal in July 1988.

GORDON W. BENSON, BEng(Mi)'37, at Islington, Ont., on February 26, 1990.

ROBERT L. DAVIS, MD'37, at Seal Beach, Calif., on December 23, 1989.

ALEXANDER R. ROSS, BSc(Agr)'37, at Truro, N.S., on March 16, 1991.

FRANK B. SMITH, MD'37, at Portland, Ore., on March 29, 1991.

PIERRE A. DUCHASTEL, BEng(El)'38, at Wilmington, N.C., on April 17, 1991.

PHYLLIS T. (RIGBY) LABERGE, BLS'39, at Sidney, B.C., on April 23, 1991.

STUART MERRILL, DipAgr'39, at Barrie, Ont., on March 17, 1991.

THE '40s

MALCOLM J.M. PUTNAM, MD'40-A, at Sherwood, P.E.I., on April 14, 1991.

ALPIN OGILVY DRYSDALE, BEng(Mi)'41, at Belleville, Ont., on April 8, 1991.

WILLARD B. McCOY, BEng(Ci)'41, at Saskatoon, Sask., on February 15, 1990.

The Hon. JACK DAVIS, PhD'42, at West Vancouver, B.C., on March 28, 1991.

JOHN B. REYNOLDS, BCom'42, at Toronto on April 6, 1991.

WALTER R. ASHFORD, PhD'43, at Victoria on March 16, 1991.

ALBERT J. PULLINGER, BA'43, at Glenview, Ill., in 1989.

Prof. STUART A. WILSON, BArch'43, at Montreal on March 25, 1991.

JAMES T.N. ATKINSON, BEng(Chem)'44, MSc'46, at Kingston, Ont., on April 15, 1991.

TIMOTHY R. WILSON, BA'44, at Syracuse, N.Y., in April 1991.

NORA MAGID, BA'46, at Philadelphia, Penn., on March 14, 1991.

SAMUEL GHOURALAL, MD'49, at Port of Spain, Trinidad, on April 6, 1991.

GUS M. MacFARLANE, BA'49, at Charlottetown on February 22, 1991.

ELWOOD LAIRD WILSON, BSW'49, MSW'53, at Richmond, Que., on March 12, 1991.

THE '50s

MILDRED (SCHOLNICK) LIPES, BA'50, at Montreal on April 16, 1991.

ARTHUR B. EDGAR, MD'51, at Hatfield Point, N.B., on May 9, 1991.

WILLIAM A. NIXON, DDS'51, at Calgary, Alta., on January 17, 1991.

LEO STERN, BSc'51, at Providence, R.I., on May 17, 1989.

JAN R. van DIEPEN, BSc(Agr)'54, at Overland Park, Kan., on March 22, 1991.

HAROLD GRAINGER GRANT, BEng(Mi)'55, at Obuasi, Ghana, West Africa, on October 18, 1990.

BRUCE M. SPRINGBETT, PhD'55, at Victoria on May 2, 1991.

DONALD R. GILMER, BEng(El)'57, at Dollard des Ormeaux, Que., on September 16, 1990.

SIDNEY LEITHMAN, BA'57, BCL'60, at Montreal on May 13, 1991.

DAN J. EHRLICH, MSc'58, PhD'64, at Long Island, N.Y., on April 24, 1991.

CARL A. MEIN, BCom'58, at Scarborough, Ont., on March 18, 1991.

JOHN P. THOMSON, BSc(Agr)'59, at Truro, N.S., on January 12, 1991.

THE '60s

ROBERT E.L. CRAIG, MD'62, at Chattanooga, Tenn., on June 23, 1990.

ERIC M. SMITH, BA'62, BCL'65, at Montreal on May 8, 1991.

DOUGLAS GILL, BArch'64, at Woodbrook, Trinidad on February 27, 1991.

ULANA M. KNIHYNYCKA, BSc'65, at Honolulu, Hawaii, on June 2, 1991.

ANTHONY K.P. YUNG, BCom'66, at Hong Kong on January 13, 1991.

VIVIEN W.V. (CHIU) KO, BSc(HEc)'67, at Fremont, Calif., in January 1991.

RUHAMAH (RUE) G. WRIGHT, MD'67, at Sydney, Australia, on January 20, 1991.

SHARON HORNER, BSc'69, at Montreal on November 24, 1990.

THE '70s

LAURENT R. NOEL, BEng (El)'71, at Montreal on February 18, 1991.

WILLIAM BOROFF, DDS'73, at Montreal on December 10, 1990.

PATRICIA M. SYLVESTER, BA'73, at Montreal on August 30, 1990.

KENNETH J. ADAMECK, MBA'74, at Newmarket, Ont., on January 17, 1991.

DAVID NESS, BEng(Chem)'78, at Montreal on February 4, 1991.

RONALD E.A. DOYLE, BA'79, at Boston, Mass., on December 11, 1990.

THE '80s

ROSEMARY ANNE POND, BMus'82, at Toronto on April 16, 1991.

Prof. H. NORTHROP FRYE, DDiv'83(Hon), at Toronto on January 23, 1991.

MICHAEL McCOMBER, MBA'87, at Montreal on June 29, 1990.

PAULA (GAIL) HOWEY-SEMPLE, BA'88, at Hanover, N.H., on October 30, 1988.

JEAN McGOWAN CLARKE, MEd'89, at Montreal on May 13, 1990.

No, it's not the Faculty Club...



...but the alternative club "Foufounes Électriques" where Principal David Johnston was seen lunching with Ranée Lee, an instructor of jazz voice at McGill. Tried anything new lately? Let us know.

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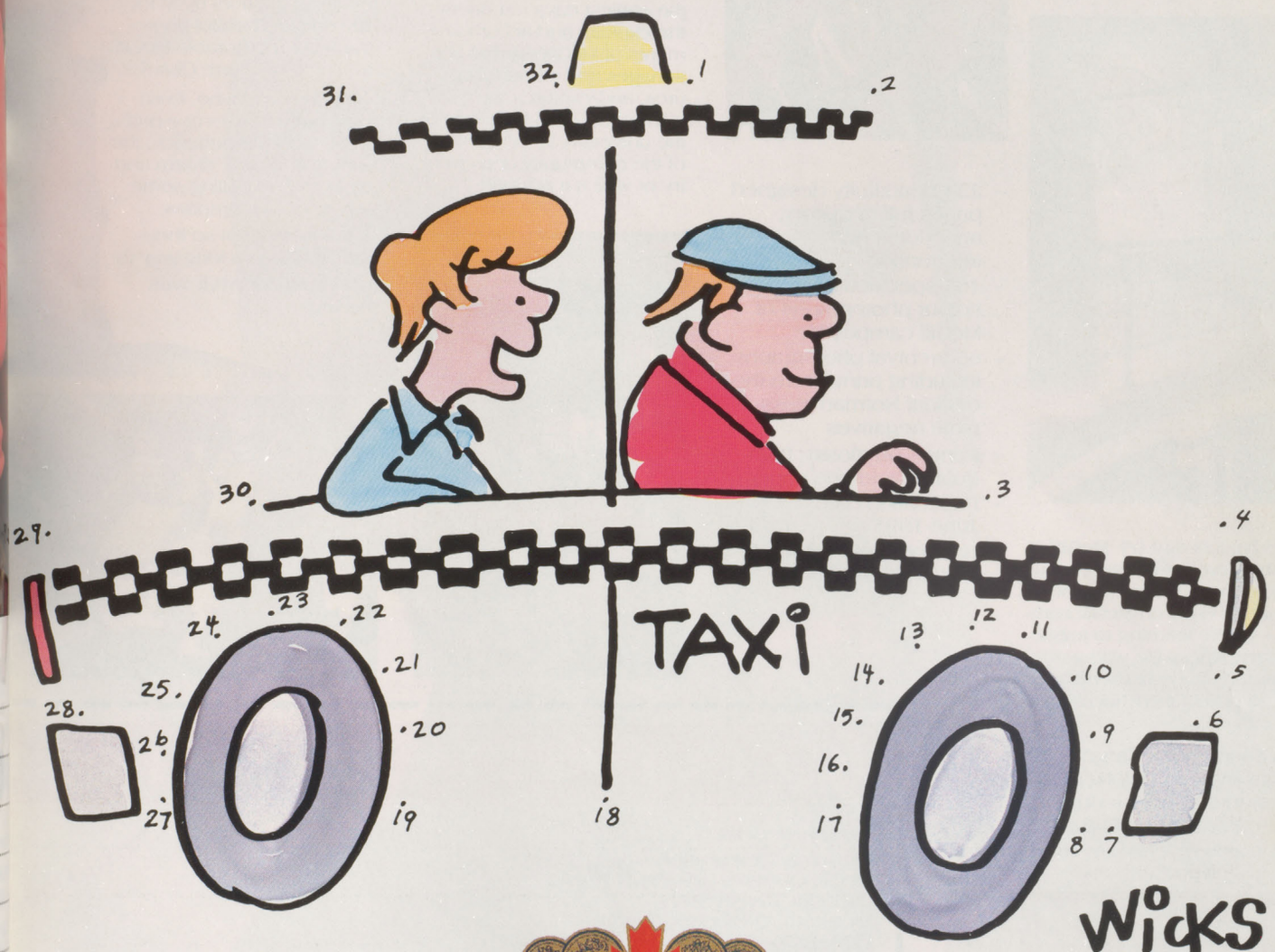
Work

Occupation

What I've been doing

Comments on this issue

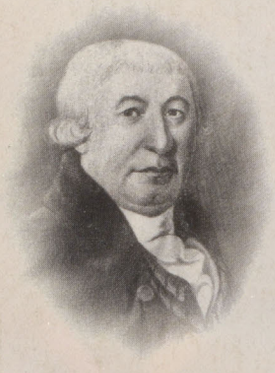
Know When To Draw The Line.



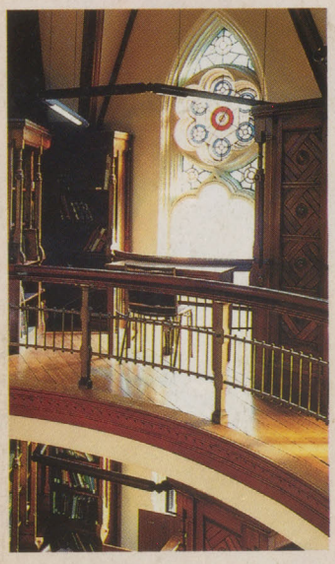
Labatt's

Thanks for not Drinking and Driving.

Come back to McGill







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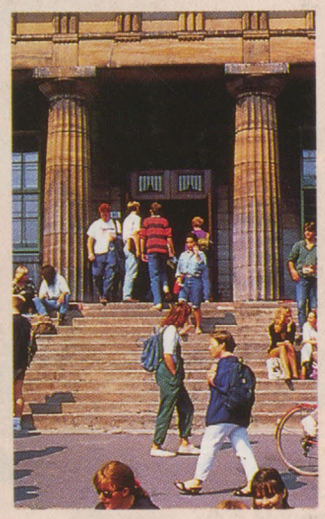
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For others not so fortunate, it will go a long way to making up for what was missed.

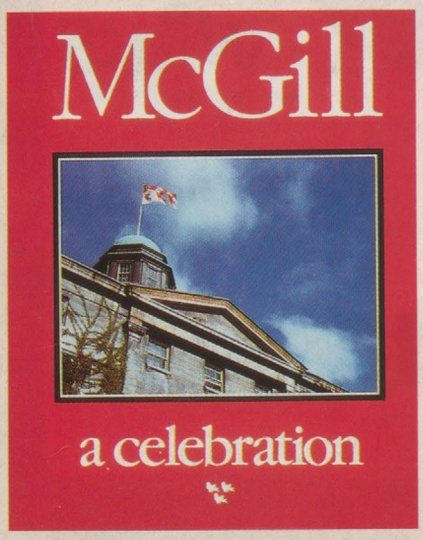
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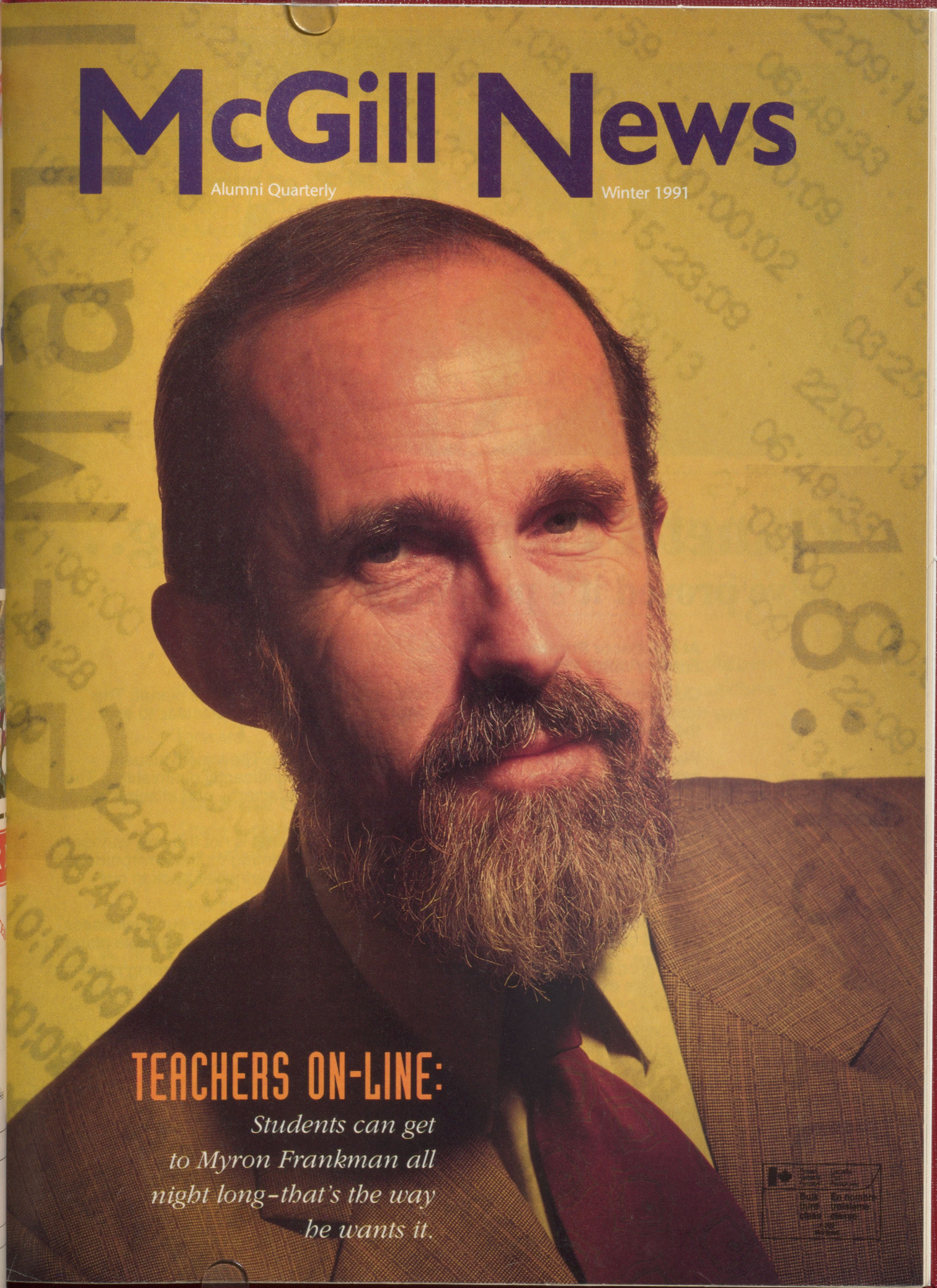
I understand that this book will be available June, 1991.

Fall

McGill News

Alumni Quarterly

Winter 1991



TEACHERS ON-LINE:

Students can get to Myron Frankman all night long–that's the way he wants it.



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Today's student is a victim of the Canadian literature boom, argues a McGill professor who teaches the subject. It's time to rethink the Canadian canon, because few of us even recognize the names of some of the books chosen as "classics."
by Robert Lecker

McGill's 100-Million-Dollar Day 10
It was unheard of for a university, but McGill took advantage of a complicated Quebec tax shelter to tap a rich source of new research funds. As researchers spent the windfall, the rules were being changed.
by Janice Paskey

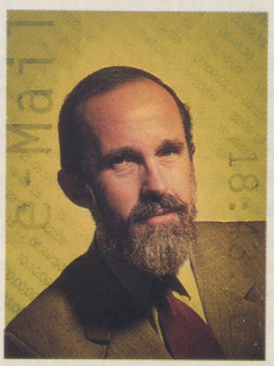
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By inducing a particular dream state known as lucid dreaming, McGill researchers are teaching people to confront their fears and repair their troubled waking lives.
by Janice Hamilton

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McGill grad Stuart Smith didn't spare his alma mater when criticizing university teaching. The *McGill News* takes a look at Smith's criticisms and speaks to three outstanding McGill teachers who see the way forward.
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Student clerks at the Supreme Court of Canada help judges decide on the nation's most pressing legal issues and McGill leads the pack in placing its students in Ottawa.
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Cover: McGill economics professor Myron Frankman
Photographer: Marc Drolet

LETTERS

Cheaters beware

I read with much interest "Crime and Punishment" (*McGill News*, Fall'91).

The problem of cheating and plagiarism also exists among some students assigned to write computer programs as part of their courses. Detection of such offences can be extremely difficult, especially in large classes when substantial changes to a program have been made by the offenders using editing tools.

A few years ago, I built a software tool to help overcome the problem of detection. The technical results of this tool are quite remarkable and it is currently being used by several universities in Europe and the Royal Military College in Canada.

Perhaps some of the readers of *McGill News* might be interested in such a tool, in which case I would be very happy to give the software for non-commercial use.

Prof. Nazim H. Madhavji
School of Computer Science
McGill University

Ed. note: Interested readers may contact Professor Madhavji at (514)398-3740 (or at E-mail: madhavji@opus.cs.mgill.ca).

Nora remembered

I am writing to pass on two clippings about Nora Magid, BA'46, a professor at the University of Pennsylvania. In reading about her, I am sorry I never met her. I could easily have audited her course had I known about her and her exceptional talent. She surely must have been a unique individual and a credit to McGill.

Elizabeth W. Gillies, MA'41
Wawa, Pennsylvania

Ed. note: There were many others who sent word of the death of Nora Magid, BA'46, a revered journalism professor at Penn. One of her former students, Stephen Fried, now senior editor of Philadelphia *magazine, wrote in the May '91 issue: "As students we knew only that she was from Canada (you couldn't mistake that accent), had attended McGill University and Columbia, and had worked as an editor at a prestigious, now defunct literary magazine. . . ." His full article is one of the best tributes I have read.*

Grandson's corrections

I was very interested to read Dr. Frost's article "McGill's Original Prima Donna: Paulina Donalda" (*McGill News*, Summer'91), as she was my grandmother.

There are a few factual errors and I would like to set the record straight. My grandmother's name was Katherine and she was known as Katie. My greatgrandfather, Abraham de Sola, was first associated with McGill in 1847 as lecturer in Hebrew and was appointed professor of Hebrew and Oriental literature in 1853. McGill conferred the LLD upon him in 1858. My grandfather, Meldola de Sola, a McGill graduate, was also rabbi at the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue at the time of Donalda, where he remained until his death in 1918, having succeeded his father in 1882.

John de Sola Mosely
Beverly Hills, Calif.

Centre appropriate?

In your fall issue, Stephen Bornstein suggests that "Quebec/Canada Studies" would be politically more acceptable than the present "French Canadian Studies."

He may be correct. However, rather than worrying about the name, why not look at whether it's really appropriate for McGill to have such a centre?

The Université d'Ottawa already (since 1958) has a *Centre de recherche en civilisation canadienne-française* and it would seem far more logical for McGill to promote research on English-language accomplishments within Quebec.

Richard J. Joy, BEng'45
Ottawa, Ont.

Don't knock GPs

I enjoyed the article "Beating Cancer Without Blind Faith" (*McGill News*, Fall'91), but was taken aback by the statement: "We advise all cancer patients, or their friends and relatives, to consult a specialist: a medical, surgical, or radiation oncologist. These specialists coordinate the overall care of the patient. . . ." I was really incredulous when I read this – I have yet to meet an oncologist who coordinates anything but the oncological care of his patients. But, even more sinister, you added "[They] have expertise that most GPs lack."

Your unfortunate and gratuitous dumping on the general practitioner is not going to help in the cause of better patient care, nor will it enhance vital communication between primary and tertiary care in the field of oncology.

Dr. Michael Dworkind
Professor of Family Medicine, McGill

Lismer's mural

There is a picture of the late F. Cyril James painted as a mural by Arthur Lismer, on page 80 of *McGill, A Celebration*, published by the Graduates' Society and McGill-Queen's Press.

It may be of interest to readers to learn how the Archives obtained this photograph.

The mural and 8 or 10 others were painted on the walls of the principal's office and destroyed almost immediately when a renovation was begun. Principal James sent a message asking me to photograph the murals, and I arrived with my equipment at the East wing of the Arts building and took pictures of the magnificent collection of university officers, dead and alive. Later I donated the negatives of these pictures to the McGill Archives.

Would it be fitting to suggest that, if future editions are published, the name of the photographer should appear along with that of the artist?

Paul F. McCullagh
Professor Emeritus
Department of Classics

Dental School Tops

Having served with the military for four years after leaving McGill, I found I was better trained than all my fellow dentists from all other dental schools in the United States. Therefore, I always assumed McGill turned out the best dentists in North America.

American dentistry students pay tuition fees that range from $15,000 to $25,000. Therefore Canadian schools are giving professional educations away for almost nothing. And, as the saying goes, anything for nothing is not appreciated.

A fantastic opportunity in life is given to students for a very low price and upon graduation it is quickly forgotten. Therefore massive increases in alumni donations must be instigated to support not only the Faculty of Dentistry but the whole University. It should be self-sufficient and endowed well enough so the federal and provincial governments have no influence over a private university.

McGill should not lose its identity and tremendous reputation, but should strive to stay independent of political issues the same way the Ivy League universities do.

Joseph Cronin, DDS'58
Leominster, Mass.

EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

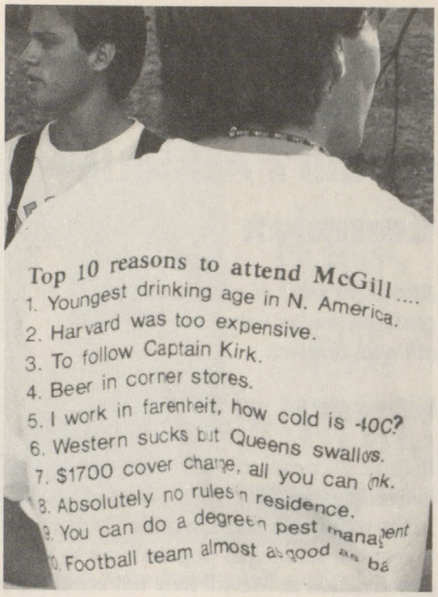
Last February, when Stuart Smith, BSc'58, MD'62, stepped up to the podium at a Boston hotel, most of the crowd scurried for the door. "Well," said the former leader of Ontario's Liberal party, "I haven't had a reception like that since I was in politics." The conference was running late, so some people were rushing to other sessions, and many of the Americans no doubt figured Smith's talk about his inquiry into education at Canadian universities wouldn't be a thriller.

But those who did stay agreed they had heard one of the best talks of the conference – which brought together people working in university fundraising, alumni and public relations. Our contingent from McGill was pleased to hear from an alumnus who had become a high-profile Canadian, one who had distinguished himself as a politician, a professor, chair of the Science Council of Canada, and was now heading a major inquiry. We'd heard that Smith would criticize big research institutions such as his alma mater, and we couldn't forget that some stories may have come from his own daughter, who had just graduated from McGill.

Smith spoke candidly about what he'd heard during months of hearings that had taken his commission from coast to coast in Canada. His main theme: the more innovative or untraditional a method of teaching or learning, the less respect it received within the university community. He spoke of the boom in part-time students, many of whom found that university services were closed at night. He spoke of the lack of prestige of faculties of education, and above all, he talked of the "triumph" of research over teaching.

In this issue, Jim Boothroyd talks to three McGill teachers with differing views on Smith's final report, which was published in October. He found a tenured professor who completely revised his teaching approach after 20 years in the classroom, a gifted writing instructor who uses her colleagues to help polish her performance, and a dean who believes that research is a necessary precursor to excellent teaching.

Photo: Elizabeth Knox



An unofficial McGill pronouncement

Smith's recommendations call for the serious evaluation of teaching ability in hiring and promotion of professors, and suggest that professors should teach at least eight hours a week. If nothing else, his report has sensitized people to the teaching obligation of universities, but will it have any concrete effect? His own sponsoring organization, the Association of Colleges and Universities of Canada, struck another committee when it became apparent Smith wouldn't link his criticisms to government funding. Many universities disputed the findings of the Smith report and have defended their teaching records.

In any event, there is one sure way to find the best teachers at any university: hearsay from students. Universities would do well to listen to what the students have to say, and to take their course evaluations seriously.

You may have seen the *Maclean's* magazine survey which ranked McGill as the top university in Canada. The news on campus was received warmly, but it would appear that the survey wasn't sufficiently scientific to elicit downright smugness. Elsewhere, it received mixed reviews. Across town from McGill, Concordia University's rector refused to participate in the survey, and farther away, the University of Calgary pressed on with a capital campaign after the magazine appeared with the news that Calgary had ranked last. The survey also relied on the individual rankings of Canadian university presidents, many of whom are McGill alumni.

One person who would have revelled in such good publicity for his alma mater was Lorne Gales. The octogenarian alumnus and fundraiser, who died shortly before the publication of *Maclean's* article, was known as "Mr. McGill" for his lifelong support of the University. Despite his age, he took everyone by surprise – no one had ever thought of getting a decent photo of the man or preparing an obituary in advance. He was seemingly ageless: so active, fit, and supportive of our work at the *News* and in the Graduates' Society. His death marked the end of an era; one which set the pace and style graduates enjoy today.

Please, send us your memories of Lorne Gales. Donations may be made to the Lorne Gales Fund in Human Genetics, 3605 Mountain Street, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3G 2M1.

Janice Paskey

P.S.: This issue, half of our copies – 50,000 magazines – have been printed on recycled paper, to allow us to test the new product. Please tell us what you think.

VOLUME 71 NUMBER 4 WINTER 1991

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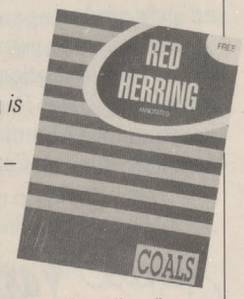
Alex McInnis/The Gazette

Alex Brodlovich (right) and his adapted tricycle

Trike delight

Five McGill engineering students have given a Montreal child the simple joy of riding a tricycle with his brother. Three-year-old Alex Brodlovich has a form of dwarfism that means his legs and arms are too short for standard tricycles. Looking for help, his mother, Elizabeth Sullivan, called McGill, and five students were put on the project. Together, Vincent Kotait, Louis Galeb, Issam Alkawaf, Roger Nasrallah and Fabio Perelli built a tricycle from scratch: one with longer handle bars, and pedals mounted right under the frame. For their efforts they earned an academic credit but the real pay-off was the look on Alex's face. His bike was a perfect fit, right down to the blue and white colour the toddler requested.

Hey, Alums



The student satirical quarterly Red Herring *is teasing us again. Dedicated to humour – "to avoid pressing moral concerns" – it has run the following (bogus, we might add) "*McGill News *letter to the editor:"*

"I would like to point to an error in the 'Alumnotes' column in your most recently printed issue. I received my bachelor's degree in Applied Arts and Sciences in 1913 and not in 1914 as you have indicated. Furthermore, it would be impossible for me to take a seat on the Board of Directors of the Hudson's Bay Company as I died peacefully in my sleep in Kitchener three years ago and was appointed to the Senate last fall."

Yours,
Edmund Willmington Boothes-Parke II

Alumni may subscribe to Red Herring *by calling (514) 398-6777, or writing to 3480 McTavish Street, Montreal, Quebec, H3A 1X9.*

Moving Mountains: Work Begins on McGill's Athletics Complex

After eight years of negotiations, construction has begun at the McGill athletics complex.

by Ellen McDill

It took 20 years of deliberations at the University of Toronto and 15 at Dalhousie. In the realm of university athletics centres, 8 years of municipal negotiations to start construction at McGill may not seem that lengthy.

But, in September, work finally began on a new 25-metre, 8-lane swimming pool, which means that McGill will now have the necessary regulation size for swim meets. Varsity and recreational swimmers have been diverted to other pools as the one-year project takes shape.

But McGill wants to move ahead on the rest of its $20 million athletics renovations, including a fieldhouse with a 200-metre running track, squash courts, locker rooms, weight room and dance studio, tennis courts, and a sports medicine clinic. Final approvals are still being sought, and the eight-year delay is attributed to the proposed building site, just to the east of the Arthur Currie Gymnasium at the base of Mount Royal at Pine and Park. McGill wants to renovate the Currie building and put the fieldhouse beside it in order to keep the athletics facilities together, and be cost-efficient. No new parking spots are in the plans.

Though no one disputes the need for a new athletics facility – the existing one dates to 1939 and was built for a student body one-third the present size – the sticking point remains the mountain, which looms large in the hearts of Montrealers. Citizens' groups oppose any encroachment on Mount Royal and McGill is asking for two-thirds of an acre of Mount Royal Park – ironically, it's a piece of land that McGill sold to the City of Montreal in 1950.

Currently, the City of Montreal has asked Quebec's National Assembly for an amendment to its Charter, which would allow McGill to expand into Mount Royal Park. The executive committee of the City of Montreal has given its approval in principle for construction. However, the project must be presented to the *Comité conseil de l'arrondissement*, a final public consultation that gathers the city councillors of the downtown district. The McGill project has been removed from the agenda and rescheduled by the City three times since last June.

Bob Dubeau, McGill's Director of Athletics, says McGill has the worst athletics facilities of any major Canadian university, a fact noted by *Maclean's* magazine in its recent survey of Canadian universities. "We are turning away hundreds of students due to lack of space," he says.

McGill is arguing that the piece of land it wishes to build upon is not prime parkland, since it is at a busy intersection, and is rarely used for leisure by picnickers or passersby. But Heritage Montreal Director Dinu Bumburu disagrees. "No part of the mountain should be encroached upon, because it creates a precedent," he says. "At some point, we must realize that every little step we take could be an excuse for much bigger steps in the future."

McGill wants to start building the next phase in the spring of 1992. The $20 million project is being financed through a voluntary fee from the students (some $4 million to date), and from donations to the last McGill capital campaign, which raised $78.5 million. Of that amount, $6 million came from corporations and foundations, for improvement to the athletics complex, and $875,000 from private alumni gifts.



Normand Blouin



McGill students demonstrating against the proposed closure of the dental school, September 23

Faculty of Dentistry fights for its life

by Jim Boothroyd

McGill's Faculty of Dentistry is pulling out all the stops to save itself, as the University considers closing Quebec's oldest dental school by 1995.

Last July (see *McGill News*, Fall'91), Principal David Johnston announced he would support a recommendation from the a budget working group to close McGill's dentistry school.

The real drama, however, began this fall, when members of the Senate's Academic Planning and Priorities Committee (APPC) heard the arguments for and against the controversial proposal. This was the first step in arriving at a decision. If it was approved by the APPC, the recommendation would be voted on by the entire Senate, and finally by the Board of Governors.

First up was Vice-Principal (Academic) William Leggett, who appeared before the APPC committee in a meeting room in the James Administration Building on September 23. At times during his presentation, the din of car horns and protest chants interrupted the session as about 50 dentistry students demonstrated outside.

Undeterred, Vice-Principal Leggett said he supported closure of the Faculty of Dentistry on two grounds. The Faculty had failed to meet the standards of excellence in research, teaching and service outlined in the report of McGill's Task Force on Priorities adopted last May. Secondly, the faculty was too expensive, and the University needed to pay off its accumulated deficit of $77 million.

He said an additional $12 million in short-term capital expenditures would be needed to upgrade Dentistry's clinical facilities, on top of an extra $500,000 per year in clinical rentals and salaries for new staff.

Leggett acknowledged that the Faculty produced good practising dentists but he noted that "the research activity as a whole is not satisfactory." He cited figures which suggest the Faculty has too few full-time professors and technical support staff and too many administrators.

While Leggett praised McGill's dental clinics for the service they provide to poor, elderly and disabled people, he said, "That service has to be tied to our primary commitments, which are to teaching, to research, and to the training of graduate students."

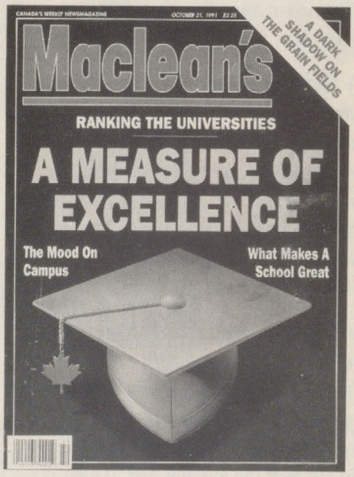
The Faculty's service to the community, however, was emphasized by Dean of Dentistry Ralph Barolet and his colleagues when they presented their case before members of the APPC on October 8. Barolet began by attacking the University's earlier claim that there was a "well-documented" decline in the demand for dentists; he then provided figures to show that, compared with other dental schools in Canada and the United States, McGill is cost-efficient.

Operating costs of the Faculty were high compared with other McGill faculties because of the nature of undergraduate dental clinics, which call for close instruction and a "heavier concentration" of non-academic support staff in the Department of Clinical Dentistry, so he said it was

Maclean's ranks McGill #1

McGill has been ranked first of 46 Canadian universities in a survey by Maclean's magazine conducted with the aid of 44 university presidents. Ranked after McGill were: Queen's University, Mount Allison, the University of Toronto and McMaster University. McGill scored 705 out of a possible 1,000 points, based on undergraduate arts and science programs. It did not take into account professional schools.

The results, in the October 21 issue, also reported that McGill scored near the bottom of the list on percentage of budget dedicated to student services and athletics, and residence space per student.



At other universities . . .

McGill grads are proving to be innovators wherever they land. At the University of Colorado Medical School in Denver, J. John Cohen, BSc'59, MSc'60, PhD'64, and Richard Duke, BSc'78, MSc'81, help teach a wildly popular "Mini-Medical School for the Public" – which boasts an annual waiting list of some 300 names.

And Gordon Chalmers, BEng'47, is trustee of Tusculum College in Greeneville, Tennessee, which this year introduced a new system "focus calendar," in which students spend one month focussing on each subject, while still completing four credits per semester. First-year enrolment at the liberal arts college has jumped from 252 to 381.



Ruth (Heartz) MacKenzie

Remember the Window Jump?

When she was a student at McGill, Charlottetown native Ruth (Heartz) MacKenzie, BA'28, distinguished herself with an unusual athletic feat. She recalls:

"My bedroom window (at RVC) looked out on the backyard and one day I saw an unknown girl practising a strange jump. I joined her and she showed me the 'Window Jump.' To perform it, one jumps through two bars, the top one being lowered after each jump. You must land feet first, so you can't dive through.

I developed my own approach. In high-jumping, I ran from the right side with my right leg going over the bar first. In window-jumping, I tried running from the left, turning face down and still throwing my right leg over the low bar first, which helped my feet to land first. It worked. My jump on Sports Day, October 1925, was 1'5", four inches past the record."

Sign on the line, fresher

Addressing McGill's Board of Governors last September, Dean of Medicine Richard Cruess said he believed that no faculty in North America had faced the sort of "challenges" of McGill medicine over the last 15 years, largely owing to the health planning and quotas introduced by the Quebec government. This year, for instance, all out-of-province students had to sign a contract agreeing not to practise medicine in Quebec after graduation in a "University-area". Instead, the out-of-province doctors would be required to practise in an area designated by the government, or suffer financial penalites.

unfair to compare Dentistry with other McGill faculties.

The Dean argued that the dentistry school had a reasonable research record given its shortage of laboratory space and the heavy teaching loads borne by many faculty members. Seven full-time faculty do as many as 100-300 hours of teaching a year.

"The decision was made by the Faculty ... and by McGill's administration many years ago to place the accent of excellence and the *raison d'être* of the Faculty on the undergraduate teaching program," Barolet stated in his submission.

The dentists' most passionate appeal focused on the damage that would be caused to Quebec's anglophone and allophone communities if McGill closed its dental clinics for poor, elderly and disabled people – clinics which each year handle some 25,000 patient visits. In their submission, they called on McGill to honour its commitment "to serve all elements of Quebec society."

A final decision by the Board of Governors is expected by early February. In the meantime, the University is not admitting new students for next September.

At a special meeting in October, the Board of Directors of the Graduates' Society passed a resolution proposing that "The Faculty of Dentistry not be closed before all means of reducing the costs of operation of the Faculty have been thoroughly considered."

The Alma Mater Fund urges dentistry graduates to continue to support the school until a final decision has been made.

Ethiopian project back on track

by Jim Boothroyd

McGill doctors in Ethiopia are "optimistic" that their ambitious community health project is back on track after being interrupted by civil war and the overthrow of the regime that ruled the country for 17 years.

"We're happy that things are going full speed ahead," epidemiologist Dr. Joyce Pickering told the *McGill News* in a telephone interview from the capital city, Addis Ababa.

Last May, members of the McGill project were forced to leave the country as the rebel forces of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front closed in on Addis Ababa, in the final days of the regime headed by Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam. McGill doctors feared that the change in government might disrupt their project but the new regime honoured its commitments and the project has continued apace.

The McGill-Ethiopia Community Health Project (MECHP) began in 1987 with the support of the former Ethiopian Ministry of Health, the Canadian International Development Agency and the Ottawa-based International Development Research Centre. The government wanted to provide better district health managers – physicians and nurses with post-graduate training in community health. McGill was at the time conducting another Ethiopian medical project so it was asked to help by providing faculty to train the managers, as well as basic equipment such as four-wheel drive vehicles and fuel, computers and textbooks.

With McGill's contribution, and the support of other agencies, Ethiopia, the world's second poorest country, hopes to establish the necessary medical infrastructure to deliver primary health care: vaccines and treatment to limit the spread of such lethal illnesses as diarrhoea, pneumonia, tuberculosis and measles.

So far, the innovative project has made great progress. Starting from scratch, McGill doctors have worked with the Ethiopian government to establish district health management teams that now cover more than 40 per cent of the country.

The McGill staff, who are posted to Ethiopia for periods of a year or more, contribute in two ways. They teach a master's degree course in community health at Addis Ababa University for physicians and people trained as district health managers, and they do field supervision – visiting health managers in outlying districts.

There are now four full-time McGill faculty with the project in Ethiopia: Dr. Pickering, who recently took over from previous director Dr. Charles Larson, Dr. George Olwit, and two surgeons who work under the auspices of the MECHP: Dr. Antoine Loutfi and Dr. Peter McLean. Dr. Yves Bergevin, who directed the project earlier, oversees the Montreal end of the operation.

The MECHP is due to finish in 1994, when there should be enough trained district health managers and Ethiopian training staff to sustain the system on its own. Nonetheless Dr. Pickering has mixed feelings about leaving.

"We want to replace ourselves," she said. "And we're encouraged when we look at the quality of the people we've trained. But I really enjoy teaching here – it's a great job."



The 1941 Squad: (Back row) Art Henderson, Bill Weber, Pete Savage, Dave Sproule, (Front row) Pete Hampton, Elizabeth McDonald

McGill Cheerleaders: Gentlemen Only Need Apply

by Elizabeth (McDonald) Shapiro, BSc'41



To add even more nostalgia to Reunion Weekend – if indeed that is possible – the McGill News *issued a call for anecdotes about good ol' McGill. Here we present one of the submissions recalling a rather unusual turn of gender discrimination.*

It was the fall of 1939 and I was living in Royal Victoria College with my friend Margaret "Pete" Hampton. For some reason, we decided we wanted to be cheerleaders. At this time, McGill was the only university, at least in the east, that did not have females on the squad. The details of the decision are obscure to me now, but we had friends in the Scarlet Key Society who egged us on. The male cheerleaders must have agreed as well.

At any rate Pete and I (in the utmost secrecy) fashioned little red skirts, and the boys loaned us a couple of red and white sweaters. With the exuberance of youth we approached our debut with total confidence but not much preparation.

On the fateful Saturday afternoon, in a game between McGill and Queen's, onto the sidelines dashed four young men and two nervous but very enthusiastic young women. It caused a sensation! It was the custom, unbeknownst to Pete and me, for each team's cheerleaders to perform once during the game, in front of the opposing team's fans. Of course, the Queen's girls were right on top of this and they knew all the McGill cheers. But the Queen's cheers were in Gaelic! so Pete and I jumped up and down and waved our arms and let the fans do the rest.

The sequel? We lasted just one game. Principal Cyril James took a very dim view of such unladylike behaviour, and we were forbidden to repeat our act. In the following war years, all intercollegiate athletics were cancelled. We went on to graduate, and I had left McGill before female cheerleaders next took to the field.

We may have lasted only one game, but Pete and I did manage to get our picture in the 1940 Old McGill with the following editorial comment: No longer can it be said (as it has in the past) that McGill women are not "courageous enough to face a vicious mob of wild students."

Elizabeth Shapiro makes her home in Montreal while Pete (Hampton) Smith, BA'41, lives in the Laurentian region outside Montreal.

Photo: Lindsay Shapiro

TEARING UP THE CANADIAN CANON

by Robert Lecker

Canadian literature has been too narrowly defined by a group of academics and publishers who determine which books get published and which are deemed to be classics – the books that make up the English-Canadian literary canon. That's the opinion of McGill professor of English and director of ECW Press, Robert Lecker, whose recent essay on the subject in the American journal Critical Inquiry *sparked a heated controversy. The following article was written exclusively for the* McGill News.

Many students of Canadian literature are surprised to discover how new their subject is to the classroom. At the end of World War II, Canadian literature was not even taught as an independent subject in Canadian schools. By 1958, the launching of McClelland and Stewart's New Canadian Library paperback series encouraged the introduction of courses in Canadian literature at the high school and university levels, but at first this process proceeded slowly. Few professors devoted themselves to the teaching of Canadian literature, and fewer still committed themselves to scholarly research leading to publication in the field. Even in 1965, the notion of obtaining a specialized PhD in the subject would have struck many as unnatural and absurd.

But by the mid-1970s, all this had changed. Massive government support through funding agencies, along with the institutional support of academics, accounted for the proliferation of all the things we have come to identify with the current Canadian literature industry: reference guides, critical studies, specialized journals, bibliographies, articles, anthologies, films, research grants, conferences, awards, archives, medals, and teacher-oriented "crash courses" in what has become its own thriving discipline. Now you can even buy a card game ("suitable for ages 7 and up") entitled *Canadian Writers*.

> "There is no book about the Canadian experience, although many writers have wanted there to be one."

In the study of Canadian literature the rapid shift from infancy to industry created a superstructure that seemed detached from history, even though the new structure actually had deep roots in nationalist attitudes extending back to the 19th century. This structure operated according to rules and values, but few people knew what these were, or had the time to find out. Academics rushed to publish articles on Canadian literature, but few people asked why this activity was worthwhile or what values it should promote or change.

Today's student of Canadian literature is a victim of this boom. He or she will be asked to read many "classic" Canadian texts that few people outside the university would recognize as being classics. (When was the last time you appreciated the status of, say, *The Double Hook*, or *The Studhorse Man*, or *The Mountain and the Valley*?)

In many instances, these books are taught simply because they are teachable; that is, they lend themselves to analysis according to the type of analysis that teachers have been trained to do, rather than to any form of analysis based on individual and historical value. In fact, the central value that has informed the creation and discussion of Canadian literature since the early 19th century is literary nationalism, the belief that the writer's task is to celebrate and give voice to the country's present and potential. But in our haste to make Canadian literature seem "relevant" we often neglect to discuss this value. No wonder so many students seem puzzled when asked to describe why a "classic" is good or worthy of study. The way we have taught Canadian literature makes the idea of responding to this question in historical or cultural terms seem distant, irrelevant, and distinctly untrendy.

It is astonishing that we have thousands of books and articles devoted to so-called valuable Canadian texts, but not one study that grapples with the question of *why* these texts are rated so highly. Or of why we call certain Canadian texts, but not others, classics.

(My own research suggests that the establishment of the classics was often a random process that had more to do with market conditions than with informed judgement or consensus. For instance, many of the now-canonized titles chosen for the New Canadian Library series were selected because the rights to reprint them were cheap, rather than because they were recognized as classic texts. A case in point is Sinclair Ross' *As for Me and My House* [first published in New York in 1941] which was not published in Canada prior to its paperback release in the NCL series in 1957.)

Because we know so little about literary value in Canada, we know less about ourselves and less about the curricula we have constructed to reflect

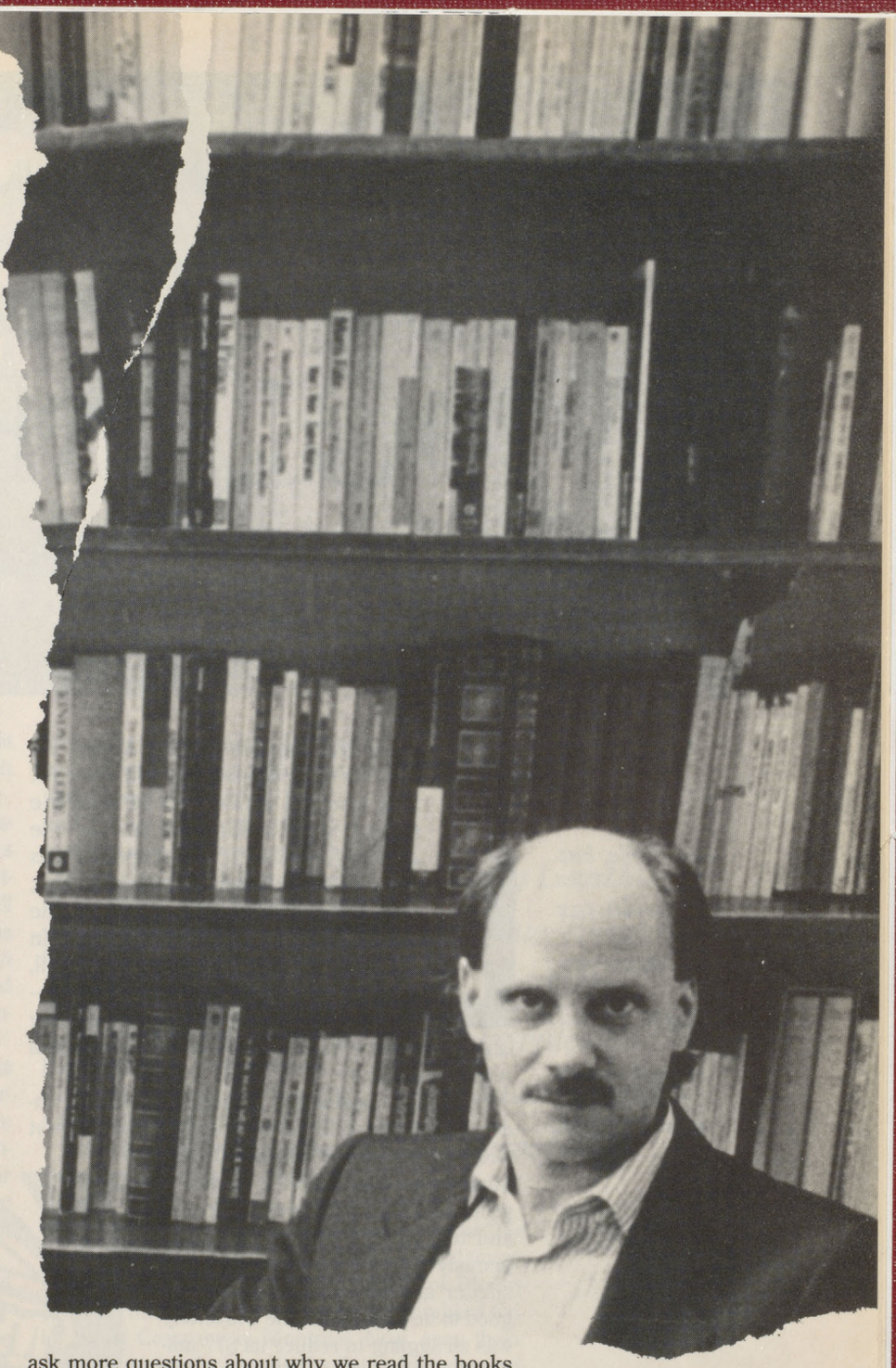


Photo: Normand Blouin

on ourselves; if courses on Canadian literature are not somehow about Canadianness, what, then, are they about? This ignorance is reflected in the widespread confusion that has become most evident in our constitutional debates: Canadians remain uncertain about what values they wish to enshrine and about what kind of country they want Canada to be.

Students are repeatedly told that the literature they are studying is the reflection of a formed and homogeneous country and most modern studies of English-Canadian literature proceed from the assumption that there are such things as images and patterns of nationhood and national expression, even while the fiction and poetry written over the last two decades is increasingly devoted to the regional, the plural, and the marginal. (For instance, Jack Hodgins' *Spit Delaney's Island*, about people on Vancouver Island, Kristjana Gunnars' *Settlement Poems*, which deals with Icelandic immigrants in 19th-century Manitoba, and David Adams Richards' Miramichi novels.) There is no book about the Canadian experience, although many writers have wanted there to be one.

What if the Great Canadian Novel does not exist? Does it matter? Only to the extent that the absence of such a work testifies to an absence of consensus, and to the fact that Canadian literature came of age during a period when it was increasingly difficult to reach such a consensus. Yet in Canada, the difficulty of arriving at any form of textual consensus was obscured by two decades of government efforts to promote a national literature and to elevate the status of its study. These efforts inevitably led to the creation of a canon comprising those texts deemed to be "indispensable," from Susanna Moodie's *Roughing It in the Bush* to Alice Munro's *Lives of Girls and Women*. If we could not have one Great Canadian Novel, we would have several Great Canadian Novels – the next best thing.

At a time when academics in other countries were reviewing their canons and devaluing some of their so-called classic texts, Canadian academics gathered in Calgary, in 1978, for the Conference on the Canadian Novel, where they cast votes to determine which Canadian novels were the most important ever published. Meanwhile publishers were learning to call books that were unknown 30 years ago "great Canadian texts." The plan worked too well.

Now the country is at a turning point, and the study of its literature also needs to turn. We need to ask more questions about why we read the books we read and why we call some good and others not. We need to question the orthodoxy that has allowed the industry of Canadian literature to thrive. We have to re-introduce a sense of historical perspective, and to allow for the teaching of Canadian literature within a cultural frame that is heterogeneous, conflicted and unstable. It is necessary to give up the dream of something solid and national that denies the plural and marginal forces pulling at its very centre. Finally, we have to realize that, in many respects, the study of Canadian literature has not yet begun.

Robert Lecker recently finished editing a new collection of essays, Canadian Canons: Essays in Literary Value *(University of Toronto Press) which will be published in December.*

McGILL'S 100-MILLION-DOLLAR DAY

by Janice Paskey

It seemed too elusive, too impossible, but a complex tax shelter has brought McGill its best money news in years.

Late in the afternoon of last August 22, McGill's legal adviser, Raynald Mercille, flew into his office. It was with the frenetic pace of someone late for one meeting, and shortly due at another. His exhaustion had given way to exhilaration; he'd just come from the closing of the biggest research and development deal in Canadian university history. For McGill, it was a $100-million day; the money – half of it down and the balance coming later in the year – was being split between 35 McGill research projects.

"You can't imagine the pressure we've been under," said Mercille, MEd'73, BCL'83. In just two-and-one-half months, during Montreal's short summer, he and a group of off-campus lawyers, brokers and tax experts devised an outrageously complex and lucrative tax shelter and the results looked too good to be true. While the University was struggling to reduce its $77 million deficit, the sale of shares in a new University-based R&D company had netted one-quarter of McGill's entire yearly operating budget.



The story, however, begins with a failure. In the early eighties, two McGill microbiology professors set up a company on campus, Devoe-Holbein (Canada) Inc., to market bacterial binding agents for industrial and therapeutic uses. Without clear guidelines, there was confusion as the professors struggled to balance commercial goals with academic obligations. Alex Paterson, BCL'56, (currently chair of the Board of Governors), looked into the affair and recommended the creation of a new enterprise that would exist at arm's-length from the University. The result was the Martlet Research Trust, an independent legal entity with the task of seeking investment dollars to take McGill innovations and inventions to the marketplace. As well, it was hoped that the Trust might earn profits for McGill and its researchers. That was in 1987, but for several years the Trust was inactive owing to a shortage of seed-money.

The breakthrough came in May of this year, with a strange and fortuitous turn of events – the creation of a tax shelter that would give the Trust its *raison d'être*.

The timing couldn't have been better. McGill University had recently declared its mission to be among the top 20 research institutions in the world. There were 100 research centres and institutes on campus looking for funds. But the amount of money available from granting agencies and research foundations had shrunk, while competition had increased. Many of the wealthiest American foundations were now supporting only institutions in the United States.

Against this background, McGill's Board of Governors encouraged the University to look to the public market as a source of research funds. Academics Roger Prichard, Vice-Principal (Research) and Dean of Graduate Studies, and Associate Dean of Graduate Studies and Research Bitten Stripp found that Quebec's tax shelters for research and development were the most favourable in Canada.

"The climate for research grants is very competitive," said Stripp. "We had to look at all the options." Importantly, Quebec's R&D Venture Capital Corporation provided for "third party" breaks where the individual investor could receive a significant deduction, not just the company undertaking the research. According to Vincent Wright, the editor of *Research Money*, an independent newsletter in Ottawa: "Quebec is much more progressive in valu-

Photos: Marc Drolet



ing research and development (as a way to boost the economy) than other provinces – it is much more European that way."

For some time private promoters – the individuals or corporations that manage and sell tax shelters – had been looking to McGill with an eye to exploiting its marketable research products. But McGill had suffered one unsuccessful venture and was wary of getting its fingers burned again. Then McGill's Raynald Mercille heard of two determined investment executives who had developed a promising deal.

Dany Gauthier and Luc Tanguay, vice-presidents of corporate finance with the biggest retail brokerage firm in Quebec, Montreal-based Lévesque Beaubien Geoffrion Inc., had been in search of investment opportunities, since earlier in the year when Quebec cut its film production tax shelters; the federal government had also closed a number of research and development tax loopholes.

"We wanted to build up a new structure," said Dany Gauthier. "We knew we had to develop something brand new for the investors. In fact, we were brainstorming so much that some people thought we were crazy." But last May, Gauthier and Tanguay fixed on what they thought was a solid option: a lucrative "double dip" investment, which would give two tax benefits. Under their scheme, money invested in research and development would be 100 percent deductible from provincial taxes, and there would also be a tax credit of 40 percent on any profits from inventions, which they expected to be roughly 16 or 17 percent. Lévesque Beaubien had entered into two biomedical research deals worth $13 million and $20 million respectively, but now it was looking for an even bigger deal. It needed an institution capable of undertaking large-scale research projects. As Dany Gauthier said: "The size of the R&D you can do at McGill is bigger than anywhere in Quebec."

The University sounded out Lévesque Beaubien's preliminary ideas and realized – in one major cunning aspect of the deal – that by designating the Martlet Research Trust as *promoter* of the shelter, the Trust could earn commissions (usually given to a private individual) for start-up funds. (The hope was that eventually McGill might benefit from successful commercial ventures, just as the University of Florida has profited from the patent of Gatorade, a drink developed in its laboratories.)

The Brokers

Dany Gauthier and Luc Tanguay took the tax rules and conceived a bullet-proof deal.

Just a few months before, Alex Paterson had had the foresight to recruit the trustees who would play a key role in the coming months: Ian Soutar, BEng'58, President of Pembroke Management Ltd., Dominik Dlouhy, President of Dlouhy Investments, and Con Harrington, of Lombard Odier Trust Company in Montreal. Now, even these men were taken by surprise by the sudden developments.

"I received a call from Alex Paterson, who wanted trustees who were distanced from the University," Harrington said (he went to Bishop's, though his father was a McGill chancellor). "He wanted people who had experience with the public market – a commercial eye rather than an academic eye. The very next thing that happened was that paper started flowing from the law firm about doing a big public issue. I was taken aback, but we were off and running."

As the tax shelter began to take shape, the trustees worked together with McCarthy Tétrault lawyers Lazar Sarna, BA'69, BCL'72, and Tim Huot in advising the University on the proceedings.

It was a complex deal, one that was hammered out in three crucial meetings: the first between

Lévesque Beaubien's Gauthier and Tanguay and representatives of McGill, the second in the Board of Governors' executive committee, and finally between McGill's academic deans.

It was late in May when Gauthier and Tanguay came to make their pitch. As the two brokers began the walk uphill to the McGill campus – it was their first visit ever – they thought they had a "bullet-proof" deal, but they were aware that the McGill boardroom contained a tough audience.

"We were concerned when we went into the meeting because we were facing brokers who knew the field," Gauthier later said. "I had to speak in English, which is not my mother tongue, and I wanted to make them understand that we were not dreaming – we were serious that we could deliver the $100 million. The trustees asked many technical questions – they were certainly doing their job properly."

The Martlet Research Trustees

Soutar, Harrington, and Dluohy cast a keen commercial eye for McGill. With Martlet profits, they'll guide McGill innovations to the market.

When the meeting ended, the McGill contingent was cautiously optimistic. The trustees discussed their role. They knew that the risk for the promoter might be high, perhaps to the tune of $400,000 in expenses in this case. Since the trustees were volunteers, it was essential the issue succeed or McGill might be liable for the costs. And if the tax shelter attracted no money, it might tarnish the reputation of the University. "We feared it might come to nothing if it didn't sell," said Bitten Stripp.

As well, other people were concerned about the implications of the shelter. Michael Kiefer, Vice-Principal (Advancement), whose division raised $35 million for McGill last year, wanted to ensure that potential investors didn't confuse the endeavour with charitable giving. Eventually, he was satisfied with the proposal, although privately he wished tax laws gave as good a break for altruistic giving.

Others feared the deal would create obligations dictated from outside the University. It was certain the University's accounts would be closely scrutinized by government officials. Scientists, too, worried that they would be forced to spend research funds according to specified time rules, and that they would be pressured to produce marketable products.

As Mercille said: "The closer the University gets to industry, the greater the potential for conflict of interest. Not only is the University's reputation at stake, but its credibility and management ability will be under scrutiny in the future."

Others feared the deal would swing the McGill pendulum even further towards applied research and sciences at the expense of arts and social sciences. Last year, for instance, the University received $156 million for research (direct expenses), of which $5 million was for arts; medicine, the traditional money magnet, received $90 million. The proposed tax shelter was limited to scientific research.

But these concerns had to be dealt with quickly, as time was running out to get the money during this tax year. At the second key meeting, the executive committee of the Board of Governors found itself with just two days to review the deal. Simply put, the broker Lévesque Beaubien would sell 100 million shares in Martlet R & D Investments Inc. in two offerings, one in August and one in December – at $1 a share. The minimum investment would be $5,000.

For the executive committee, the key sticking point was the novel role to be assumed by Martlet Research Trust. As the lawyer acting for the Trust, Lazar Sarna, put it, "There had never been in Quebec or in Canada the promotion of a public financing by a Trust which was created by a University."

A second shrewd move was McGill's creation of Martinex Science Inc. Since the tax rules called for partnership with a business (the aim of the shelter was to allow Quebec businesses to improve their performance through R&D), McGill set up its own in Martinex Science Inc., which would be eligible for a Quebec tax credit of 40 percent. Abe Fuks, a Senior Researcher at the McGill Cancer Centre, was volunteered as Director of Martinex in the rush. "We looked around and it was either me or the guy emptying the waste paper basket," he said.

The creation of Martinex Science Inc. and using Martlet Research Trust as promoter were unique moves, especially for a university. As Alex Paterson put it: "God knows I don't think the University should usually be in the business of tax shelters, but this was a way of getting money to do some valuable research, and to provide money for Martlet Research Trust."

After 48 hours, the executive committee gave its assent.



The third major step in the process took place as the clock wound down. McGill had one week to marshal the necessary information for the investment prospectus required by the Quebec Securities Commission. The University had to pick its research projects, draw up detailed budgets, and provide written descriptions that everyone could understand.

A scramble ensued. Any researchers who weren't around that week were out of luck. Projects such as Ian Hunter and John Hollerbach's microsurgery robot, and Dr. Brian Leyland-Jones's anti-cancer drugs were already well documented and lent themselves well to inclusion in the prospectus. In all, the University designated projects in five areas: artificial intelligence and robotics, innovative materials, biomedical technologies, environmental technologies, and agriculture and nutrition. Everyone, including Lévesque Beaubien, was surprised when McGill met the deadline.

"I have never had contact with McGill, and I was amazed at the efficiency of McGill," Gauthier said afterwards. "It's big but it can move as quickly as a rabbit. We were keen to do business with each other."

But not everyone was so pleased. When the Quebec government was asked for an advanced tax ruling – to confirm the legitimacy of the Martlet R&D Investments Inc. – it delayed the ruling. The issue presented a huge revenue loss, one that – the finance ministry stated later – "did not correspond to fiscal policy" since its aim was to provide Quebec business with venture capital. There were fears that the government might put a stop to the deal.

As a result, McGill called on Alex Paterson to ask the opinion of Quebec Minister of Finance Gerard Lévesque, BCL'54. Paterson says he placed a call to Lévesque, who was not in, and he asked the minister to return his call if, indeed, he intended to put a stop to the tax shelter deal. The call never came, the deal went through.

On the public market, the investors quickly bought up the stock last July. (They needed to contribute only $325 for every $1,000 deduction received, because of a complicated system of bank loans which would cover the balance). An intellectual property buy-back of 60 cents on each dollar meant investors could have a deduction over two years. With its 500 salespeople and extensive contacts, the company sold $12 million shares in a single day, and the entire issue sold out in a month. The original estimate of market demand, which began at $50 million, rose to twice that amount.

When it closed on August 22, McGill had raised $99,456,000 in research funds, Martlet Research Trust received $3,521,280 as the promoter, and the broker, Lévesque Beaubien, earned commissions worth $5 million.

For most McGill researchers,the money matched or exceeded their yearly research grants. In the words of one researcher, "Absorbing that kind of money that quickly was like a boa constrictor swallowing a goat."



Projects were catapulted forward, in some cases two years ahead of plans. At the Montreal Neurological Institute, exuberant scientists moved the library to make room for laboratories and long-awaited research plans got underway. Progress was being made on new cancer drugs, a computer to monitor labour during birth, the conversion of kitchen waste to animal food, improvement of the flavour of microwave-cooked foods . . . .

But late in the afternoon of August 22, an exhausted crowd met to celebrate the closing of the issue, the $100 million day, in keeping with a Lévesque Beaubien tradition. Everyone was aware that they had come in just under the wire, and a few weeks later the rules were changed. Tax shelters for research and development would continue to provide an untraditional source of research funding for Quebec universities, but never again on such profitable terms.

As Dany Gauthier said, "It was like a lottery – you don't expect to win twice."

The McGill Academics

With research money elusive, Bitten Stripp and Roger Prichard forged into the public market.

DRAMATIC DREAMING

by Janice Hamilton

McGill researchers are teaching people to overcome their fears by stepping back into their dreams.

She heard air raid sirens and frantically called to her children but they were nowhere to be found. A plane was about to bomb her house. The pilot stopped the plane and peered into the kitchen window. It was always then that Giulietta Vicenzi woke up.

Vicenzi was just a child in Italy during the Second World War, but the events of those years continued to haunt her, in the recurrent nightmares that she suffered from for some 20 years into adulthood. Today, Vicenzi says she has been free of the nightmares ever since she participated in an experiment involving dream therapy run by Antonio (Tony) Zadra, BA'88, MA'91, a PhD student in McGill's department of psychology.

Under the supervision of Professor Don Donderi, Zadra, 27, is one of the first investigators to test the therapeutic possibilities of "lucid dreams," in which people are aware that they are dreaming. Studies show they differ from ordinary dreams in several ways: lucid dreams are easier to remember, involve stronger emotions, and have crisper images with more vivid colours. They may also be the most useful for healing psychological wounds. "Becoming lucid during a nightmare can reduce anxiety because the dreamer can tell himself he is really safe in bed," Zadra says.

He began studying lucid dreams as an undergraduate, then went on to master's research, where he tested techniques to induce lucidity and showed that lucid dreaming is a learnable skill. His research exploited a method developed by German psychologist Paul Tholey, combining auto-suggestion – telling yourself to have a lucid dream – with what Zadra calls developing a "critical reflective attitude." This involves identifying, while awake, common themes which have appeared in a dream or something strange which might re-appear in the dream, and then taking note of it.

While observing surroundings in this way, his subjects were to ask themselves, "Am I dreaming?" Zadra hoped his subjects would maintain this heightened awareness and critical attitude when they began to dream.

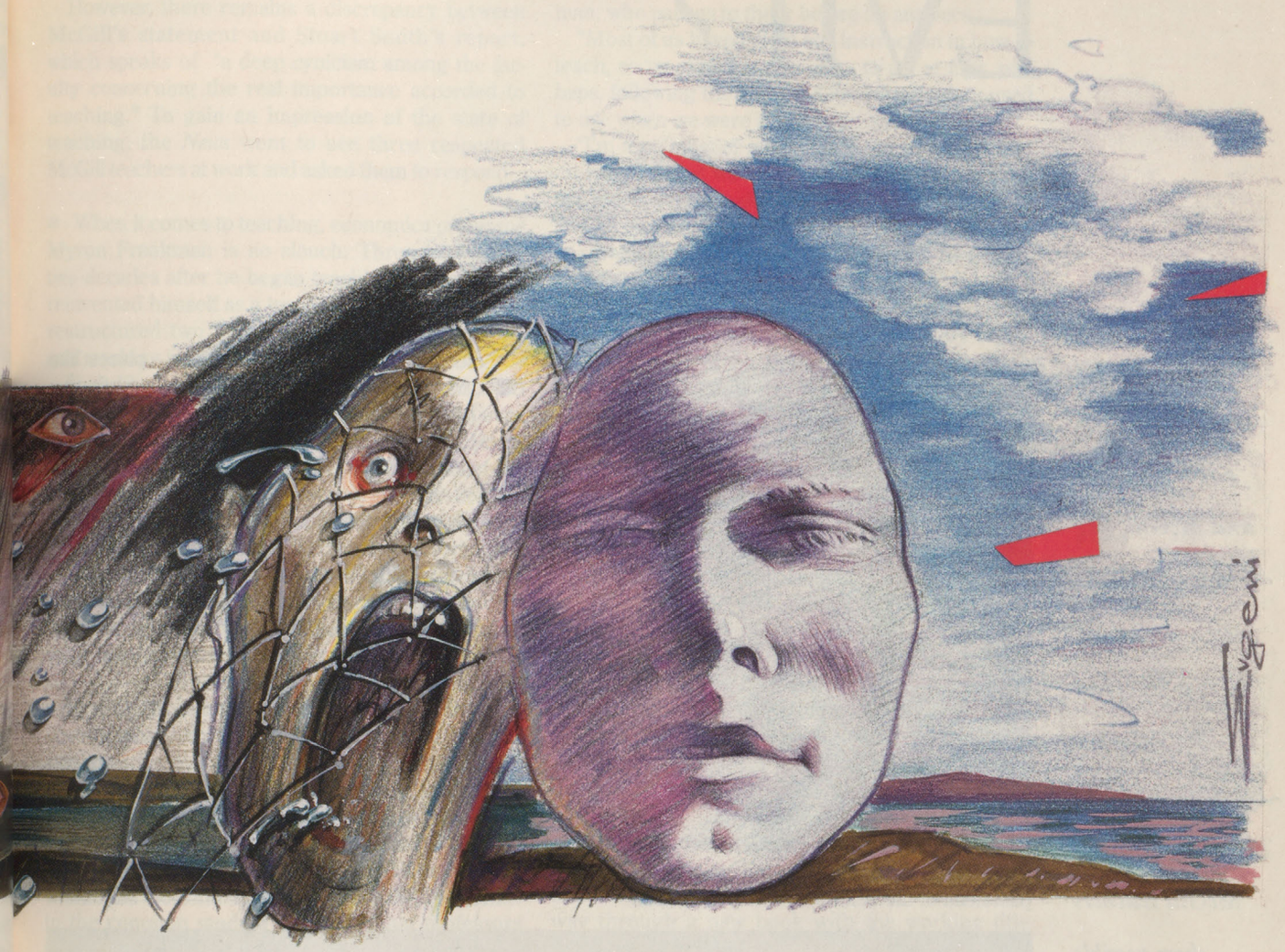


Illustration: Evgeni Tomov

His study looked at 47 people divided into three groups. In one group he placed people who never had lucid dreams and taught them techniques to induce the dreams. After these lessons, nine of the 16 subjects reported lucid dreams. The next group included people who had lucid dreams, and all were able to increase the frequency of their dreams. In the control group, which was not instructed in lucid dream techniques, only two of the members reported having lucid dreams. This experiment added to Zadra's theory that lucid dreaming is a learnable skill.

In the next stage, Zadra conducted a pilot project involving nightmare sufferers in order to test the hypothesis that the dreamer can exert some control and change the characters, objects and events that occur in the dream.

In the case of Giulietta Vicenzi, a Quebec woman in her fifties, Zadra showed her how to become lucid through muscle relaxation, critical reflective attitude and guided imagery (in which she was asked to describe the dream then rehearse an alternative ending.) They decided she would try to confront the pilot in her nightmare with the words:



"In the name of God, I command you to go away," since she was a religious woman.

Later, she was able to do this and reported, "The scene changed, I found myself in a church and felt very peaceful." Similarly, four out of five of Zadra's subjects say they no longer suffer from recurrent nightmares.

As part of his PhD thesis, Zadra is now building on the research of Ron Brown, PhD'84, who found that people with recurrent dreams have the worst psychological well-being scores and that former recurrent dreamers have the best. Zadra is studying the relationship between lucid dreams, dream content and psychological well-being. Each morning, about 200 Montrealers record their dreams in a special booklet. They describe whatever they can remember, note their main emotions, and comment on the intensity of feelings. Zadra has them undergo standard tests to measure their overall psychological well-being.

"We want to find out what kinds of individuals, under what conditions, are more likely to have particular types of dreams," he says.

To become a field of legitimate scientific study, lucid dreaming has had to overcome a shady past. In the first half of this century, psychics studied lucid dreams as well as such phenomena as telepathy and ghosts. Most scientists disapproved of this unconventional research and consequently showed little interest in this field. Psychologists were also sceptical. Freud, after all, maintained that dreams belong to the subconscious mind and were therefore inaccessible to the rational mind. In an effort to balance competing theories, some experts argued that lucid dreams could be explained as what the dreamer remembered during the brief awakenings between dreams.

Since the early eighties, however, electronic equipment used in sleep laboratories at Stanford University and other centres has shown that subjects who are definitely asleep, have lucid dreams.

At McGill, Antonio Zadra, an aspiring professor, is convinced there are unexplored possibilities in lucid dreaming. Athletes can rehearse difficult moves, people with phobias can overcome fears. "And it can all happen while they're safe in bed," he says.

Janice Hamilton is a Montreal freelance writer.

Lucid dreaming has had to overcome a shady past. In the first half of this century, psychics studied lucid dreams as well as such phenomena as telepathy and ghosts.

A NECESSARY EVIL?

by Jim Boothroyd

University teaching is often downright bad and McGill, like others, could do better, according to a report by McGill grad Dr. Stuart Smith. Three outstanding McGill teachers show possible ways forward.

The McGill student spent hours on the essay, a carefully worded response to questions raised in her professor's lectures. When she discovered that her teaching assistant – a graduate student – had marked it in a cursory and thoughtless way, she appealed to the professor. He dismissed her appeal with the stinging words, "I'm not paid to read student papers." Dr. Stuart Smith, BSc'58, MD'62, heard that story as head of the Commission of Inquiry on Canadian University Education, formed last year by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada. As Smith made clear in his report, published in October (see insert), this McGill student's experience is all too familiar in universities across the country.

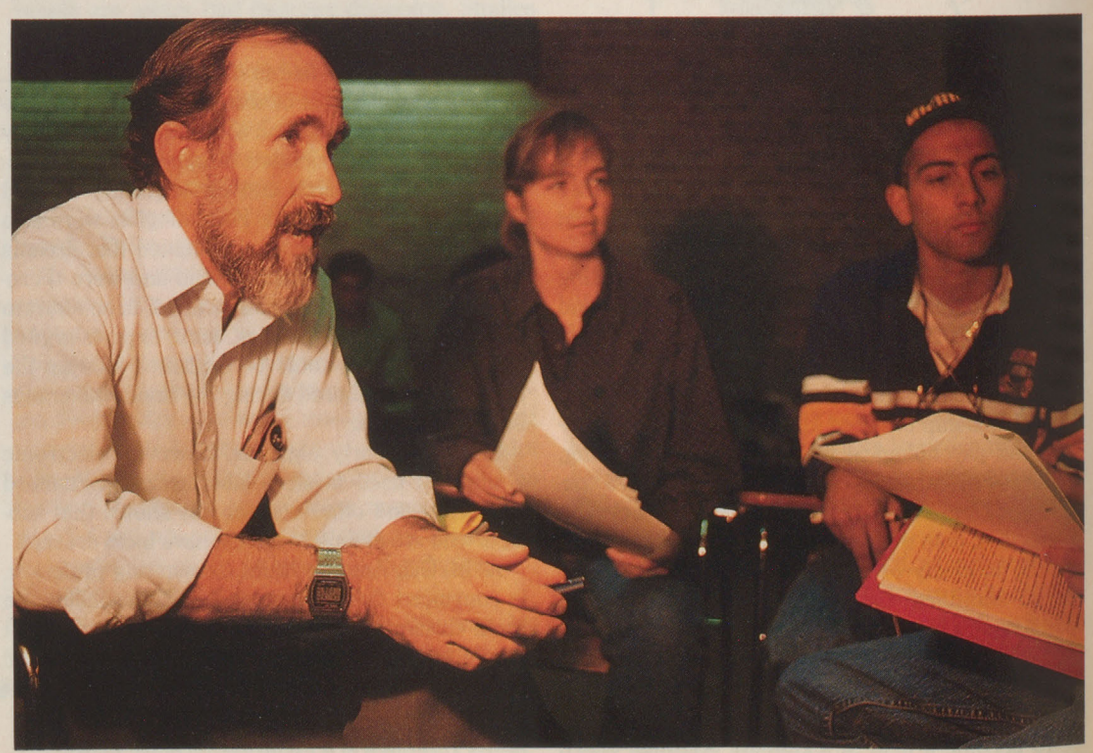
"We've seen a serious devaluation of teaching in Canadian universities in the last two or three decades," says Smith, a former university professor and past head of the Science Council of Canada.

"Selective universities in particular – places like UBC, McGill, Queen's, the U. of T. among others – have huge problems, because at institutions with a significant research component and numerous graduate studies programs, faculty are often reluctant to teach."

In his report, Smith praised work/study courses and innovative teaching schemes at a number of universities. But, in general, he painted a sorry picture of the current situation: one of oversized classes and underqualified teaching assistants, of professors who hide from their students and view teaching as, at best, "a necessary evil."

In its recent setting of priorities, McGill gave equal emphasis to teaching and research: a tradition it has long upheld with such fine scholars and teachers as Sir William Osler, Stephen Leacock, and, more recently, winners of the prestigious national 3M teaching award, pharmacologist Peter McLeod and management professor Nancy Adler.

McGill University's official mission statement



Photos: Nicole Rivelli

emphatically asserts the importance of this balance, calling for "the advancement of learning through teaching, scholarship and service to society; by offering undergraduate and graduate students the best education available."

However, there remains a discrepancy between McGill's statement and Stuart Smith's report, which speaks of "a deep cynicism among the faculty concerning the real importance accorded to teaching." To gain an impression of the state of teaching, the *News* went to see three respected McGill teachers at work and asked them to respond.

■ When it comes to teaching, economics professor Myron Frankman is no slouch. Three years ago, two decades after he began teaching at McGill, he reinvented himself as a teacher. Frankman entirely restructured two undergraduate courses, and began marking 500 to 600 papers a year.

"I disliked the dynamics of the classroom," he says. "The comments from my students on course evaluations confirmed my bad feelings." He arranged for a consultant from McGill's Centre for University Teaching and Learning (CUTL) to sit in on his classes and then later joined five professors from other disciplines in a CUTL discussion group.

Newly motivated, he resolved to strike out in a new direction. First, he did away with final exams, then with exams altogether. Instead, he decided to base grades on as many as seven short papers assigned over the semester.

In place of hour-long lectures in class, he prepared lessons in which the students worked in small groups. His new approach is to act as a facilitator: he hovers about the outside of the groups, listening in on student discussions, setting topics of discussion, answering queries, then summing up the salient points at the end of the hour.

But his most talked-about innovation responds to the common student complaint that professors are inaccessible. Frankman developed a computerized bulletin board that allows students to send him messages 24 hours a day from terminals on campus or from their homes. It gives his students access to reading lists – which can be constantly updated – and provides a way for students to discuss problems among themselves, hold conferences, and propose seminar topics.

Frankman still schedules two office hours a week, but he answers his computer "mail" once a day. He believes the computer link encourages more of a dialogue with his students, one in which students feel less inhibited about asking questions.

"My Chinese instructors have assigned us another test for Dec. 1, so I'm switching one of my papers (rural development)," reads a message from one Heather B. Hanna, dated Monday, 20 November, 1989 at 15:43:59. "As for my state policy paper, my topic is going to be tax evasion. Is there any difference between tax evasion and tax avoidance? I've heard both terms used in the same article."

In his office, Frankman boils water in a kettle without a lid, for a cup of filtered coffee, and reflects on the state of teaching at McGill. He is a soft-spoken man, who pauses to think before he answers.

"Most of us haven't had any instruction in how to teach, so we do what was done to us, at first, perhaps, following the lecture notes our mentors used to use when we were at graduate school.

"I'm sure most of my colleagues work very hard on teaching but we need to change the culture of the university to make any real improvements. By and large, the reward structure doesn't recognize good teaching. Academic recognition is tied to research and publications."

Frankman's research interests are broad; his recently published papers include: *A Planetary Vision* and *Global Income Redistribution,* and he is partway through a new book with the working title *Organizing the World Economy.* With administrative and teaching commitments, however, Frankman is pressed for time to write and do research, except during the summer months.



Carolyn Pittenger has taught as many as 5 classes of 25 students per semester.

Far left: Myron Frankman leads a class.

"Most of us haven't had any instruction in how to teach..." Professor Myron Frankman

He'd like to see student evaluations taken more seriously in the assessment of instructors and promotion of faculty.

"The Senate guidelines recommend that there be regular discussions of student evaluations between the candidate and the chair of the department. They call for systematic evaluations of courses and methods of teaching. As far as I'm aware, it simply doesn't happen: the policy is honoured in the breach."

■ The people who teach writing at McGill treat their student evaluations like gold. The Effective Written Communication (EWC) program provides writing classes for no fewer than 2,000 McGill students a year. Though few of the instructors are

TEACHING IN PERIL

Stuart Smith's AUCC report found that:

- Large classes and a lack of "intimate contact" between early undergraduates and tenured faculty is eroding the quality of education in Canadian universities.
- There is a "deep cynicism among faculty" concerning the real importance accorded teaching, though all universities declare themselves to be dedicated to high-quality education.
- Innovation in Canadian education, whether in the application of technology or use of novel teaching methods is "depressingly uncommon."
- Canadian universities are underfunded compared with their American counterparts and native, disabled and socio-economically disadvantaged students are "clearly under-represented" at universities.

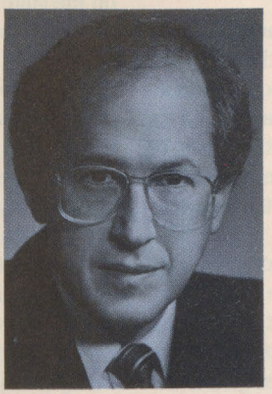
Main proposals of the Commission:

- Universities should publish figures of the number of classroom hours per professor, the number of senior faculty teaching introductory undergraduate courses and drop-out rates.
- Annual statistics should be published showing the number of faculty promoted on the basis of excellence in research, excellence in teaching, or a combination of the two.
- Student evaluations "ought to be universal, conducted seriously and taken seriously."
- Co-op and interdisciplinary programmes should be set-up in more disciplines. Outreach schemes should be developed to increase the participation of under-represented social groups, and universities should survey graduates and employers at regular periods to ensure they remain relevant to the needs of society.

The report of the Commission of Inquiry on Canadian University Education is based on more than 200 presentations and 250 written briefs submitted at hearings or sent to the commission during the fall of 1990.

faculty – EWC is considered an in-house service in the Faculty of Education – the program has won praise in university reviews – and from AUCC commissioner Stuart Smith – for its innovative methods and outstanding teachers. One of the best is Carolyn Pittenger.

In 1988, for instance, Pittenger, who has a master's degree in English literature from the State University of New York at Albany and an MEd from McGill, received the following average scores (out of five) on student evaluations: 4.61 for "is an effective teacher," 4.70 for "promotes mutual respect" and 4.73 for "is one of the better instructors." Pittenger is proud of these results and proud of her colleagues but she wonders how student evaluations are used in other areas of the University.



Stuart Smith

Photo: Yousuf Karsh

"We're told that our student ratings are consistently above the mean for the University," she says. "But I think we make more use of them than other departments."

Every semester, professor Patrick Dias, Director of the Centre for the Study and Teaching of Writing, which administers EWC, meets individually with his 25 teachers. Together they review what the students have said and propose changes where necessary. Then Dias graphs the statistics for a special meeting of all the teachers, in which they interpret the results, assess their performance as a group and look at possible improvements.

If this self-examination is to bear fruit, Carolyn Pittenger believes she has to act on the findings. She says good teaching depends on three things: being on top of your subject, being a good communicator and doing a good deal of hard work. Like many of her colleagues, she has taught as many as five classes of 25 students per semester. That's a heavy load for someone who offers to read the journals her students write, as well as numerous papers. In her remaining time she keeps up with the latest research on the teaching of writing, and she has co-authored a textbook on the subject.

The EWC teachers rely a good deal on each other. Every two weeks they meet to discuss their teaching methods and work through common problems. At one session, assistant professor Anthony Paré, BEd'79, MA'84, PhD'91, mug of coffee in hand, asked about ways of teaching students to document their essays. He confessed that for years he had taught Modern Language Association and American Psychological Association styles of referencing, but he still couldn't remember the rules of either.

From across the room, Patrick Dias admitted that neither could he, but he urged the teachers to choose one system and "demystify" it, so students wouldn't get hung up about notation and bibliographies.

The conversation turned to innovative writing assignments. Sharon Wall distributed a batch of brochures that her students had designed: one to advertise a Chinese Pentecostal Church camp, and another about safety tips for women. She said her students had been tremendously enthusiastic, but Patrick Dias and others wondered whether the assignment put too great an emphasis on design and graphics at the expense of "sustained writing."

Audrey Berner, BA'72, reported on a scheme in which her class wrote booklets that they sent by air courier to students in Tel Aviv, Israel. The other teachers listened closely as she told how the Israeli students wrote more than ever when the Gulf War broke out and they were confined to bomb shelters during missile attacks.

In class, Pittenger prefers to allow her students to define their own proj- ects. A group of mechanical engineers chooses to write about the workings of a flashlight; they then give the piece to a class of grade-seven students for criticism. At a lesson for education students, Pittenger divides the hour between small-group and class discussions, as they assess five drafts of an application letter, analyzing such things as abstract and concrete language, tone and content. The rule is always to be relevant.

Pittenger says she loves her work, and admires the dedication of people like Patrick Dias, but she questions whether the University values good teaching. "I work like a dog," she says with a laugh. "Ask anybody – I work hard. But when it comes time for merit pay increase, I get a form to fill out that asks, 'How many university committees have you sat on?' 'How many awards have you received?' 'How many conferences have you gone to?' 'How many publications have you had?' but there's nothing down there for teaching. Zip."

> Maxwell praises the Smith Commission report for its emphasis on teaching, but, apart from a concern about large classes, he argues that McGill is performing well.

■ McGill's Dean of Arts, Michael Maxwell, MA'61, PhD'66, says that in his faculty a candidate's teaching record is exposed to the same scrutiny as his research when tenure or promotion decisions are made.

"As far as I know, student evaluations are systematically reviewed and discussed by all my departmental chairs and professors."

Maxwell praises the Smith Commission report for its emphasis on teaching, but, apart from a concern about large classes, he argues that McGill is performing well. Maxwell says increased tuition fees will provide the University with more money to

hire faculty and this, together with a long-term plan to reduce the number of undergraduate students, will pave the way for smaller classes and better teaching.

He challenges the assumption that teaching and research are mutually exclusive and points to a plaque on a wall in Dawson Hall where he reviews the names of the recent winners of the Faculty of Arts' Fieldhouse Teaching Award.

"Robert Lecker, a first-rate scholar in Canadian literature, Marguerite Deslauriers, gifted teacher and philosopher, Charles Taylor, well, he's been compared to Hegel . . . ."

Nevertheless Maxwell, an open and friendly man, admits that the balance between research and teaching is a delicate one.

"We have to be very careful that we don't press our people so hard that they start to neglect their teaching. Over the last decade, I think that we have been putting more emphasis on research and that is partly the reason why the teaching load has been reduced in a number of departments, including my own – people just felt that they couldn't cope."

> "We have to be very careful that we don't press our people so hard that they start to neglect their teaching."

Maxwell believes McGill has managed a good balancing act by hiring additional staff. He points to a Carnegie Foundation survey (1984) which shows that less than 33 percent of faculty at top American research universities teach five to ten hours of undergraduate classes per week. At McGill, the corresponding figure is 80 percent.

And the Dean practises what he preaches. In the fall semester, on top of his administrative duties, he taught a third-year course in Tudor and Stuart Britain – three classroom hours per week – supervised four graduate students, and worked on a research paper to be presented next summer. His paper, "Ireland and the Monarchy in the Early Stuart Multiple Kingdom," was published this year in a British journal, while last year he put the finishing touches on a book, *The Outbreak of the Irish Rebellion in 1641.*

He describes himself as "conservative" in his approach to teaching but gets good results on his student evaluations.

At 8.30 am on a rainy Wednesday, the 12 students in his Tudor and Stuart Britain course aren't quick to respond to his questions but they warm up over the hour. The professor sits at a formica-topped desk at the front of a small classroom, dressed in a white shirt, McGill tie and double-breasted grey suit. He is discussing the importance of neighbourliness in the 17th-century English community.

"One tangible example of this was the willingness of people to lend each other money, at no interest. Ralph Josselin, a parish minister, for instance, notes in his diary in 1651 that he lent three pounds 'to Young of Halstead who was in great straites to make his rent up to his landlord.' "

Maxwell explains that that was a significant sum, because at the time a cow would have cost perhaps a pound. He asks his students how much a cow would cost today.

"What? – 400 or 500 dollars?" Much laughter. A student suggests twice the amount.

"Very well, but you get my point, it was a fair sum to lend," Maxwell says.

The lecture is peppered with such personal anecdotes and witty asides, and Maxwell and his students clearly enjoy themselves.

Afterwards, Alex Johnston, who is in the last year of an honours degree in history, says, "He's a very busy man, but he doesn't cut corners – he can be tough but he is very conscientious. In another course I had with him, he personally took us all to the library to show us the primary sources that were available." Johnston says she chose to study with Maxwell because her other professors recommended him.

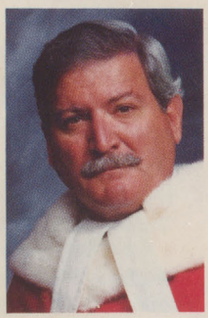
"They said he had a solid record of research, and was an enthusiastic teacher. It's hard to compare him . . . but he's probably the best one I've had."



Dean of Arts, Michael Maxwell

SUPREME COMPETITION

by Stephen Bindman



"I let them discuss the case, I let them express opinions as if they were colleagues. But beyond a certain point, I say 'No, I've made up my mind, this is it.'"
(Chief Justice Lamer)

Overlooking the Ottawa River, the natural dividing line between French and English Canada, the Supreme Court looks cold and forbidding. Its austere stone facade, heavy lines and pointed green roof speak of the power and gravity of law – it's a building that even some of the most skilled lawyers in the country find intimidating. For most recent law school graduates in Canada, it's the last place in the world they would call home.

But home it is, for the few law graduates – many of them from McGill – who are chosen each year to serve as clerks to a Supreme Court justice. For a gruelling year, they are an integral part of the inner workings of the country's most powerful court, researching fine points of law, debating with the country's top nine judges such hot legal topics as abortion, mandatory retirement and the constitutional rights of people charged with crimes. If they can stand the heat, it is one of the best articling jobs available; when they emerge the clerks will likely find themselves on the fast track to legal stardom.

> Bilingual and schooled in two systems of law, McGill students are much sought after as clerks for the Supreme Court of Canada

McGill grad Karen Kolodny, BCL'83, LLB'83, who is now 31, clerked for Justice Antonio Lamer – now the chief justice – in 1985-86. Afterwards, she worked on the negotiations leading up to the Canada-U.S. free trade agreement and then moved to the Wall Street mega law firm White and Case. She's now in Brussels working for the European Community. Kolodny said she found the work as a clerk more "intellectually challenging" than she'd ever expected.

"I applied because it was a great way to learn about the most powerful court in the country, and therefore the judicial system in general," says Kolodny.

"But the problems that those judges are confronted with are not easy and there often are not always simple legal answers. When you work as a clerk, you become part of a process where you not only come up with legal solutions, you also learn the process of the policy formation and decision-making.

"The demand for precision, the demand for backing up every single statement, the requirement to be so meticulous in your work, is something I feel I learned as a clerk. I don't know if anyone can be prepared for that kind of situation. It felt like my mind was actually growing."

As with other successful candidates, Kolodny faced fierce competition to get to the Supreme Court. Each year, as many as 200 Canadian law students from the country's 18 law schools apply for the clerkships, but only 27 will get places – 3 clerks are allotted to each judge's chambers. McGill students often come top of the list.

Since 1968, when the program began, there have been 284 clerks, 34 of them – or one in 8 – from McGill. This year, 4 of the 27 are from McGill. Next year, 5 McGill grads, all women, will make their way to Ottawa.

One scholar who "clerked" for former Chief Justice Brian Dickson, in 1986-87, is Stephen Toope, now the associate dean of McGill's law school. Toope says applying for a clerkship is like going after a place at the best graduate school – if you're not in the top 10 percent of the class, don't bother wasting the stamp.

"I never tell someone not to apply," he says, "but I like to be honest with them that I frankly think the judges put more credence in marks than perhaps they should.

"Marks are relevant, but one of the things that McGill and other places are always trying to do is to get the judges to think not just about marks, but also about the level of extracurricular involvement of the candidate – the types of things they've done, the types of papers they have written . . . whether they are mature and pleasant to work with."

As it is, the Supreme Court judges require each law school dean to rank their aspiring clerks. At McGill, Dean Yves-Marie Morissette looks over the letters of recommendation and then ranks the applicants according to the school's own criteria.

"What McGill has tended to do is not give an absolute ranking, number one, two or three," says

Toope. "Rather, we tend to put people in classes and say, 'These people are all . . . in the first rank and any one of them would make an outstanding clerk; this next group may not be as strong, and then the third group might sometimes be people who are not well recommended by people around the institution."

Some judges will interview potential clerks in person; others, such as Chief Justice Lamer, prefer to work the telephone, scouting out potential clerks by talking to his contacts and former clerks across the country.

"You're rolling the dice, but it's not a dangerous roll of the dice because every one of them are top notch," explains Lamer. "The competition is fierce so by the time they get into my pile of 10, any of those 10 can really do the job. In the 12 years I've been on the court, I was disappointed only once."

Pleasing the judges is something law schools take seriously and it is no secret that there's a rivalry among them to see who places the most clerks. After all, producing brilliant graduates is seen as one measure of a school's worth.

"We certainly encourage our students to apply for clerkships," says Robert Sharpe, the dean of law at the University of Toronto. "We like to see a good number of U. of T. people. I always say that our aims are quite modest, we'd just like to have nine clerks – one in each judge's chambers."

Sharpe has yet to get his way – even though the U. of T. is ranked by the American *Gourman Report* as the best Canadian law school. On the other hand, McGill – which Gourman ranks third – seems to have the inside track in the race for Supreme Court clerkships.

McGill graduates are almost always bilingual and many are trained in both the civil law of Quebec and the common law used elsewhere in Canada. (Only the University of Ottawa has a similar program.)

This is a tremendous plus. Although there are three Quebec judges on the Supreme Court – Université de Montréal law graduates Lamer and Claire L'Heureux-Dubé and McGill alumnus Charles Gonthier, BCL'51 – the other six judges must sometimes preside in civil cases, so a Quebec-trained clerk can prove to be useful.

"I encourage my colleagues to hire a Quebec clerk, especially if they want to get some help in civil law," Lamer says. "A bilingual clerk is also capable of looking at French texts that an English judge can't."

Lamer says that generally he prefers McGill graduates to those from the province's other law schools, who are usually younger and often come right out of CEGEP colleges, without an undergraduate degree.

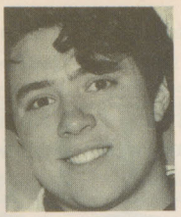
"I'm ready to go from A+ to A- or B+ if I can get somebody with some maturity," he says. "We're dealing with very tough issues and I don't want to have to fight with my clerks. While they can disagree with me all they want, at a certain moment they have to be mature enough to be able to assist me in saying what I want to say and not what they would want me to say."

Clerks earn $36,000 a year and the type of work they do is determined by the judges they serve. Most help review the hundreds of appeals that are submitted to the top court and help the judges decide on the select few which will be heard. Before an appeal is argued, the clerks prepare detailed memos for the judge, highlighting the issues and legal points involved in each case. Afterwards, they will do research for the judge and, occasionally, help in the drafting of the judgement.

The Supreme Court judges require each law school dean to rank their aspiring clerks.









Photos: Neal Herbert

"This year, 4 of the 27 Supreme Court clerks are from McGill. Next year, 5 McGill grads, all women, will make their way to Ottawa"

McGill's Supreme Court clerks for 1992: (Top) Johanne Poirier, Evelyn Jerassy, Alison Wheeler, Susan Abramovitch, Julia Hanigsberg

"The judge generally knows which way he is going before the judgement is written," says Kolodny. "You help him find the cases and the law to help the judgement develop.

"Often the briefs that were filed were of excellent quality and you could do a lot of research from the briefs themselves. At other times, you have to go beyond the briefs because they were not as wide-scoped as the judge would like them to be."

The degree of supervision the clerks receive differs wildly from chamber to chamber. Some judges will meet with their clerks several times a day, others just a few times a week.

"I'm pretty open with my clerks and I share with them quite a bit," says Lamer. "I let them discuss the case, I let them express opinions as if they were colleagues. But beyond a certain point, I say 'No, I've made up my mind, this is it.'"

For some clerks, fresh out of law school, with perhaps a graduate degree in hand, debating fine points of law with the country's top legal minds can be a nerve-wracking experience.

"The first day that you work, the judge is likely to say, 'I need to be briefed on this subject, I have a case coming up on this, so will you please look at the files and tell me what you think about it,' " says Toope.

"You don't want to be making mistakes at that level because they're mistakes which could either embarrass your judge or have an implication for people's lives that you might think is wrong. There's a great sense of responsibility and a great sense that you have to fulfill the trust that's been given to you.

"So it takes a while to find your feet in the court. Over time, once you feel comfortable with your judge and he or she feels comfortable with you, you can be more critical and just say, 'I really think you're getting this all wrong and this is why.' It's more fun, once you're at that level. It is much more of a realistic realtionship. At the beginning you feel if you're going to challenge the judge, you've got to have 400 reasons. Later on, you can be a little more relaxed."

"You don't want to be making mistakes at that level because they're mistakes which could either embarrass your judge or have an implication for people's lives..."

It may be fun and it may look good on your résumé, but most clerks agree that work at the Supreme Court is not for everyone. Many of the clerks end up teaching in law schools – no fewer than nine teach in McGill's Faculty of Law – but you won't find as many in law firms.

One exception is Cally Jordan, LLB'77, BCL'80, who clerked for Brian Dickson in 1981. After that, she considered going after a teaching job at a university, then decided to work in corporate law – one of several clerks to do so. She practiced international business law in Los Angeles, New York City and Toronto. "The major law firms in the United States saw the Supreme Court clerkship as a very desirable experience," she says. This year Jordan was spirited back to McGill where she was made an associate professor specializing in international business law. The academic side of clerking at the Supreme Court – the research and writing – has served her well, she says.

There are many perks associated with a clerkship and some of them never make it onto résumés: lasting friendships with fellow clerks and continuing professional relationships with judges.

Until his retirement last year, Brian Dickson invited all his former clerks to his birthday party on a sprawling farm outside Ottawa. Other clerks have enjoyed sampling cookies baked by Mr. Justice Peter Cory, while still others have spent afternoons cruising on the Rideau Canal aboard the *Mahogany*, Lamer's 52-year-old cabin cruiser.

Says the chief justice: "I've always had a good rapport with my clerks. We become great friends. I'm very sad every month of June when I lose them."

Stephen Bindman is the legal affairs correspondent for Southam News in Ottawa.

D. LORNE GALES, 1911-1991

by Gavin Ross, Executive Director of the Graduates' Society



Lorne Gales is gone. For over six decades, he was "Mr. McGill" to thousands of graduates who knew and loved him. I sometimes called him "Dr. McGill," since he was granted an honorary degree in 1979.

Lorne earned his first McGill degree, a bachelor of arts, before I was born. He then went on to get his law degree in 1936 and worked briefly as a lawyer, before volunteering for service in the Canadian army. His heart, however, was always with McGill, so it was not difficult for former President of the Graduates' Society Eric Leslie, BSc(Eng)'16, to convince him to take on the job of Secretary to the Graduates' Society. Later, he was promoted to Executive Director and, before retiring in 1976, he also served as Director of Development. After retirement, he continued to play a vital role as a consultant to McGill, but he also helped out at other Quebec universities and institutions.

It is impossible to cite even a fraction of Lorne's many accomplishments but anyone who knew him will recall his personal warmth, good humour and concern for others. No one would deny that he felt strongly and deeply about McGill, but I am sure he cared more about the people that made up the University: the faculty and the staff, and particularly, the students. This quality no doubt contributed to the extraordinary success of McGill, as year after year alumni gave generously to their alma mater. Throughout Lorne's career, McGill led all other Canadian universities in private support.

> "There must be hundreds of stories about how Lorne helped students during his time at the Graduates' Society..."

There must be hundreds of stories about how Lorne helped students during his time at the Graduates' Society, but most of them will never will be heard because he was a discreet man who didn't advertise his acts of kindness. Some tales, nevertheless, emerge. Back in the mid-fifties, the McGill students who produced the Red and White Revue found they had a hit with their musical *My Fur Lady*. When an opportunity arose for them to do a Canadian tour, it was Lorne Gales who was able "to find" the necessary funds to put the show on the road. The tour, which played Stratford, was a big success.

Lorne cherished his days as a member of the McGill Rowing Club and maintained his interest in rowing until his death. It was he after all who put the arm on an old friend, Senator Alan McNaughton, BA'26, BCL'29, who donated a rowing shell that the students named "The Senator."

To me, Lorne Gales was a friend, a mentor and a role model. I was lucky enough to work with him at McGill in the year prior to his retirement, and every year since then, on my birthday, Lorne would call to offer his best wishes.

What a great mentor he was! He loved McGill and he loved my job (as Executive Director of the Graduates' Society) – he believed it was far and away the best job at the University. He was quick with compliments and equally quick with constructive criticism. Once, for instance, Lorne remarked that the Choral Society singers needed uniforms when they sang at the Principal's and Chancellor's dinners. Soon afterwards, an anonymous donation arrived which enabled us to buy the students 50 red and white sweaters.

A few months before Reunion this year, Lorne wrote me a four-page memo suggesting improvements to the event, and we acted on every one of them. It was Lorne Gales, after all, who "wrote the book" on alumni relations in Canadian universities. A couple of weeks before he died he called to say that Reunion'91 was the best he'd ever attended and I took pride in passing his praise on to my staff – and why not? He'd been to them all!

When I was offered this job by the Graduates' Society, I was told by then President Carlyle Johnston that the Board expected just one thing of me – that I be a Lorne Gales. I said that I could not but I offered to do my best.

Now, whenever I travel to McGill alumni branches all over the world, I often hear the same question asked: how is Lorne Gales?

I shall miss being asked that question, but I am sure his friends will continue to remember him, as I shall.

All of us at McGill thank his wife Isabel, BCL'36, and his family for letting us have so much of Lorne's life.

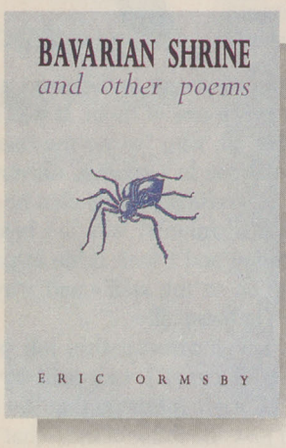
D. Lorne Gales died suddenly on October 8, 1991.

Bagels, skunk cabbage and the giant Indian cheese grater

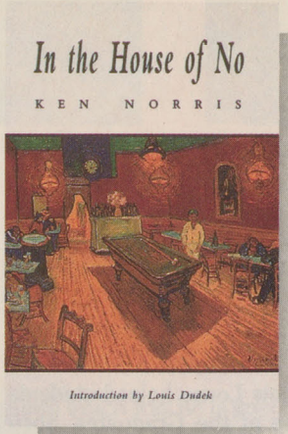
by Jim Boothroyd

Touched by the likes of John McCrae and Leonard Cohen, McGill has had more than its fair share of the muse, and two recent books of poems suggest that the tradition is alive.

McGill's Director of Libraries, Eric Ormsby, began writing poetry in 1959 but it wasn't until the eighties that his work found its way into *The New Yorker* and other publications. Now, his first collection, **Bavarian Shrine and Other Poems** *(ECW Press, Toronto, 1991, 62 pp., $12.00)*, shows him to be a meticulous and sensual poet, with an eye for shocking detail. In the prize-winning title poem, Ormsby, an Islamic scholar, explores the relation between belief and cruelty by juxtaposing the sacred image of Christ in a roadside shrine with the profanity of a nearby abattoir:



"Men club the hogs with black padded hammers,
Then swing them up on hooks and stab their throats.
Their shrieks are inconsolable and mad.
Their eerie voices give the shrine its cry.
Pilgrim, you shudder, stung by hurt and fear.
The thighs of Christ are burnished and severe.
A murderous perfection lights His eye."



Other poems examine rust on railway cars, starfish, the "opulent smell" of skunk cabbage and the shape of human ears.

"I often use inanimate objects and plants as symbolic equivalents of feelings," Ormsby says. "It's a way for me to write about people."

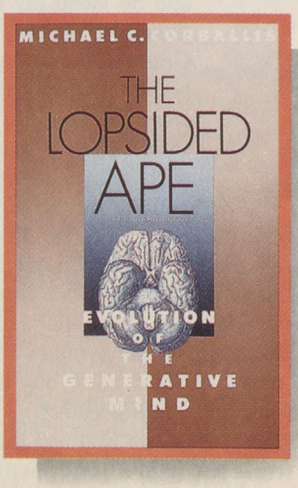
At McGill, he has had the task of defending the libraries in the face of budgetary cuts, so he has seldom had time to compose on the job. He prefers a double life, writing poems in the morning before coming to campus. Four of the more wistful pieces in this collection refer to the resurrection of Lazarus, a metaphor for the author's own creative awakening.

Ken Norris, PhD'80, published his first book of poems in 1975, when he was just 24. Now a lecturer at the University of Maine, Norris has published 16 books and is recognized as one of the most prolific Canadian poets. *Books in Canada* describes his poetic persona as a combination of Woody Allen, Bob Dylan and William Wordsworth. Louis Dudek rates Norris as "the most important poet writing on the North American continent, the most readable, the most meaningful."

His latest collection, **In the House of No** *(Quarry Press, Kingston, 1991, 90 pp., $10.95)*, dwells on mortality, oppression and the subversive duties of the poet, and it contains many intricate and piercing poems. In "The Institution of Marriage" the author likens wedlock to a psychiatric hospital:

"I hear they've painted the walls
in pleasant pastels instead of that sickly green.
One hears reports of lovers in rubber rooms,
of orgies, shock therapy, of distressed patients
crashing through mirrors; everyone who makes it out
has ghastly tales to tell."

Norris is a bold poet with a dangerous sense of humour and a rare gift for telling about joy as well as despair. However his publisher could be more selective, as some of the poems – such as the simple "Wedding" and the slogan-heavy "Future Perfect" – deserve to have been left out. Plenty of poems remain to make this a book to cherish.



Could a trained chimp enjoy poetry? And what's different about the human brain compared with those of other animals? It's questions like these that psychologist Michael Corballis, PhD'65, addresses in his dense but rewarding book, **The Lopsided Ape: Evolution of the Generative Mind** *(Oxford University Press, 1991, 366 pp., $34.95)*.

In a surprisingly witty and conversational style – the reader finds quotes from Robertson Davies and bald-faced puns in the most complicated passages – Professor Corballis, who teaches at the University of Auckland in New Zealand, explains theories which suggest man is "unique" among animals.

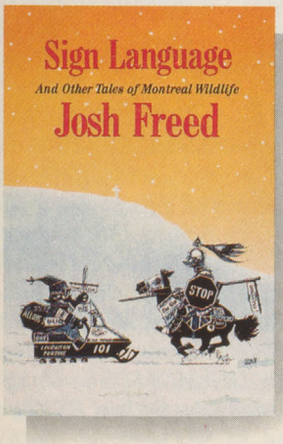
The core of his argument is that humans are fundamentally different from animals, owing to the generative capacity of the left hemisphere of the brain. By "generative" Corballis means a mechanism that generates mental images representing what we see in the world. In much the same way as a child builds things from bits of Lego, this "generative assembly device," or GAD as he calls it, uses simple geometrical shapes – cones, blocks and triangles – to produce partwise representations of the beds,

bricks and bulldozers that we see. These crude representations are then matched with holistic images stored in the memory bank of the right side of the brain – images that allow us to know the subtleties of shape and texture of whatever we encounter.

According to the author, GAD has given humans the power to develop language and manufacture tools in a way far beyond the abilities of other animals. And it explains why humans have been so successful in adapting to – and ruining – different environments.

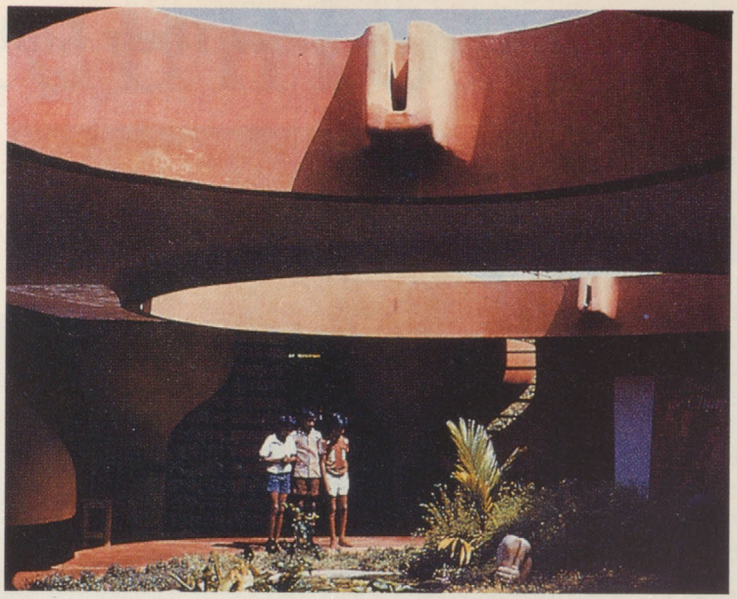
When journalist and filmmaker Josh Freed, BSc'70, BA'71, graduated from McGill he chose to examine the mental processes of Canadian youth. An "Opportunities for Youth" grant provided the cash to buy an old Renault and cruise across Canada, where he stopped at bars and "be-ins," and what he wrote eventually found its way onto the pages of the *Montreal Star*.

Freed was thus launched as a freelance writer, but he soon branched out into other



ventures. With a colleague he wrote the satirical bestseller *The Anglo Guide to Survival in Quebec*, and he became a regular contributor to CBC Television's *The Journal*. Recently, he has made documentary films for the likes of PBS and the innovative British television company "Channel 4."

"My ambition in life was never to have a job – an office job," says Freed. "Except for a five-year period when I worked at the *Star*, I've pretty well suceeded, but I do have a lot of unofficial full-time jobs." His latest book, **Sign Language and Other Tales of Montreal Wildlife** *(Véhicule, 1991, 160pp., $12.95)*, a collection of quirky stories culled from his weekly column in *The Gazette*, takes a streetwise view of Montreal and pokes fun at some of the-



An idyllic Sanskrit school near Pondicherry, southern India

most inflated and humourless topics. The title piece, a letter to Premier Robert Bourassa dated November 1988, proposes that language tensions might be defused by replacing all French and English signs with pictograms:

"We all know that a picture of a man working means 'Construction.' So a picture of a man eating a doughnut could mean 'police station.' And a picture of a man sleeping would mean 'post office.' The dreaded language police could then be replaced by a 'pictogram patrol' – to make sure confused tourists didn't check into a brothel instead of a hotel."

His tales show that Freed knows Montreal intimately, whether it be the wildlife on The Main, the city's lunatic parking regulations (see "The Car Measures Act"), or the absurdity of a conversation with a clerk at the *Office de la langue française* about the correct spelling of bagel (*baguel*). Other stories tap a vein of humour which will amuse readers far beyond Lower Canada.

India is home to more than 800 million people – twice the number of 40 years ago. With an urgent need to provide shelter, it's no surprise the Asian subcontinent has one of the largest construction markets in the world – $30 billion worth of projects were built or planned in 1985 alone.

But it's the quality, not just the quantity, of Indian building and architecture that is remarkable. McGill professor Vikram Bhatt and doctoral student Peter Scriver spent a full year criss-crossing the country, talking to architects and visiting some 200 recent architectural projects – schools and milk factories, government buildings and churches, luxurious apartments and modest thatch huts.

The result is the big and glossy **Contemporary Indian Architecture: After the Masters** *(Mapin Publishing, Ahmedabad, distributed by University of Washington Press, 222 pp., $51.00)*, a scholarly text that masquerades as a coffee table book.

Divided into five chapters, it begins by tracing the history of architecture and shows how modernist, colonial and traditional ideas have influenced the development of the Indian idiom since the country's independence in 1947.

Highlighting 50 recent projects, Bhatt and Scriver show, among other things, the imagination and playfulness of India's architects. The exclusive Kanchenjunga Apartments in Bombay looks like a giant cheese grater, with its many small inset windows and jagged stack of split-level units with nicks for balconies at the corners. An idyllic Sanskrit school near Pondicherry, southern India, with ochre-coloured, curvilinear walls and a womb-like void in the middle filled with greenery and water.

Bhatt, who directs McGill's Minimal Cost Housing Group, praises the inventiveness of his Indian counterparts given the severe lack of resources and "primitiveness of their construction technology."

"Stylistically, they are not worried about being 'architecturally correct,' whether they design something modernist or post-modernist," Bhatt says. "Rather, they are designing with confidence, trying to feel at ease with their settings, and they have produced some really charming buildings."

Additional research by Mary Patricia Cormier, BA'89

McGill Grads Show Their Global Reach

We're "going global" at the Graduates' Society as the photos on this page indicate, and looking forward to 1992. We're excited about our most ambitious international venture yet: "Europe '92 and all that Jazz," a celebration of McGill's presence in Europe and the advent of the single European market. The highlights include "McGill Days" in Paris, October 19, and London, October 21, at which local graduates and visiting McGill faculty will present workshops and seminars. These occasions will wind up in style with an evening dance or concert given by McGill's award-winning 22-piece jazz band, which will be in Europe to perform at the prestigious 1992 Cork International Jazz Festival. The trip, October 16-30, is open to alumni, staff members and parents. Contact Mark Peacock at (514) 398-8288.



On board the MS Illiria during the Voyage to Green and Gentle Lands were: (front row) Isabel Laird, BSc(HEc)'43, Margaret King, BA'51, Ruth Webster, Marjorie Dewar; (back row) Jim Laird, Curtis Marshall MD'43, Meg Marshall, Geddes Webster, BEng'41, and Gavin Ross

Below: McGill participants on the Voyage to Green and Gentle Lands in Ireland and Scotland stopped off to visit Dunvegan Castle on the Isle of Skye, the home of former McGill student John MacLeod, the chief of the Clan MacLeod. Here, Margaret King, BA'51, presents John with Late, Late Show, the jazz CD by the McGill Swing Band.





Left: Pictured at a gathering of the Grand River Valley branch, which brings together alums from Kitchener-Waterloo and Guelph, are: (left) David Fieldhouse, PhD'67, Derek Wyse, MD'48, DIP.MED'53, Beryl (Ford) Chown, BA'44, John Aiken, BSc'50, DIP.MGMT'56, Doug Brock, BSc'58, and John Ogilvie, BSc(Agr)'54.



Above: The McGill Society of New Jersey held a Ben's Smoked Meat Picnic at the home of Inger and Wendell Laidley in Bernardsville. Pictured from the left are: Parag Patel, BCom'91, Carol Anne Hale, BA'83, MA'90, and Gordon Frankle, BSc'91.

Below: The Director of McGill's Accounting Program, Vivienne Livick, met members of the McGill Society of Hong Kong last June. Front row: Elizabeth Law, BCom'76, DIP.MGMT'78, Sylvia Liu, Vivienne Livick, Betty Lam, BSc'79, Lily Chu, Terence Yeung, MBA'86. Back row: Kenny Tam, DIP.MGMT'79, McGill professor Eddie Chan, Jane Howard, President of the McGill Society of Hong Kong, Choi On Fung, BCom'80, Anthony Wilkinson, BCom'67, and Andrew Yiu, MBA'86.



Reunion

McGILL REUNION '91



Photos: Harold Rosenberg



Prior to the Principal's Dinner, Joan Winser and Vice-Chair of Reunion'91 Frank Winser, BA'41, posed with Elizabeth (Merifield) Galindo, BA'71, and her mother and father, Helen (Kydd) Merifield, BA'39, and Russ Merifield, BA'38, BCL'41

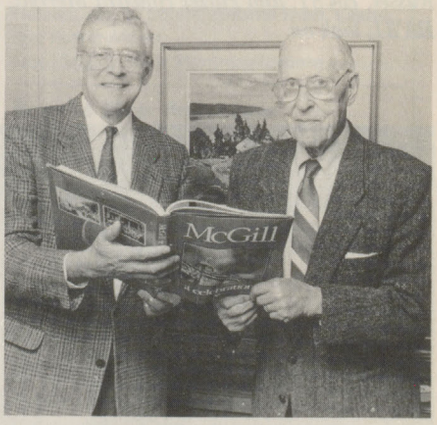


More than 2000 graduates flooded back to Montreal from September 19 to 22 for Reunion'91, an extravaganza of more than 100 class parties and special events. The weekend kicked off with our 134th annual meeting, at which President Robert Faith, BA'53, DDS'58, praised our branch program, which continues to flourish. He drew attention to the first meeting of a new branch in Brussels, Belgium, and mentioned the warm welcome given this year to McGill visitors by branches in Christchurch, New Zealand, Hong Kong and Japan. As the president said, it's thanks to groups like these that our program continues to be "the largest and most active of any university in Canada."

The annual meeting also serves as our awards dinner and a special occasion it was. Harry Galley, BCom'24, was presented with the Award of Merit for his outstanding service to McGill. Honorary Life Memberships were awarded to the former Vice-Principal (Research) and Dean of Graduate Studies Gordon A. Maclachlan, and to Dean of Arts Michael P. Maxwell, DipAgr'54, MA'61, PhD'66.

Left: Class of '66 grads: Anne Côté Pasold, Arts '66, John Hobbins, BA'66, Pamela Gales Miller, BA'66, Judy Knight, BA'66, LLB'91.

Above: Classmates at the Principal's Dinner: Front: Beth Reynolds, BA'41, Katie Horton Conrad, BCom'41, Martha Caldwell and Jesse B. Caldwell, MD'41; Back row: Stan Jackson, BCom'41, Fred B. Parker, BSc'41, Robert E. Wyber, BCom'41, and Hilda W. Parker.



David C. Ellis, BEng'56, and his dad, David E. Ellis, BSc(Eng)'31, both turned up for Reunion this year. David C. held a reception for classmates at his Montreal home, while David E. attended the Chancellor's dinner for the Class of '31.

Reunion

McGILL REUNION '91



Left: Leacock lecturer Dick Pound, BCom'62, BCL'67, thanks Director of the McGill School of Architecture and moderator Derek Drummond, BArch'62, for "the longest introduction [he'd] ever had."

Below: Graduates' Society Award of Merit winner Harry Galley, BCom'24, blew out the candles on his birthday cake. He celebrated his 88th birthday at our annual dinner.

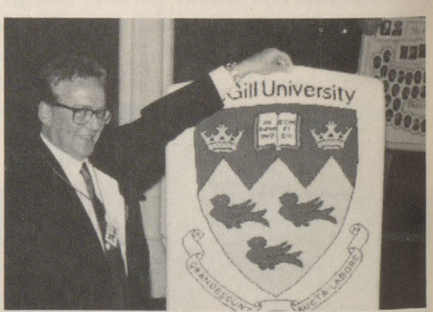


Above: Chancellor Gretta Chambers, BA'47, greets Ewart P. Reid, BA'31, MA'32, at the Chancellor's dinner while Colin M. Russel, BA'31, and Hazel Howard Merrett, BA'31, look on.





Below: Leonard Plant travelled from Panama to attend the BCom'71 dinner at the Faculty Club, where he was presented with a McGill tapestry by class chair Hugh Mitchell.



Left: Isobel Oswald, BA'37, MA'81, Alice (Gilmore) McMaster, RVC'31, and Marjorie E. McLaggan, MA'31, at the Chancellor's Dinner. Alice McMaster died on October 27, 1991.

THE '30s

RUSSELL A. DUNN, BEng'38, has received an Award of Merit from the Canadian Standards Association for outstanding contribution to the development of Canadian and international welding standards and technology.

LOUIS DUDEK, BA'39, has published a new collection of poems, *Small Perfect Things*, DC Books.

THE '40s

MANUEL N. FINEMAN, BSc'41, PhD'44, has retired as Vice-President for Research and Development at Zep Manufacturing Co. in Atlanta, Ga. He continues part-time as Vice-President managing claims and lawsuits, and sends greetings to his classmates.

MICHAEL FAINSTAT, BEng'44, has resigned from his seat on the City of Montreal council to spend more time with his family.

ZELDA RUTH (SLAVOUSKI) HARRIS, BA'45, BSW'48, received the Canada Volunteer Award in June 1991 for work in self-help/mutual aid, in both Montreal and Toronto. She is on the board of the "Self Help Clearinghouse of Metropolitan Toronto."

ANITA FOCHS HELLER, BSc'47, MSc'48, MA'70, is Vice-President of the McGill Institute for Learning in Retirement.

ROBERT G.H. LEE, BEng'47, was a joint winner (along with Dr. Guy Savard) of a $25,000 Award of Distinction from the Manning Awards, for innovation in steelmaking.

KENNETH G. NICKERSON, MD'48, has been elected Chairman of the British Columbia Section of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. He is on staff at the Vancouver General Hospital and is a consultant to the British Columbia Cancer Agency.

ANDREW G. McCAUGHEY, BCom'49, is Chairman of Scott's Hospitality Inc.

ERIC W. ROBINSON, BA'49, MA'60, is a retired college administrator. Since 1984, he has been conducting projects in Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Panama with his wife, Anne.

The Development of Neurology At McGill

Preston Robb

To order send $15 to:
Montreal Neurological Institute
3801 University
Montreal, Quebec H3A 2B4

THE '50s

KENNETH FINCHAM, FCA, BCom'50, is President of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants.

CAM LA BERGE, BCom'51, and 71 years young, is taking a bachelor's degree at Queen's University.

NIELS H. NIELSEN, BA'51, MA'54, has written *Managing Human Resources, Forms and Reports*. He has also developed a software package for PCs called Salary Survey Manager.

ROSE (APOSTOLATOS) OTTO, BA'51, is a real estate broker, and a partner in Century 21, Otto, Bishop, Reed, in Rockland County, N.Y.

JOAN DENNICK, BA'52, MSW'67, lives in St. Laurent, Que., and is a probation officer for the Ministère de la sécurité publique. She recently took a 10-month leave of absence to travel and paint. She has two married daughters who are McGill graduates.

CHRISTOPHER HAMPSON, BEng(Chem)'52, is Executive Director of Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, based in London.

HUGO CUEVAS, BEng(Ci)'53, is semi-retired as a Foreign Exchange and Worldwide Money Remitter, and is living in the Caribbean on St. Andrew's Island. He welcomes visits from McGill graduates who happen to be in the vicinity.

EDWARD O. PHILLIPS, BA'53, has written a new novel, *The Landlady's Niece*, to be published next year.

HARVEY H. SIGMAN, BA'53, MD'57, MSc'60, DipSurg'63, a surgeon at the Jewish General Hospital, was the recipient of the Samuel Bronfman Medal, the most prestigious award in the Jewish community, given for outstanding community service and leadership.

JOHN W. HILBORN, PhD'54, has been appointed Researcher Emeritus, after 37 years as a physicist with Atomic Energy of Canada Limited.

PATRICK J. KEENAN, FCA, BCom'54, CA'57, has been elected to the Board of Directors of Scott's Hospitality Inc.

JOSEPH S. HENDRICKS, BSc(Agr)'55, has been appointed Senior Director Livestock Operations with the Jamaican Agricultural Development Corporation and was awarded the O.D. (Officer of Order of Distinction), the Jamaican Government's national honours for service to agriculture.

HELEN R. (ROSS) KAHN, BA'55, MA'76, has been elected to the Executive of the International League of Antiquarian Booksellers at the League's recent meeting in Amsterdam. This is the first time a Canadian has served on the Executive.

C. JOSIE (INGELRELST) KATZ, BCom'55, is Town Clerk for the Town of Mount Royal, and was Director (for Canada) of the International Institute of Municipal Clerks.

COLIN H. CAMPBELL, BEng(Ci)'56, has been appointed Senior Vice-President of the Engineering Institute of Canada Inc. and is President Elect. He lives in Calgary and is consulting at Campbell Woodall & Associates.

IVAN GORUP, BEng(Chem)'56, has been appointed President and Chief Operating Officer of Liquid Air Engineering Corporation, and is based in Montreal.

ALUMNI TRAVEL '91

Caribbean Paradise



The Windward, Leeward and Grenadine islands
January 31 to February 10
Cruise from Grenada to the "undiscovered" islands of St. Lucia, Dominica, Guadeloupe, St. Kitts, St. Barts, Anguilla, St. Maarten and Union Island aboard the **Yorktown Clipper**.
From $3390, from Montreal/Toronto.

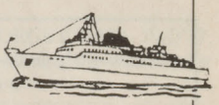
Pearls of the Orient

South-East Asia
February 8 to 21, 1992
Explore the exotic treasures of South-East Asia as you travel to Singapore, Malaysia, and Thailand, and cruise the Strait of Malacca aboard the **Song of Flower.**
From $5350, from Toronto.

Costa Rica and the Panama Canal

February 27 to March 6
Join in an education with a twist as regional experts accompany your cruise from Costa Rica through the Panama Canal. Visit different Costa Rican national parks and reserves, the Marenco Biological Reserve and Panama City.
From $4750, from Montreal/Toronto

Chilean Fjords



Chile and Argentine
February 27 to March 10, 1992. Cruise the waters first explored by Magellan, as you venture from Santiago to Ushuaia, Beagle Channel, Magellan Passage, Kirke Narrows, Torres del Paine National Park, Puerte Natales, Ancho Straits, Elefante Fjord, Castro and Puerto Montt.
From $6220, from Montreal/Toronto.

Danube River Adventure

April 23 to May 7, 1992
Travel the Black Sea and the Danube River in specially chartered vessels. From Austria to Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania, and Turkey, the voyage explores one of the world's great rivers.
From $4749, from Montreal.

Also scheduled for 1992:

Dutch Waterways Adventure: May 20 to June 2, The Fjords of Norway and the Danish Countryside: June 29 to July 10, Caves, Castles and Cathedrals of the Western European Coast: August 26 to September 7, France and the Cotes du Rhone: September 2 to 14, Amazon River Encounter: October 11 to 20, Europe '92 and All That Jazz: October 16 to 30,

Prices quoted are in Canadian dollars, perperson, based on double occupancy. Single supplements are available for certain trips. **For information about these and other 1991 trips, contact:**
The Graduates' Society of McGill
3605 Mountain Street
Montreal, PQ H3G 2M1
(514) 398-8288



JAMES A. GRANT, BA'58, BCL'61, a partner of Stikeman, Elliott in Montreal, has been appointed to the Board of Directors of CAE Industries Ltd.

GRETA HOFMANN NEMIROFF, BA'58, MA'90, has been appointed Joint Chair of Women's Studies for Carleton University and the University of Ottawa. Her book *Reconstructing Education: Towards a Pedagogy of Critical Humanism* will be published early in 1992.

HARVEY WOLFE, BArch'58, is a partner in Shapiro and Wolfe Architects. He is active with the Allied Jewish Community Services and recently became its president.

CHRISTOPHER B.S. DOBSON, MCL'59, is a writer living in England. His recent work includes the mini-series *Young Catherine*, released on CTV in Canada in April. He wrote, co-produced and acted in the show under the pen-name Chris Bryant.

MARGOT R. ROACH, MDCM'59, a professor of medical biophysics and medicine at the University of Western Ontario, was a visiting scientist at Bioengineering Institute, Chong Quing University, China, in June 1991. She was appointed honorary member of the Shanghai Biophysical Society 1991.

THE '60s

PAUL G. DYMENT, MD'60, has left Portland, Me., where he was Professor and Chairman of the Dept. of Pediatrics at the Maine Medical Center. He is now in New Orleans, at Tulane University, where he is Professor of Pediatrics and Medical Director of the University Health Service.

ROBERT W. HOSEIN, BEng'60, has left the Department of Mechanical Engineering, Laval University, for Toronto, where he is Associate Director and Head of Professional Development and Management Studies at the Richmond School of Commerce.

CECILE (KALIFON) SOLOMON, BA'60, MA'71, BCL'76, LLB'77, has been appointed Regulatory Counsel and Assistant General Counsel of Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Ltd, in Montreal. She is a co-winner of Seagram's Melvin W. Griffin Craftsmanship Award for Excellence. Her two daughters are McGill alumnae: Suzanne, BSc'88, and Caroline, BA'90.

MICHAEL D. RENNERT, BSc'61, DDS'63, has been elected as the first Canadian trustee of the American Association of Orthodontists. He practises in Montreal and teaches at McGill.

DAN J. SULLIVAN, BCL'61, Assistant Vice-President of Montreal Trust, has been elected a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries by the International Council. He lives in Montreal with his wife Gillian and their two children.

HERSHEY WARSHAWSKY, MSc'61, PhD'66, has been awarded the degree of Doctor of Odontology, *honoris causa*, from the Royal Dental College, Aarhus, Denmark, for outstanding contributions to dental research. He is a Professor of Anatomy at McGill and is a member of the McGill University Board of Governors.

GERALD GLASS, BLS'62, owner of The Academic and General Book Shop in Montreal, has written and published *Academic Book Shop (Montreal 1963): a History* (1990) and, in 1992, will publish *Essays on various subjects, a short story, a short play and short poems and autobiographical notes.*

ARTHUR C.F. LAU, BArch'62, has been appointed President of the Montreal Chinese Hospital Corporation , June 26th, 1991.

GORDON S. SMITH, BA'62, has just been appointed Ambassador to the European Communities and lives in Brussels.

SUZANNE (CLEMENT) BERNARDIN, BA'63, is Director of Public Relations & Alumni Affairs of the Executive MBA Program at Concordia University. She is also Vice-President, Associations for the Fédération des femmes du Québec, as of May 1991.

J. CHARLES CATY, BCom'63, has been appointed President and Chief Executive Officer of the Investment Dealers Association of Canada, as of July 1, 1991.

FELIX CHERNIAVSKY, BA'63, MA'65, is a college instructor and freelance writer-researcher. He has written *The Salome Dancer: The Life and Times of Maud Allan, Did She Dance: Maud Allan in Performance, a Critical Compendium* and *The Crime of a Century: The Trial and Tribulations of Theo Durrant.*

ROBERT D. MAXWELL, BEng'63, has been appointed Vice-President and General Manager, Industrial Automation and Control Group of Honeywell Ltd.

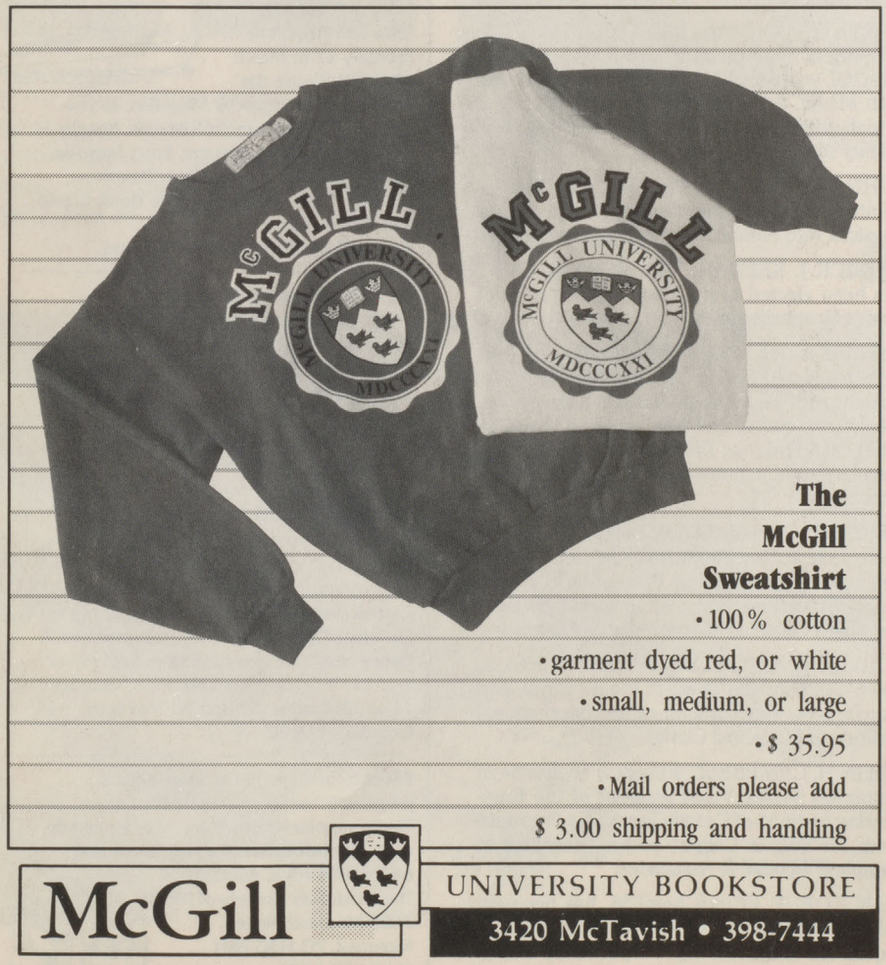
LAWRENCE SHEEHAN, BEng(Ci)'63, is a Colonel in the U.S. Air Force assigned to the Pentagon in Washington, D.C. He was activated by the U.S. Air Force for Operation Desert Storm and served at Langley AFB, Virginia, Saudi Arabia, Oman and Bahrain. In his civilian position, he works for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in Denver, Col.

BRUCE J. BISHOP, BCom'65, has moved to Jona, Switzerland after his appointment as a Vice-President of Holderbank Management and Consulting Ltd., a cement and building materials firm.

DONALD A. CALDER, BEng'65, has been appointed Vice-President, Business Planning, of the B.C. Tel Group.

NICHOLAS D'OMBRAIN, BA'65, MA'66, has been appointed Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet (Machinery of Government and Senior Personnel), in the Privy Council Office of the Government of Canada.

ELI EINBINDER, BSc'65, MD'67, practises psychiatry in Manhattan. He was recently promoted to Clinical Associate Professor of Psychiatry at Cornell Medical School.



CAROL A. (DITKOFSKY) HIRSHMAN, BSc'65, MDCM'69, is a Professor of Anesthesiology, Environmental Health Sciences and Medicine at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Md. She is an anesthesiologist at Johns Hopkins Hospital and is the director of a laboratory that conducts research into asthma. She lives in Towson, Md., with her husband, John, and 17-year-old son, David.

C. LEE WATCHORN, BSc'65, has been appointed Senior Vice-President and General Manager of Canadian operations of Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.

JACQUES DROUIN, MBA'66, President of Laurentian Group Corp., is a member of a profederalist committee of Quebec business leaders, tentatively called the Group for the Economy and the Constitution, to campaign both inside and outside the province for renewed federalism.

HOWARD EISENBERG, BSc'67, MSc'71, MD'72, a physician and management consultant, has moved from Toronto to Stowe, Vt. to develop a Human Resources Training and Consulting firm, Syntrek, Inc., formerly the American subsidiary of Synectia Consultants, Ontario. He has four children.

BRIAN A. GROSMAN, Q.C., LLM'67, is a Senior Partner of the law firm Grosman, Grosman & Gale in Toronto.

MARIANNE (BLUGER) NEILY, BA'67, has published three collections of poetry and her latest, *Summer Grass*, is to be published next year. She has been Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Writers' Foundation since 1974.

PAUL M. PUGH, BSc'67, MBA'71, has been appointed Senior Vice-President, Investments, the Prudential Assurance Group of Companies.

ABRAHAM ROLNICK, BEng(El)'67, has been appointed President and Chief Operating Officer of Scintrex Limited, which develops, manufactures and sells scientific instrumentation for the earth sciences, nuclear, security and environmental markets.

YVON W. MADORE, BEng(El)'68, is Vice-President, Sales and Marketing of Asdor Ltd., based in Toronto.

MICHEL SALBAING, BCom'68, has been appointed Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer of Canadian Marconi Company.

TIMOTHY ROSS WILSON, BA'68, Committee Officer, Senate of Canada, has been loaned to the House of Commons Committees Directorate for one year. He will be Clerk of the Standing Committee on Human Rights and the Status of Disabled Persons, chaired by Dr. Bruce Halliday, M.P.

VIVIANE S. (WEINBERGER) CAPLAN, BSc'69, MSc'72, is a Professor of Nutrition and Physiology at the School of Nutrition, Consumer and Family Studies at Ryerson Polytechnical Institute in Toronto.

MARK FEINGLOS, BSc'69, MDCM'73, is an Associate Professor, Division of Endocrinology, Dept. of Medicine, and Assistant Clinical Professor, Dept. of Psychiatry, at the Duke Medical Center in Durham, NC. He is also Co-Director of Clinical Diabetes Services. He is married to Susan (Goldman) Feinglos, BA'70, MLS'72, and they have two children, Daniel, 4, and Rebecca, 2.

DONALD A. SHEPPARD, BEng'69, a Systems Consultant, is working as Manager, Business Development for PSC Inc and serves as President of the Canadian Interest Group on Open Systems. He lives in Toronto and is co-author of a book called *An Introduction to Open Systems Interconnection* (Computer Science Press,1990).

ESTHER STRAUSS, BA'69, has been promoted to Full Professor in the Department of Psychology, University of Victoria, B.C.

THE '70s

SUSAN (GOLDMAN) FEINGLOS, BA'70, MLS'72, is Acting Director at the Duke University Medical Center Library in Durham, N.C. She and her husband, Mark, BSc'69, MDCM'73, have two children, Daniel, 4, and Rebecca, 2.

JEANNE MARSOLAIS, BA'70, MA'72, has been appointed Senior Communications Coordinator and Adviser in the Communications Division of the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council.

MORDECHAI NISAN, MA'70, PhD'75, is a lecturer at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in the Rothberg School for Overseas Students. His latest book is *Minorities in the Middle East: A History of Struggle and Self-Expression* (McFarland & Co. Inc., Jefferson, N.C.).

DONALD H. BUNKER, BCL'71, LLM'85, DCL'87, is a partner in the Montreal law firm of Ogilvy Renault. He has been appointed Adjunct Professor of Law, McGill Air and Space Law Institute.

MONIQUE JEROME-FORGET, BA'71, PhD'77, has been appointed President of the Institute for Research on Public Policy.

DAVID FRIENDLY, BSc'71, lives in Toronto and is a Superintendent of Fire Safety and Security with Petro Canada. He recently completed an MBA at York University.

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Director of Admissions
Appleby College
Oakville, Ontario L6K 3P1
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or (416) 845-4681.

NORMAN MONTCALM, BCL'71, is practising commercial and corporate law with the Montreal law firm Beaupré, Trudeau.

ALINE (STERNBERG) PETZOLD, BA'71, is a School Psychologist in the St. Paul, Minn. public schools and has been elected to the executive board of the Minnesota School Psychologist Association.

DONALD E. PETZOLD, BSc'71, MSc'74, PhD'80, has been appointed Chair of the Geography Department at the University of Wisconsin-River Falls, where he is a professor. He has been selected to teach in the university's "Wisconsin-in-Scotland" Program during the Summer 1992 semester. He is married to Aline Sternberg, BA'71, and they live in Saint Paul, MN.

IRA SROLE, BA'71, a photographer and teacher of photography, was recently appointed Photo Lab Supervisor for the City of Rochester, N.Y. He also teaches a course in photography at the University of Rochester, and mentions Gabor Szilasi of Montreal as an early inspiration.

GEORGES H. DESSAULLES, BCL'72, was promoted to Assistant General Counsel, Corporate Banking, with the Royal Bank of Canada, in Toronto.

ESTHER M. (STERNBERG) HERSCOVITCH, BSc'72, MD'74, received the Commissioner's Special Citation of the United States Food and Drug Administration for outstanding contributions in the study of the etiology of eosinophiliamyalgia syndrome. She works in the clinical neuroscience branch of the National Institute of Mental Health at Bethesda, Md.

MARK L. RIDER, BA'72, is the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Rider Travel Group of Toronto.

MARY H. WRIGHT, BSc'72, MSc'73, PhD'77, an associate professor of mathematics, has been named a co-recipient of the 1991 Southern Illinois University at Carbondale Outstanding Teaching Award.

NEIL FINKELSTEIN, BA'73, LLB'79, has recently been elected a Bencher of the Law Society of Upper Canada. He has just co-authored a book with his wife Marie (Helfield) Finkelstein, BCL'77, LLB'79, entitled *Constitutional Rights in the Investigative Process* (Butterworth's).

MICHAEL A. PAVEY, MBA'73, has been appointed Vice-President, Regulatory Services, TransAlta Utilities Corporation.

GEORGE A.H. WRIGHT, BSc(Agr)'73, is Vice-President, Eastern Canadian Region for the British credit insurance firm, Trade Indemnity PLC, and lives in Burlington, Ont. Previously, he spent 18 years with Foreign Trade Service of the Federal Government and two years with Stelco Technical Services Ltd.

AGNES H. BOKROSS, PhD'74, has retired from the Public Service Commission of Canada after 16 years of service and is living in Ottawa. She has two grandsons, Julian and Dominic Schofield, who are undergraduates at McGill.

JAMES CHRISTIE, BTh'74, MA'86, has recently been called to the pulpit of St. James-Bond United Church in Toronto and has been elected Chairman of The Toronto Conference Inter-Church and Interfaith Committee of the United Church of Canada.

BILL RIBACK, BA'75, is co-producer and creative consultant of a new TV comedy series, *Home Improvement*, on the ABC network.

BRIAN LEE CROWLEY, BA'76, has been named Secretary of the Nova Scotia Working Committee on the Constitution.

PETER R. FORTON, BA'76, has been appointed Vice-President, Venture Capital Division of the Federal Business Development Bank.

ARMAND KAZANDJIAN, BCL'76, is an Attorney and Managing Partner of the law firm Selinger, Kazandjian, practising in corporate, commercial and finance law.

BRIAN H. SPENCE, BA'76, is the proprietor of The Abbey Bookshop in Paris and Toronto.

MARTIN WEBBER, BCom'76, is Assistant Vice-President (Director of East and Southern Africa Operations) of Louis Berger International, Inc., a large multidisciplinary consulting organization. He moved to Washington in 1988 from Nairobi, Kenya, but is still commuting to Africa and playing the tuba.

MARIE-ANNE COLUCCI, BA'77, Advertising Product Manager for special sections with the Montreal *Gazette*, was recently elected to a second consecutive term as President of the Newspaper Special Section Network.

DON DOWNING, MSc'77, has graduated from the School of Management and Business at Pepperdine University in Malibu, Calif. with an MS in organizational development. He is President and CEO of Byron Creek Collieries, a unit of Esso Resources Canada Ltd. in Calgary, Alta.

MARIE (HELFIELD) FINKELSTEIN, BCL'77, LLB'79, has recently co-authored a book with her husband, Neil, titled *Constitutional Rights in the Investigative Process* (Butterworths).

SYLVIA PIGGOTT, BA'77, MLS'79, has been elected to serve as a Director of the Special Libraries Association. She is Manager of the Business Information Centre in Montreal.

NANCY K. BROWN, DipEd'77, MA'78, MLS'87, has just completed four years of teaching English, French and drama at the high school in Kahnawake, and is moving to Arctic Quebec to teach Inuit adults.

JOHN CANAN, BCom'78, DipPubAcc'81, is Executive Director of Finance at Merck Frosst Canada Inc.

JOSEPH GIARDETTI, BCom'78, has been appointed Director of Personnel, Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Limited.

JAN JARVLEPP, MMus'78, participated in a concert of the Open Score ensemble at Perez Hall in Ottawa, which premiered his *Camerata Music* octet and *Dream* for two pianos. His music has been broadcast in previously inaccessible places such as Moscow and Estonia, and there are plans for live performances in Eastern Europe.

JEFFREY KESSLER, MA'78, is First Vice-President of Lehman Brothers (New York) and a Securities Analyst in Emerging Growth, Education/Training Companies. He and his wife, Phyllis Margolin Kessler, live in Maplewood, N.J., with their children, Shaun, 8, and Scott, 5.

DANIEL A. SAVAGE, CertContEd'78, Chief Librarian at Redeemer College in Ancaster, Ont., has been awarded a grant by the Canadian Library Association to support his research on "Leadership for Excellence in Canadian University Libraries: Criteria for Success."

BRIAN FETHERSTONHAUGH, BCom'79, has been appointed President, Ogilvy & Mather Direct Response Ltd.

ROGER JONES, Dip.Mgmt'79, MBA'82, has been appointed Manager, Process Control & Instrumentation at the Noranda Technology Centre in Pointe Claire. He received his BSc(Eng)'62 and MPhil'65 from Imperial College, London University and has worked in Canada since 1970. He is married to Lorna Dredge, a physiotherapist at the Constance Lethbridge Rehabilitation Centre.

JUDY LYONS, BA'79, is a Clinical Psychologist and Chief of the Trauma Recovery Program at the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, and Associate Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Mississippi Medical Center. She lives in Jackson, Miss., and reports it's hard to complain when summer lasts 10 months of the year!

THE '80s

LOUIS DESMARAIS, DipPubAcc'80, is President of Monac International Corp. of Montreal.

PETER J. FREILL, MBA'80, has been appointed Senior Vice-President and Toronto Branch Manager of ABN AMRO Bank Canada.

BERNARD FRIED, BEng'80, is Vice-President Finance for the ARB Group in Zurich, Switzerland.

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LILI de GRANDPRE, MBA'81, has joined the Toronto office of Temple, Barker & Sloane/Strategic Planning Associates, Inc. as a Senior Associate.

SETH J. VOGELMAN, BA'81, has returned with his family to the Jerusalem area, where he is presently working in the Coins Division of the Antiquitic Department of the State of Israel, in the Rockefeller Museum.

JEAN BENOIT, BCom'82, is the Senior Human Resources Administrator, Pratt Whitney Canada.

GEORGE EVANGELIOU, BA'82, MBA'85, is a Registered Financial Planner and is Principal and Co-Founder of Dean Evans Inc. in Montreal. He is married and has a 5-year-old daughter, Helena.

PETER KUZYSHYN, BEd(PEdD)'82, is a Naval Officer (Lieutenant). Most recently he was Weapons Director and Communications Director during the Gulf War aboard the HMCS Protecteur. He is now back in Halifax with HMCS Preserver.

STEVAN WISNIOWSKI, BScArch'82, BArch'83, a Management Consultant with McKinsey & Co., was promoted to Engagement Manager and is working in the Sydney, Australia office to counsel the CEO of a major resources company. He and his wife, Anne-Marie Poirier, BSc (OT)'81, had their first child (Daniel) this year.

MARC SNYDER, BA'83, a freelance project director in communications, has been appointed to the Board of Directors of the CEGEP André-Laurendeau by the Minister of Higher Education and Science of Quebec for a three-year term.

AVRAM D. WHITEMAN, BSc'83, was appointed Assistant Professor in Family Medicine at McGill University (Montreal General Hospital) in July 1990. He recently participated in a seminar in the Soviet Union to introduce family medicine based on the Canadian model.

DIANA M. BAIRD, BA'85, is an Environmental Consultant with Resource Systems Management International in Toronto. Previously, she completed an MSc in economics in urban and regional planning at the London School of Economics (1987), then worked as a planning consultant in London, England for two years.

Note: we pay $2 for each copy of the magazine that is returned to us, so please keep us up-to-date on your, or your friends', changes of address.

MARK BRENDER, BA'85, BCL'89, LLB'89, is a lawyer with the firm Shriar, Polak, Cooperstone and specializes in tax and corporate law.

RICHARD GOOSEN, LLB'85, Managing Director, Perfect Coins International, has been named the Eldon D. Foote Visiting Chair in International Business and Law, Faculty of Law, University of Alberta.

RACHEL E. HEART, BSc'85, of Lincoln, Mass., has received a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree from Tufts University School of Veterinary Medicine, North Grafton, Mass.

RENUKA JAIN, PhD'85, has been promoted from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Business Administration at Worcester State College in Mass.

JOHN D. DUNCAN, LLB'86, is Director of Legal and Business Affairs for Sullivan Films Inc. in Toronto.

ERNEST J. GUISTE, BA'86, has received a bachelor of laws degree from the University of Windsor, June 1991. He will be completing Articles of Clerkship with the Ontario Labour Relations Board.

MARC VEZINA, BSc(Agr)'86, is in North West Africa doing his MSc research and working on a community development project.

MARIE-EVE CLAUDE, BEd'87, is a French teacher at J.F.K. Elementary School in Laval, Que. She gave birth to her second child in December 1990.

EFFI MICHELLE KAPOULIS, BEd(PE)'87, completed a master's degree in sport administration at Ottawa University (1990), and is teaching physical and health education in Toronto.

FRANCOIS LONGPRE, BCL'88, LLB'88, is practising law in Commercial and Civil Litigation at the Montreal firm of Mackenzie Gervais.

JOANNE STANBRIDGE, MLIS'88, is head of the children's department of Westmount Public Library.

SYLVAIN DENONCOURT, DipMgmt'89, is a Systems Analyst with the Noranda Technology Centre in Pointe Claire, Que.

ALEX GALLACHER, MBA'89, has been promoted to Manager, Human Resources, with the Chartered Accounting firm, Mintz & Partners, Don Mills, Ont.

FRANCE HETU, MBA'89, has been elected President of the Association des MBA du Québec. She is President of the Corporation professionelle des physiothérapeutes du Québec.

GAIL JOHNSON, BA'89, is studying occupational therapy at Dalhousie University in Halifax, and plans to work in a developing country with Canadian Crossroads International. She competed in the yachting at the 1988 Olympics, and continues to sail for fun.

THE '90s

CAROLINE EARLE, BA'90, is a law student at the Indiana University School of Law in Bloomington, Ind.

HEIDI HOLLINGER, BA'90, is working for the Canadian Embassy in Moscow and has taught English at Moscow University.

E. STEPHEN JOHNSON, BA'90, has been awarded the Maurice H. Cody Research Fellowship and an Ontario Graduate Scholarship for his current PhD work in Federalism and Comparative Politics at the University of Toronto.

ERIK L. SEID, BA'90, is living on a Kibbutz in Israel, working and studying Hebrew.

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IN MEMORIAM

THE '20s

HELEN (NICHOL) FERNALD, BA'20, MA'21, at York, Me., on July 8, 1991.

GEORGE W. BAIN, BSc'21, MSc'23, at Amherst, Mass., on June 1, 1991.

GERALD FRANKLIN, DDS'22, at Montreal on December 4, 1990.

A. ROY MacLAREN, BSc'23(El), at Ottawa on July 30, 1991.

OWEN NORREYS H. OWENS, Eng'23, at Montreal on August 13, 1991.

MOSES JACOB RAFF, MD'23, at Montreal on June 21, 1991.

ALLISTER E. CAVE, BSc'24, MSc'25, at Kelowna, B.C., on July 22, 1991.

MARGARET E.3. (CAMERON) GOSSE, BA'24, MD'28, at Halifax on October 22, 1990.

HELEN B. BARR, CertSocWk.'25, at Montreal on August 3, 1991.

IRA K. LOWRY,DDS'25, at Montreal on August 19, 1991.

LOUIS MILLER, DDS'25, at Montreal on July 28, 1991.

NATHAN REICH, BA'25, MA'26, at New York on August 12, 1991

ANNA V. BROWN, BScArts'27, at Sudbury, Ont., on August30, 1991.

REUBEN HERMAN, DDS'27, at Brooklyn, N.Y., on April 7, 1991.

MARION A. (PERRY) MAYHEW, BA'27, at Sherbrooke, Que., on August 9, 1991.

HAROLD P. TEAKLE, BSc(Arts)'27, at Montreal on May 21, 1991

MAE L. (SAVAGE) WEST, BA'27, MA'30, at Montreal on June 10, 1991.

FREDERICK W. GROSS, BCom'28, at Pierrefonds, on June 22, 1991.

J. MORLEY POPE, BSc'29(Ci), at Burlington, Ont., on July 8, 1991.

THE '30s

EVELYN (SHAPIRO) LEFF, BA'30, at Albany, N.Y., on July 1, 1991.

DOROTHY (BELL) MACLAREN, BA'30, BLS'32, at Martin's Pointe, N.S., on July 2, 1991.

KENNETH C.F. MILLS, BA'31, at Montreal on May 10, 1991.

D. LORNE GALES, BA'32, BCL'35, LLD'79, at Como, Que., on October 8, 1991.

J. GORDON TANSEY, BCom'32, at Vancouver on August 1, 1991.

Hon. Justice HARRY ARONOVITCH, BA'33, at Montreal on June 1, 1991.

B/Gen. A.B. CONNELLY, BEng(El)'33, at Montreal on July 18, 1991.

JESS (MacLEOD) MOSELEY, BA'33, at Montreal on May 25, 1991.

KATHLYN (STANLEY) McBIRNIE, BA'34, at West Nissouri, Ont., on July 18, 1991.

KENNETH J. DADSON, BCom'35, at Ottawa on May 22, 1991.

DOUGLAS NORMAN MACLEOD, BEng(El)'35, at Alexandria, Ont., on July 25, 1991.

ROBERT E. DALY, BEng(Ch)'36, at Rawdon, Que., on July 28, 1991.

EDWARD F. SHEFFIELD, BA'36, MA'41, at Ottawa on July 26, 1991.

ROBERT D. CHRISTIE, BSc'37, at Los Angeles, Calif., on June 5, 1991.

FLORENCE (ABBOTT) GRAY, BCom'37, at Rawdon, Que., on July 14, 1991.

HELEN (DOLLAR) HAVEN, MD'37, at Ogdensburg, N.Y., on May 21, 1991.

ROBERT A. PACAUD, BEng(Ch)'37, at Ottawa on June 14, 1991.

LILLIAN (BROGAN) GALLAGHER, BA'38, at Montreal on July 4, 1991.

LEE A. HODGINS, DipAgr'38, at Shawville, Que., on July 21, 1991.

W. KEITH BARBER, BA'39, at Montreal on June 19, 1991.

LEO M. CASSERLY, BScAgr'39, MScAgr'54, at Ottawa on June 13, 1991.

CHIPMAN H. DRURY, BEng(Ch)'39, at Montreal on June 25, 1991.

THE '40s

OSCAR H. CHESES, BA'40, at Hull, Mass., on June 21, 1991.

AVRAM H. GARMAISE, BCom'40, at Montreal on May 13, 1991.

HUGH BORSMAN, BSc'41, MD'48, at Ganges, B.C., in September, 1989.

JOHN M. CALDER, BEng(El)'41, at Medicine Hat, Alta., on November 17, 1989.

IAN D. ROY, BSc'41, at Toronto, on June 10, 1991.

ROBERT P. OUELLETTE, BEng(Ci)'42, at Outremont, Que., on August 3, 1991.

VICTOR L. BLOCK, BA'44, MA'49, at Montreal on June 3, 1991.

ALVARO ORTEGA, BArch'44, at Montreal in July, 1991.

KENNETH E. WALTER, BEng(Ch)'45, at Beaconsfield, Que., on July 24, 1991.

MARY E. DUMBELL, LMus'46, at Montreal on June 9, 1991.

HARCOURT T. JOHNSTON, BA'46, at Thunder Bay, Ont., on June 4, 1991.

CLARA (FELLER) STRAUSS, MA'46, at Montreal on June 10, 1991.

GEORGE W. WOODS, BCom'47, CA'49, at Toronto on May 31, 1991.

Prof. HARRY GONSHOR, BSc'48, MSc'49, at New Brunswick, N.J., on May 15, 1991.

JOHN M. PIERCE, BSc'48, at Turner Valley, Alta., on June 8, 1991.

DONALD A. ANDERSON, PhD'49, at Montreal on June 6, 1991.

LEOPOLD FRANCOEUR, BCom'49, at Mississauga, Ont., on July 21, 1991.

WALLACE B. McCONNELL, PhD'49, at Regina Beach, Sask., on March 17, 1990.

THE '50s

JOHN C. MacKIMMIE, BSc'50, MD'52, at Lachute, Que., on August 16, 1991.

Hon. Justice CHARLES A. PHELAN, BCL'51, at Montreal on June 2, 1991.

CATHERINE M. (MacKINNON) SASGES, BN'51, at Kelowna, B.C., on May 30, 1991.

BRUNO CORMIER, MDDipPsych'52, at Montreal on June 16, 1991.

Rev. L.T.C. HARBOUR, BSc'52, at Vernon, B.C., on June 17, 1991.

MARY ANN (CAINS) HUNTER, BFA'52, at Victoria, B.C., on June 13, 1991.

DAVID A. BELLAMY, BEng(Mech)'53, at San Mateo, Calif., on March 14, 1991.

Prof. FRANK MARTINEK, M.Eng'53, at Burlington, Vt., in September, 1990.

SERGE BIKADOROFF, BSc'54, MD'58, DipPsych'65, at Montreal on July 23, 1991.

H. ALFRED WARNER, MD'55, at Fredericton, N.B., on February 2, 1991.

ARTHUR D. BELMONT, PhD'56, at Minneapolis, Minn., in May 1991.

DONALD G. YOUNG, MD'57, at Edmonton on March 16, 1991.

THE '60s

JUDITH (NAIMAN) MAGILL, MSW'61, at Montreal on May 12, 1991.

VIJAY K. JYOTI, BEng (Mech)'62, MEng'65, at Dollard des Ormeaux, Que., on May 11, 1991.

YETTE (BISMUTH) SLAKMON, BSc'64, at Montreal on July 12, 1991.

MARIAN KARPACZ, BA'69, at Montreal on August 11, 1991.

THE '70s

Rt. Hon. ROLAND MICHENER, LLD'70 (Hon), at Toronto on August 6th, 1991.

DAVID CULLEN GOODALL, BEng(Ci)'71, at Montreal on June 15, 1991.

ANTHONY J. MILLER, PhD'71, at Kingston, Ont., in April, 1990.

ANDRE GRIGNON, MD'73, at Des Moines, Iowa., on July 25, 1991.

FRAN NORYCH, BCL'74, LLB'75, at Montreal on June 3, 1991.

HALINA CIESLUK, BA'77, at Lasalle, Que., on May 14, 1991.

ELIZABETH TURNER, Cert.Cont.Ed'77, Dip.Cont.Ed'78, at Pierrefonds, Que., on June 11, 1991.

ERICA TEED PALMER, MLS'78, at Ottawa on March 9, 1991.

THE '80s

MARIA MARGHARITA LANG-MALCHY, BA'86, at Winnipeg, Man., on August 26, 1991.

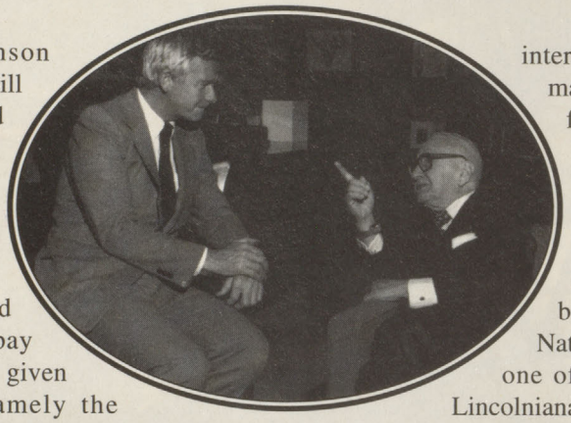
MICHAEL MIZGALA, BA'87, at Montreal on July 23, 1991.

ERNST KESSLER, B.Eng(Mech)'89, at Clarenceville, Que., on May 4, 1991.

DR. JOSEPH N. NATHANSON:

HIS GIFTS WILL INSPIRE FUTURE STUDENTS

When Joseph Nathanson graduated from McGill in 1919 and passed through the McGill gates onto Sherbrooke Street, he vowed, "If the elements will be good to me and they give me something of the good things of life, I shall repay this institution which has given me my life's work, namely the practice of Medicine." Almost seventy years later, Dr. Nathanson kept his word.



Dr. Nathanson in discussion with McGill Principal David Johnston

Dr. Nathanson built up a successful medical practice in his birthplace, New York City. He taught Obstetrics and Gynecology at Cornell University Medical College for 65 consecutive years, and instructed over five thousand medical students. Well into his 90s, in addition to teaching duties and volunteer activities, he continued to practice medicine, keeping office hours five mornings a week. Dr. Nathanson's energy and zest for life amazed all who had the pleasure to meet him.

In 1984, Dr. Joseph Nathanson returned to Montreal for his 65th Class Reunion. "I am not resorting to hyperbole," he wrote to Principal David Johnston, "when I tell you that the Reunion was one of the most enjoyable occasions I have ever experienced." Dr. Nathanson's visit to McGill rekindled his fondness for his Alma Mater. Over the next few years, he arranged to have his treasured Lincolniana collection – books, letters, manuscripts, artwork and memorabilia he amassed over half a century – transferred to McGill.

Dr. Nathanson started his collection with a small volume he purchased to help his young daughter with a writing assignment. His fascination with Abraham Lincoln was not an ordinary collector's interest, but homage paid by a man who saw in Lincoln the force of leadership needed to make a better world - one where, as Dr. Nathanson explained, "the teachings of all fomenters of racial and religious hatred would be banished." Thanks to Dr. Nathanson, McGill is home to one of the finest collections of Lincolniana in the world, a collection which he hoped would inspire all students.

When Dr. Nathanson passed away in 1990, the University learned that he had provided a bequest to help maintain the collection, and a second, substantial bequest to establish the Dr. Joseph N. Nathanson Centre of History and Culture of Medicine at McGill. The Centre is to welcome outstanding scholars from around the world interested in broadening and advancing an understanding of the history of medicine and of the cultural setting in which it is practised.

Dr. Joseph N. Nathanson was grateful to McGill for giving him his most cherished possession, an education. Remembering his promise of seventy years earlier, he repaid McGill with a truly outstanding bequest.

More information about Bequests and Planned Giving may be found in "A Bequest for McGill," a booklet available in English or French. Please contact:

Mrs. Ann Cihelka
Director, Planned Gifts and Donor Relations
McGill University
3605 Mountain Street
Montreal, Quebec
Canada H3G 2M1

Telephone: (514) 398-3559



Image: Glasgow, August 1990
"Moving Westward, They Left Much Behind ..."
City Dream Series,
Watercolour (16" X 20")

NAME: Andrew Dunbar, BArch'89

HOME: Montreal

WHAT HE'S BEEN DOING: After graduation, he received the Hugh MacLennan Travelling Scholarship, the OAQ Bourse du Colleges les Presidents, and support from the McGill Graduates' Society to study European cities. The result is a multi-media exhibition called "City Works," which is now touring.

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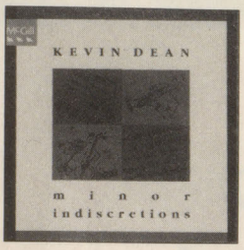
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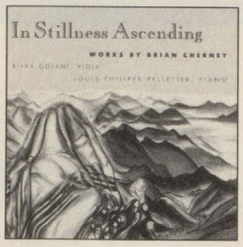
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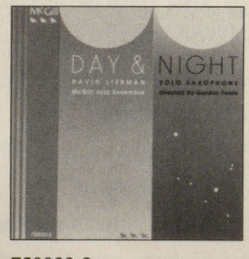
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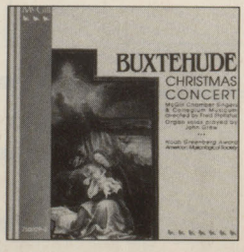
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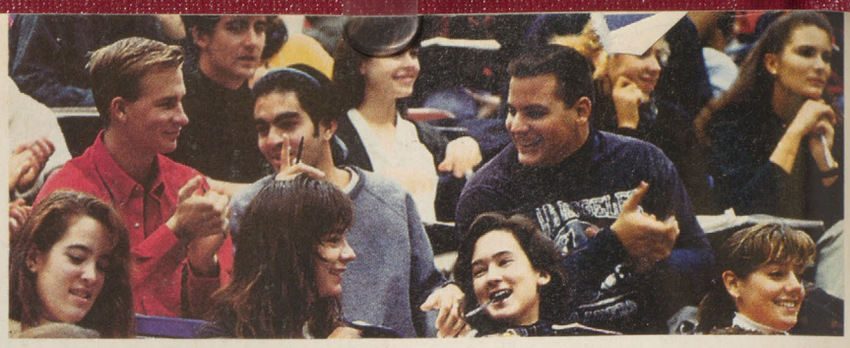
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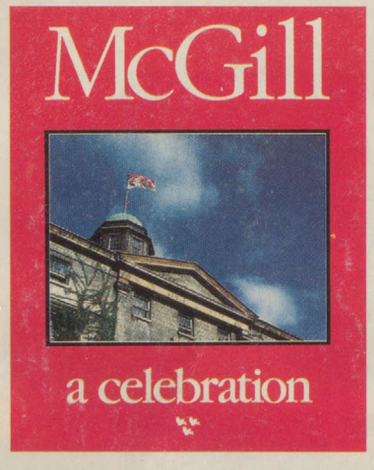
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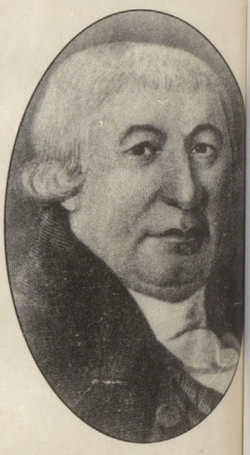


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